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Monday, December 4, 1978

Agrahayana 13, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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(Sixth Series, Volume XX, Sixth Session, 1978)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 4, 1978 (Ardhayantra 13,
1900 (Saka))*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta (Samastipur)

WELCOME TO THE BRITISH
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming the Rt. Hon. Earl of Listowel and Hon'ble Members of the British Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :—

- (1) Mr. Hugh, Alexis Louis Rossi, M.P.
- (2) Mr. Ivor M. Clemitson, M.P.
- (3) Mr. Hugh McCartney, M.P.
- (4) Mr. Eric John Sever, M.P.
- (5) Miss Janet Evelyn Fookes, M.P.
- (6) Mr. Ivan Lawrence, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Saturday, the 2nd December, 1978.

They are now seated in the Special Box. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and friendly people of Britain.

1978 L S—1

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्यों में 'काम के बदले भनाज' योजना की
क्रियान्वित

+

* 202. श्री मनन्त राम जायसवाल :
श्री ज्योतिर्भय शर्मा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 'काम के बदले भनाज' कार्यक्रम के अधीन अपनी योजनाएं तैयार तथा क्रियान्वित की हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उक्त योजना के अधीन प्रत्येक राज्य ने क्या-क्या विकास कार्य किये ;

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई की गई खाद्य सामग्री को अनुदान माना जायेगा अथवा उसे ऋण के रूप में माना जायेगा ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना खाद्यान्न वितरित किया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) During 1977-78, 'Food for Work programme' was taken up or implementation in 12 States, namely Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) A statement showing the schemes implemented in various States during 1977-78 is enclosed (Statement-I).

(c) The foodgrains under the schemes are supplied to the State Govts./Union Terri-

ories free of cost as an additionality to their resources.

(d) The statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains distributed to each State during 1978-79 is enclosed (Statement-II).

Statement—I

Statement indicating the schemes implemented in various States

1. Assam Maintenance of irrigation and Flood Control works Roads and Bridges.
2. Bihar Construction of Minor Irrigation works and roads, maintenance of roads, soil conservation.
3. Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Rural Roads and irrigation works.
4. Karnataka Maintenance of Major, Medium and minor irrigation works, roads, afforestation.
5. Kerala Construction of Minor irrigation works, village roads, buildings and balwadies.
6. Madhya Pradesh Construction and maintenance of roads, major and minor irrigation works and water conveyance system; afforestation, Soil conservation works, local community works belonging to Panchayats.
7. Maharashtra Canals of major and medium irrigation projects minor irrigation works, soil and moisture conservation, land development afforestation, roads etc.
8. Orissa Roads, irrigation (Major & Minor) soil conservation works Development of pastures, control of stream bank erosion, plantation etc.
9. Punjab Link Roads, State high-ways, maintenance of buildings water supply schemes, construction of tanks and check dams, Flood control measures plantation and maintenance of canals.
10. Rajasthan Repair and restoration of flood damaged works.
11. Uttar Pradesh F.W.D. Roads, Roads in Mandi Samities, irrigation works, forest works, Panchayati Raj works etc.
12. West Bengal Minor Irrigation, water ways, repairs to embankments village roads, baro barias, excavation of tanks and canals, soil conservation and afforestation.

Statement—II

PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

Quantities of foodgrains allocated and released during 1978-79.

(M. Tonnes)

State	Quantities of foodgrains allocated during the year 1978-79.	Quantities of foodgrains released during 1978-79 (M. Tonnes)	
		Wheat	Rice
1. Andhra Pradesh	55000	36000	10,000
2. Assam . . . . .	..	..	..
3. Bihar	200000	100000	25,000
4. Gujarat	50000	15000	..
5. Haryana	14000	2000	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	3000	..	..
7. Karnataka	50000	15000	..
8. Kerala	50000	10000	..
9. Madhya Pradesh	12500	56000	..
10. Maharashtra	71000	..	..
11. Orissa	200000	155000	25,000
12. Punjab	63000	16000	..
13. Rajasthan	128000	9500	..
14. Tripura	10000	4000	..
15. Uttar Pradesh	111000	45000	..
16. West Bengal	205000	87500	12,500
17. Mizoram	1200	1200	..
	1336200	637700	72,500

श्री अमृत राम जायसवाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, इस योजना का एक उद्देश्य यह था कि हमारे यहां भण्डारों में जो अनाज भरा हुआ है, उसको खाली किया जाए। दूसरा यह था कि देहाती क्षेत्र में जो हमारे कौंसिलरों ने कहा है कि उनका खान-पान

किया जाए और वहां नया निर्माण कार्य किया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए कोई योजना बनायी गयी थी या ऐसे ही जैसा जिसने बताया, वैसे ही इसको खर्च कर दिया ?

दूसरे, देश के बहुत बड़े भाग को देखते हुए—उत्तर प्रदेश को ही ले लीजिए—जहाँ यह

बतायेंगे कि एक-एक एम० एल० ए० क्षेत्र में कितना निर्माण कार्य हुआ ? क्या इसका कोई अन्दाजा लगाया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: श्रीमन्, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना का उद्देश्य केवल भण्डारों को खाली करना नहीं था बल्कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राजगार दिलाना था। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना की एक ही आवश्यकता है जिसको राज्य सरकारों को पूरा करना है। वह यह है कि इयुरेबल कम्युनिटी असेट्स तैयार हों जिससे पूरे ग्रामीण समुदाय को लाभ हो। हम राज्य सरकार के डिस्पोजल पर कुछ गल्ला रख देते हैं। उसके बाद वह उसका प्रयोग करते हैं। हमारी गाइड लाइस के अन्दर जब वह आता है तो हम राज्य सरकार को गल्ला दे देते हैं। अब एक अनेम्बली कौन्सिलर यूनसो में कितना खर्च होता है यह हम यहाँ से निर्धारित नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम तो राज्य सरकार के डिस्पोजल पर गल्ला रख देते हैं। वे जैसा उचित समझते हैं, वैसे उसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

श्री अन्नन्त राम जायसवाल : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने जानना चाहा था कि आपके इस योजना के अलावा भी राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपनी योजना के अन्तर्गत गांव-गांव में यह मालूम करती है कि कौन-कौन लोग बकार हैं और मालूम करने के बाद उनको काम देने की कोशिश करती है। क्या उस लाइन पर आप अपनी योजना का विस्तारण करेंगे ? सड़कें, बांध, पावर हाउसिस आदि बनाने के काम का इस स्कीम में लायेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : महाराष्ट्र की योजना से यह योजना भिन्न है। इस में निर्णय

लेने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है। जिन कामों पर वे लगाना चाहती हैं, उन पर लगती हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly state the statwise programme formulated for 1978-79 and employment generated for 1977-78 and whether only rice will be given to areas which are primarily rice eating areas? Whether outright cash assistance to enhance the bargaining power of the agricultural labourers with the owners of the land will be considered; if not, why not?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : In the year 1977-78, 2,04,580 tonnes of foodgrains were allocated. The quantity already utilised by the State Government generated employment for about 1.4 lakh persons. In terms of mandays, it is 393/ equivalent to 1.41 lakh manycars. As regards current year i.e., 1978-79, allocations have been made to the tune of Rs. 13,36,200 tonnes but its utilisation is still awaited and no figures can be given or the manycars generated. However, it is estimated that it will go upto 400 million mandays.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question has not been answered. My question was whether only rice would be supplied from the Central Stock for areas which are primarily rice eating areas?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Formerly only wheat was given. This year we have provided that upto 50 per cent of the total requirement can be given in the form of rice. We have not yet taken a decision that the entire quantity will be given in the form of rice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about cash assistance?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH : Cash assistance is not part of the Food for Work programme at all.

श्री राम नरेश कुसबाहू : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस प्रकार के आदेश ब्लाक स्तर तक भेजे हैं कि इतना ही निर्माण किया जाएगा इस काम के बदले अनाज योजना के अन्तर्गत। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार का कोई आदेश केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकार को किया है कि राज्य, जिला या ब्लाक

स्तर पर केवल उतना ही काम किया जाए अधिक नहीं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जितना गल्ला मांगा था वह उनको भेजा दे दिया गया। बालक हम तो उनको बराबर कहते रहते हैं कि ज्यादा इस्तेमाल में लाएं। एक नया फैसला भी हुआ है और उसमें शायद उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ काम बड़े और वह यह है कि अब गांव पंचायतों को भी यह गल्ला काम कराने के लिए दिया जा सकेगा।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: This Food for Work programme is very successful in the States. But the hon. Minister did not give any reply to Shri Jyotirmoy Bose's question. You know that the southern States particularly are rice consuming States. They are very much interested in this programme but unfortunately, they are supplying only wheat. Recently, our State has made a request for the Supply of rice under this Programme.

Is the Government going to supply only wheat or rice?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have made it very clear that previously we were supplying only wheat. Now, we are supplying upto 50 per cent rice according to the demand of the State.

Enquiry into Return of Wheat Seeds by Pakistan

+

*203. **SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN :**

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 28 dated 20th November, 1978, regarding return of Indian Wheat Seed by Pakistan and state ;

(a) whether quality of the wheat seed supplied by National Seeds Corporation to Pakistan was checked before despatching it to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the officers who checked the quality ;

(c) whether the responsibility in this respect has been fixed ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officers held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The wheat seeds which were supplied to Pakistan were all certified seeds well within their validity period. They were also checked for their physical qualities before actual despatch. Guard samples were also drawn.

(b) The checking was done by the officials of the National Seeds Corporation.

(c) and (d). A technical committee is going into the reasons for the alleged sudden deterioration in the quality of seeds after they were selected and sent to Pakistan. Necessary action will be taken in the light of the report of the committee.

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह साधारण बात तो है नहीं। मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसके अनुसार हमारा कहना है यह बीज घटिया किसम का था और देश के अन्दर भी कृषकों को इसी तरीके से घटिया बीज दिया जाता है। तो क्या इतनी गम्भीर घटना होने के बाद उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही शासन द्वारा की गई है, और तुरन्त कार्यवाही कर के उनको निलम्बित कर के जांच कराने की व्यवस्था मंत्रालय की ओर से की गई है ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : मैंने बताया कि एक एक्सपर्ट टीम बंटायी गई है इसकी जांच करने के लिए जिसमें डा० एस० के० बनर्जी, हेड आफ सीड टेक्नालाजी डिविजन, डा० भार० एल० भारद्वाज आई०ए०भार०-आई०, डा० एस० के० भाटिया, डा० एस० के० वाही। यह लोग जांच कर रहे हैं और जांच के बाद जिस पर जिम्मेदारी फिक्स होगी इसके खिलाफ कड़ा ऐक्शन लिया जाएगा।

श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन : इस बात की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि जो बीज वापस आया है उसके बाद पाकिस्तान में हमारी सरकार के बिस्व काफी जोर के प्रचार किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने, उन्हें क्या आश्वासन दिया ? और इस

बीज के बदले में दूसरा बीज भेजा है? क्या ऐसी उनकी मांग है कि नहीं? और अपने देश के अन्दर भी बीज के मामले में कोई अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पाकिस्तान में बहुत इस बात का प्रचार नहीं है, बल्कि उनके मंत्री का जो दयान 28 नवम्बर को रेडियो पाकिस्तान में आया है उसको मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"Pakistan's Food Minister, Khwaja Mohammed Safdar, yesterday said that Indian wheat seed has fully been tested and found to be of the required quality Radio Pakistan reported."

He told newsmen in Rawalpindi that the seed has a capacity to yield 35 to 40 maunds per acre."

Mr. Safdar said some quality of the seed had been sent back to India, but the remaining was in accordance with the required specification of 85 to 90 per cent germination."

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : अध्यक्ष जी, हर सरकार चाहती है कि विदेशों के बाजार में हमारी साख हो। लेकिन जिन अधिकारियों ने यह गलती की है वह बहुत ही जघन्य अपराध है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की धार से जो धान बेचा जा रहा है और वहाँ जो छप्टाचार है उस से सारे लोग परेशान हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह बीज निगम को समाप्त कर अपने अधीन इस कार्य को लेने का विचार रखते हैं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को समाप्त करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि जो भी इसमें सुधार हो सकेगा वह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जितना भी हो सके उतना सुधार किया जाए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I gave a Short Notice Question on this. I would like to know whether my name is before you or not. I want you to indicate that you are going to keep that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chandrasekhar Singh.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : हर वेस चाहता है कि विदेशों में हमारे माल की खपत बढ़े और हमारा सम्मान भी बढ़े, इस दृष्टि से क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने जिस बीज को भेजा है और वह खराब निकला और उसके जरिए भारत सरकार के सम्मान को ठेस लगी...

यहाँ के व्यापार को ठेस लगे तो ऐसे जघन्य अपराधियों को किस धारा के तहत सजा देने का विचार कर रहे हैं। सजा तो यह भी हो सकती है कि 5 दिन का पैसा काट लें, लेकिन चूँकि जघन्य अपराध है (शब्दबन्धन)

MR. SPEAKER : Neither of them arises. First of all, he has said that there is no mistake.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बतायेंगे कि जो बीज राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम विदेशों को भेजता है उसकी जांच यहाँ किसी एजन्सी से कराई जाती है? यदि नहीं कराई जाती है तो क्या इस प्रथा को वह चलायेंगे कि जो विदेशों में बीज भेजा जाए, उसकी पहले जांच कराकर भेजा जाये?

MR. SPEAKER : The written answers are never read. That is the difficulty.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यहाँ से जो भी बीज बाहर भजा जाता है, उसकी जांच कराई जाती है। सर्टिफाइड बीज होने के बावजूद भी उसकी जांच कराई जाती है। यह जो बीज भेजा गया था, इसकी भी जांच कराई गई थी। इसमें यह बात भी नहीं है कि जो बीज वापिस आ रहा है, वह सारा खराब है। इसमें टेस्ट के बाद मालूम हुआ है कि बहुत सा बीज अच्छा है जो कि कोने के काबिल है।

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 204.... The questioners are not here. (Interruptions).

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. I am on my legs. When the questioners are not here, I cannot do anything. I can only come back if there is time.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosa has a convenient Rule book of his own.

Direction 15 says :

"If on a question being called, it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent without giving any letter of authority, to any other member on his behalf, the Speaker may, at his discretion, direct the answer to it to be given in the second round, if in his opinion or that of the Minister concerned, the subject matter of the question is of such importance as to warrant an answer being given in the House."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is "the Speaker may" and not "shall".

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : प्राप इस पर प्राध वट की चर्चा कराइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप नोटिस दे दीजिए ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं अभी नोटिस दे रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं लिख कर दीजिए ।

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in Bihar

*206. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total U.G.C. Grant sanctioned for colleges of Bihar during the current financial year and how many colleges applied for the grant ;

(b) names of those colleges which applied during last three years and names of those which got grants and names of those which did not get grants; and

(c) whether Government propose to finalise all pending cases by the end of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRACHUNDER) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) During the current financial year, the University Grants Commission has sanctioned Rs. 27,64,270/- to 19 colleges in Bihar for their development. The number of new colleges who applied for grants during the current year (upto 31-10-1978) is only 4.

(b) During the last three years ending March 31, 1978, the Commission had received proposals from 109 colleges in Bihar. As on 31-10-1978, 84 of these colleges have been sanctioned grants; the proposals of 19 are under consideration; and the remaining 6 did not qualify for assistance. The names of colleges in the three categories are :—

(i) Names of colleges who have been sanctioned grants :

S. No.	Name of the College
COLLEGES UNDER MAGADH UNIVERSITY	
1	A.S. College, Biktamganj.
2	A.M. College, Gaya.
3	A.N. College, Patna.
4	A.N.S. College, Bah
5	A.N.S. College, Nabinagar.
6	B.S. College, Dinapore.
7	College of Commerce, Patna.
8	D.K. College, Dumaraon.
9	G.B. Mahila College, Gaya.
10	Jagjivan College, Gaya.
11	Kisan College, Sohsarai (Patna).
12	K.L.S. College, Nawadah.
13	M.M.N.M. College, Arrah.
14	M.B.R.R. Singh, College, Arrah.
15	M.V. Mahavidyalaya, Buxar.
16	R.L.S. Yadav College, Badkiantpur.

- 17 S.V. Patel College, Bhabha.
- 18 S.S. College, Jehanabad.
- 19 S.N. Sinha College, Warsaliganj (Nawadah).
- 20 S.P. Jain College, Sasaram.
- 21 S.N. Sinha College, Aurangabad.
- 22 T.P.S. College, Patna.
- 23 Gaya College, Gaya.
- 24 H.D. Jain College, Arrah.
- 25 Nalanda College, Nalanda.
- 26 S.N. Sinha College, Tekari.
- 27 S.N. Sinha College, Jehanabad, Gaya

COLLEGES UNDER BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY

- 28 Deoghar College, Deoghar.
- 29 J.R.S. College, Jamalpur.
- 30 K.K.M. College, Jaria.
- 31 Murarka College, Sultanganj.
- 32 R.D. College, Shaikhpur.
- 33 Sahibganj College, Sahibganj.
- 34 S.P. College, Dumka.
- 35 Sri S.K.R. College, Barbhigha.
- 36 Marwari College, Bhagalpur.
- 37 S.N. Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur.
- 38 T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.

COLLEGES UNDER BIHAR UNIVERSITY

- 39 B.M.D. College, Dayalpur.
- 40 D.A.V. College, Siwan.
- 41 Gopeshwar College, Hatwa.
- 42 M.J.K. College, Bettiah.
- 43 R.N. College, Hajipur.
- 44 S.R.A. P. College, Barachakia.
- 45 M.D.D.M. College, Muzaffarpur.
- 46 M.S. College, Motihari.
- 47 Rajendra College, Chapra.

COLLEGE UNDER PATNA UNIVERSITY

- 43 B.N. College, Patna.
- 44 Mahila College, Patna.
- 45 Patna College, Patna.
- 46 Patna Science College, Patna.
- 47 Patna Women's College, Patna.

COLLEGES UNDER RANCHI UNIVERSITY

- 51 B.S.K. College, Maithon.
- 52 Doranda College, Doranda.
- 53 Giridh College, Giridh.
- 54 Jamshedpur Group College, Jamshedpur.
- 55 Jamshedpur Women's College, Jamshedpur.
- 56 Jamshedpur Workers' College, Jamshedpur.
- 57 Karim City College, Jamshedpur.
- 58 K.S. College, Seraikala.
- 59 Mahila College, Chaibasa.
- 60 Marwari College, Ranchi.
- 61 P.K. Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad.
- 62 Ramgarh College, Ramgarh.
- 63 R.S. More College, Govindpur.
- 64 Simlga College, Simlga.
- 65 S.S. L.N.T. College, Dhanbad.
- 66 St. Columbas' College, Hazaribagh.
- 67 Tata College, Chaibasa.
- 68 Ranchi Women's College, Ranchi.

COLLEGES UNDER PATNA UNIVERSITY

- 71 B.R. Bhagat College, Samastipur.
- 72 Forbesganj College, Forbesganj.
- 73 J. N. College, Madhubani.
- 74 Marwari College, Purnea.
- 75 K. P. College, Murliganj.
- 76 K. S. College, Laherisara.
- 77 M. R. Mahila College, Darbhanga.
- 78 R.K. College, Madhubani.

- 79 R. N. A. R. College, Samastipur.
- 80 Saharsa College, Saharsa.
- 81 C.M. Science College, Darbhanga.
- 82 C.M. College of Arts and Science Darbhanga.
- 83 G.D. College, Begusarai.
- 84 Purua College, Purnea.
- 85

(ii) *Names of Colleges whose proposals are under correspondence.*

- 1 A.P.S.M. College, Barauni.
- 2 A.N.D. College, Shahpur Patery.
- 3 B.S.S. College, Supal.
- 4 Janta College, Jhanjharpur.
- 5 R.B. College, Dalsingarai.
- 6 T.P. College, Madhipura.
- 7 J.J. College, Jhumri Telaiya.
- 8 K.B. Women's College, Hazaribagh.
- 9 Y.S. Mahavidyalaya, Ranchi.
- 10 Ranchi College, Ranchi.
- 11 Koshi College, Khagaria.
- 12 R.D. & D.J. College, Monghyr.
- 13 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia College, Muzaffarpur.
- 14 Dr. S. K. Sinha Women's College, Motihari.
- 15 Gopalganj College, Gopalganj.
- 16 Jawaharlal Nehru College, Dehri-on-Sone.
- 17 Jagjiwan College, Arrah.
- 18 Maltidhari College, Naubatpur.
- 19 Sri Chand Udasin College, Hilsa.

(iii) *Names of Colleges who did not qualify.*

(Due to low enrolment)

- 1 M.L.S. College, Sarisabphai.
- 2 J.P. Mahila College, Chapra.
- 3 Jeewachh Mahavidyalaya, Motihari.
- 4 L.N. College, Bhagwanpur.

- 5 Oriental College, Guzri, Patna City.
- 6 Sri G. G. Singh, College, Patna City.

(c) The requests from the Colleges which are still under consideration can be finalised only after the Colleges concerned furnish the required particulars/clarifications sought by the Commission and if they fulfil the eligibility criteria.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED :
I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the conditions for sanction of UGC grants to Colleges and the Heads under which such grants are being given.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER :
There are several conditions of eligibility prescribed by the Commission for Development Grants. Colleges offering three-year Degree Courses in Arts, Science and Commerce should have a minimum enrolment of 400 in these courses and at least 20 permanent teachers. If such colleges are offering Two-year Degree Courses, the minimum student enrolment and faculty strength should be 270 and 15 respectively.

As regards the matters for which grants can be made, these are as follows :

The Commission normally provides up to 50% of the approved cost of building programmes including Libraries, Laboratories, Class-rooms, Hostels, Staff Quarters etc. and up to 75% of the cost of purchase of books and equipment. Programmes for Faculty improvement, construction of workshops, animal houses and introduction of remedial courses are however assisted by the Commission up to 100%. The share of the UGC in regard to demand for additional staff is restricted to 50% of the remaining part of the development cost of 50% on buildings and 25% on books and equipment.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED :
I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Marwadi College in Kishanganj in Bihar had applied for any assistance from the UGC grants and if so, what are they?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I have a long list, the name will have to be found out. The list is given here, in the statement. Whichever college has applied, the list is here. Many have applied : I will have to take time to find it out.

MR. SPEAKER : He says the list is there, and it is a long list. You would have seen it.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : The answer given to part (b) of the question says :

"During the last three years ending March 31, 1978, the Commission had received proposals from 109 colleges in Bihar. As on 31-10-1978, 84 of these colleges have been sanctioned grants; the proposals of 19 are under consideration; and the remaining 6 did not qualify for assistance."

May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the basis of the principles adopted in granting the amounts ? Is there any special assistance given to colleges which are situated in backward areas ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : As regards the first part of the question, I have already answered.

As regards the second part, there is some relaxation for colleges in backward and rural areas. The relaxation are as follows. Colleges in such areas offering Three-year Degree Courses with an enrolment of 300 instead of 400 and a faculty strength of 15 instead of 20 will be entitled to Development Grant up to Rs. 5 lakhs. If such colleges offer Two-year Degree Courses, the student enrolment and faculty strength shall be 200 and 10 respectively.

In this way, many relaxations are given.

बीबरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इन के इत्तम में है कि 1973 के बाद जो कालेज बने हैं उन को यह यू जी सी की ग्रांट नहीं दी जाती ? क्या सरकार इस बारे में फैसला करेगी कि जो कालेज उस के बाद बनाए गए हैं उन को भी वह ग्रांट दी जाए क्योंकि ग्रांट न मिलने के कारण वे सारे के सारे कालेजेज फाइनेंसियली बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुके हैं और वे कालेजेज चल नहीं सकते ? उन्होंने धपनी यह डिमांड सरकार को भेजी भी है। क्या सरकार इस बारे में गौर करेगी और उन की मांग को मंजूर करेगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : 17 जून, 1972 के बाद जो कालेजेज स्थापित हुए, उन्हें ये तीन शर्तें पूरी करनी होंगी :

- (1) The college concerned provides instructions upto Bachelors or Post-Graduate Degree ;

- (a) It is a registered society and it is permanently affiliated to a University in order to be able to receive grants from the University Grants Commission ; and

- (3) Colleges established after June 1972 are to fulfil all the requirements mentioned above.

बीबरी बलबीर सिंह : जिन्होंने रेक्वायरमेंट पूरी की है, उन्हें नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार की घोषित सैकुलर नीति के अनुसार क्या सरकार इस देश से साम्प्रदायिक बातावरण को दूर करने के निमित्त यह शर्त भी लगायेंगे कि जो कालेजेज जातिवाद के नाम — या धर्म के आधार पर स्थापित निये जायेंगे, सरकार उन्हें सहायता नहीं देगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस तरह का कोई प्रोजेक्शन सरकार के सामने नहीं है।

Scheme from Farakka Barrage Authorities for Relief against Flooding to low lying areas of Pajla and Bansloi

*211. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR**

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farakka Barrage Authorities have prepared any scheme for providing relief against flooding to the low lying rivers of Pajla and Bansloi river basins ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the areas likely to be benefited under the scheme ; and

(c) details of [Government's reaction to the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c) : A scheme has been prepared by the Farakka Barrage Project authorities, on the basis of the recommendations of a Technical Committee set up by the Government of India, for the construction of two regulators on the Pajla and Bansloi rivers before they

join the Bhagirathi river and the diversion of waters accumulated in the Bansloi and Pagla Basins to the Ganga river through the Baghmari syphon. The area likely to be benefited by the scheme for Rabi cultivation would be about 4100 hectares. The scheme is under final stages of sanction. Preparatory steps for taking up the work have already been taken by the Farakka Barrage Project authorities.

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA : May I know from the hon. Minister when the work will start ? And when it be completed ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : I have already mentioned that the work has already been taken up by the Project Authorities and we cannot just now say when it will be finished and effort will be made to finish it as early as possible.

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA : Whether any target date has been fixed for its completion ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : No target date has been fixed so far.

दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूल सुविधायें

* 213. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1977 के बाद बनी ऐसी कालोनियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें सरकार ने अब तक नियमित नहीं किया है और जहाँ बिजली, पानी की साप्लाई और गलियों को पक्का करने जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) उक्त अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन कालोनियों में से प्रत्येक कालोनी में कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या जून, 1977 के बाद निमित्त कुछ कालोनियों को गिराने के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं और इन कालोनियों के लोगों के पुनर्वास

के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्लू) : (क) से (घ). ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम उनके ध्यान में आ रहे प्रत्येक अनधिकृत निर्माणों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से नोट कर रहा है तथा प्रत्येक मामले पर कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

सरकार की कोपित नीति के अनुसार जून, 1977 के बाद बनी अनधिकृत संरचनाएँ गिराई जाएंगी। अतः इ. कालोनियों में कोई नागरिक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। ऐसे मामलों में पुनर्वास सुविधाएँ देना अनुमेय नहीं है।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय आवास मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर बहुत ही असंतोषजनक रूप में दिया है। पूरी तरह से मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर को टालने की कोशिश की गई है। मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सरकार ने अनधिकृत संरचनाओं का कोई सर्वे नहीं कराया है। यह कितने ताज्जुब की बात है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण मामले पर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सर्वे नहीं कराया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम—इनके ध्यान में आ रहे अनधिकृत निर्माणों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से नोट कर रहे हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने मामले अब तक नोट किए गए हैं और उनके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्लू : जैसा मैं ने पहले बताया है, जून, 1977 के बाद जो अनधिकृत कालोनी बनी हैं, उन में से जो नोटिस में आई हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जो अभी तक नोटिस में नहीं आई हैं उनका सर्वे कराने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां कहीं ऐसी संरचनाएँ सर्वे में अभी मंत्री जी के ध्यान में आई हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सवाल सिर्फ इतना है

"The number of colonies built which have not been approved by Government so far and where civic facilities There is no question of providing civic facilities in unauthorised colonies constructed after June, 1977.

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो प्राया ही नहीं है प्राप प्रश्न को भ्रवायड कर रहे हैं। प्राप सर्वे करा रहे हैं, तो कोई सर्वे हुआ भी है या नहीं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं सवाल को बिल्कुल एवायड नहीं कर रहा हूं। नोटिस में आने के बाद तुगलकाबाद में इस किस्म के अनधिकृत इन्ड कांस्ट्रक्शन्स को डिमालिश किया गया है जोकि जून, 1977 के बाद बन थे।

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की अनधिकृत कालोनियों की परिभाषा क्या है। यदि सरकार अनधिकृत कालोनियों का निर्माण नहीं होने देना चाहती तो फिर इस प्रकार की कालोनियों या निर्माण ही क्यों होने दिया जाता है और उन्हें प्रारम्भ में ही क्यों नहीं रोक दिया जाता है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : अनधिकृत कोलोनोज की परिभाषा यह है कि वे या तो सरकार की जमीन पर अनधिकृत एन-क्रोचमेंट हों या जो जमीन प्राइवेट भी हों उन पर बगैर ले-आउट प्लान के या व्यक्तिगत मकानों का निर्माण करने से पहले म्युनिसिपल कांफरिशन की मंजूरी लिए बिना जो रचना होती है उसको अनधिकृत कहते हैं।

जहां तक फौरन रोकने का प्रश्न है उसमें कुछ कानूनी स्काबटें ऐसी हैं कि उनको नोटिस बगैरह दिया जाना जरूरी होता है और जिस दौरान नोटिस दिए जाते हैं कुछ लोथ स्ट्रे-आर्डर ले प्राते हैं जिसकी वजह से उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में कुछ देरी हो जाती है।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the same analogy will be applicable in the case of unauthorised encroachments in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am sorry, I need your direction whether this question flows from this question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : This is a general question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No.

श्री लालू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फर्रुखाबाद में डिमालिशन का काम किया गया है। इस तरह के केसेज में लाखों गरीब लोग जोकि बसे हुए हैं उनको उजाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको फिर से बसाने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : फर्रुखाबाद में कोई डिमालिशन नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमती भृणाल गंगे : मैं मंवा जा सं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह के जंग नये अनधिकृत इन्ड कांस्ट्रक्शन होते हैं उनके भ्रष्टापीड हाने से पहले ही प्राप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते या कोई नया कानून नहीं बना सकते जिससे कि गरीब लोगों के एक बार बस जाने के बाद घरों को फिर तोड़ना न पड़े ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि इस से पहले कि इस प्रकार की रचना कोई बड़ी शक्ल प्रकृतियार कर ले, उस को कैसे रोक जा सकता है :

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : May I know the number of houses already demolished in unauthorised colonies and the number of houses intended to be demolished in such colonies and also whether you have exceeded the number of houses demolished during emergency.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I require notice for this.

National Children's Board

*214. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to lay a statement showing :

they are given financial assistance and
policy guidance by the Central Govern-
ment ; and

(d) if so, broad details thereof ?

(a) whether Government have set up a
National Children's Board ;

(b) Full details of its personnel during
all these years (since inception to-date) ;

(c) whether similar Boards in various
States have also been set up and whether

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE, (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-
TAKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

The composition of National Children's Board prior to its reconstitution on 10 February, 1978
and after the reconstitution is as under :

(a) Composition of National Children's Board prior to its reconstitution.

1. Prime Minister President.
2. Minister of Education & Social Welfare . . . Working Chairman..
3. Minister of Health & Family Planning . . . Member.
- 4 to 12. Nine Social Workers with experience of Child
Welfare Services Members.

(i) Shri Arvind Netam, Deputy Minister of Educa-
tion & Social Welfare.

(ii) Shri Kireet Joshi, Education Adviser, Ministry of
Education & Social Welfare.

(iii) Smt. Shanta Gandhi, Director, Bal Bhavan.

(iv) Shri S. Balasundaram,

(v) Miss A. Chari,

(vi) President, Indian Academy of Paediatrics.

(vii) Dr. B. N. Tandon, Head of Department of Gastro-
Enterology, All India Institute of Medical
Sciences, New Delhi.

(viii) [2 Social Workers had not been nominated.]
& (ix)

13-25. 10 persons nominated by State Governments and 3
persons by UT Administrations, in rotation, from
among those who are concerned with Child Welfare
Services Members.

(i) Shri Nyapathi Raghava Rao Andhra Pradesh..

(ii) Smt. Malti Barua Assam.

- (iii) Dr. Ram Raj Prasad Singh . . . Bihar
- (iv) Shri Amar Singh Chowdhary . . . Gujarat
- (v) Choudhary Shyam Chand . . . Haryana
- (vi) Smt. Gaura Devi . . . Himachal Pradesh
- (vii) Begum Sheikh Mohammed Abdullh . . . Jammu & Kashmir
- (viii) Smt. Manorama Madhawaraj . . . Karnataka
- (ix) Shri Shivbhan Solanki . . . Madhya Pradesh
- (x) Shri Rishang Keishing . . . Manipur.
- (xi) Shri Radha Raman . . . UT of Delhi
- (xii) Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar . . . UT of Goa, Daman & Diu
- (xiii) Smt. Simone Sinnas . . . UT of Pondicherry
- 26-27. Two representatives from the Lok Sabha . . . Members
- (i) Smt. Mukul Banerjee, M.P. . . . } upto January 1977.
- (ii) Shri K. Mayathevar, M. P. . . . }
28. One representative from the Rajya Sabha.
- Smt. Margaret Alva, M. P. . . . (upto 20-12-975)
- Smt. Vidyawati Chaurvedi, M.P. . . . (with effect from 1-12-1977).
29. Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board . . . Member
30. Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation & Child Development. . . Member
31. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare . . . Member-Secretary
- (b) The composition of the reconstituted National Children's Board is as given below :
1. Prime Minister President 1
 2. Minister of Education and Social Welfare . . . Working Chairman 1
 3. Minister of Health and Family Welfare . . . Member 1
 4. Minister of Finance Member 1
 5. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission . . . Member 1
 6. Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare . . . Member 1
- 7-11. Five Social Workers with experience in Child Welfare . . . Members 5
- (i) President, Indian Academy of Paediatrics, Bombay.
 - (ii) Smt. Tara Ali Baig, President, International Union of Child Welfare.
 - (iii) President, Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.
 - (iv) Prof. A. P. Barnabas, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.
 - (v) Mother M. Teresa

18-16. Five Ministers of State Governments dealing with child welfare, one each from the five regions as per appendix, beginning in alphabetical order, each to serve a two-year term by rotation : 5

(i) Minister in-charge of Child Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) Minister in-charge of Child Welfare, Assam .

(iii) Minister in charge of Child Welfare, Bihar .

(iv) Minister in-charge of Child Welfare, Gujarat .

(v) Minister in-charge of Child Welfare, Haryana .

17. Lt. Governor/Chief Commissioner of one of the Union Territories beginning in alphabetical order for a term of two years by rotation : 1

Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

18-19. Two representative from Lok Sabha . . . Members 2

(i) Smt. P. Chavan

(ii) Smt. Shanti Devi . . .

20. One representative from Rajya Sabha . . . Member 1

Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi . . . (upto 9-4-1978)

Smt. Fathema Ismail . . . (w.e.f. 12-6-1978)

21. Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board . . . Member 1

22. Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development . . . Member 1

23. Secretary, Department of Social Welfare . . . Member-Secretary 1

TOTAL 23

Appendix

NORTH EASTERN

1. Assam
2. Manipur
3. Meghalaya
4. Nagaland
5. Tripura

EASTERN

6. Bihar
7. Orissa
8. Sikkim
9. West Bengal

NORTHERN

10. Haryana
11. Himachal Pradesh
12. Jammu & Kashmir
13. Punjab
14. Uttar Pradesh

WESTERN

15. Gujarat
16. Madhya Pradesh
17. Maharashtra
18. Rajasthan

SOUTHERN

19. Andhra Pradesh
20. Karnataka
21. Kerala
22. Tamil Nadu

2. State Children's Boards, similar to the National Children's Board have already been set up in all the States/Union Territories, except in the State of Gujarat and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. State Government of Gujarat is considering the question of setting up a State Children's Board and this is awaited. The Union Territory of Chandigarh has been exempted from setting up a Children's Board because of the small size of the Union Territory.

3. No financial assistance is given by the Central Government to the State Children's Boards. The National Children's Board was envisaged to provide a focus and a forum to plan & review and properly coordinate the multiplicity of services to meet the needs of children. The decisions taken in the meetings of the National Children's Board, from time to time, are communicated to the State Governments and Ministries of Government of India for policy guidance and action.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : May I know from the Government, does the National Children Board, which has been

constituted as per the statement, meet only once a year or oftener? In view of the fact that the International Children's Year is coming next year, is the Board going to have frequent meetings and more concrete programmes? Will more funds, in view of the Children's Year coming next year, be allotted to this Board which has been constituted?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI : According to the original idea the Board was to meet once a year. In view of the fact that 1979 has been declared International Children's Year, the present Board which was constituted in February last has already had two sittings. The Prime Minister presided over them. It shows that due importance has been given to International Children's Year. Besides the Board, there is an ad hoc Steering Committee. That Committee meets from time to time to look after and to oversee the plan of the International Year of the child.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : The statement shows that only the State of Gujarat is left out in terms of constituting the Board in the State. Will the Central Government insist that not only the State of Gujarat appoints its Board quickly but all these Boards comprised really knowledgeable, genuine people interested in child welfare and these posts are not filled up in terms of either patronage or just giving a job to some one. I am asking this especially because of the fact that the position of children is dismal. In certain States of India it is so horrible that unless the Boards are constituted correctly and properly on the basis of its having right personalities and funds are also given, nothing will happen.

The statement shows that no financial assistance is given by the Centre. May I know why should the Centre not give financial assistance to the State Boards particularly in view of the fact that more things have to be done next year?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI : The first part of the question is regarding the State Board in Gujarat. Gujarat is her member's own State. They have a Women and Child Welfare Department. Most probably they thought that, that Department will be able to manage it. Now, they have given this understanding that they are going to have Children's Board probably by the end of December or so and they have already started the International Year of the child activity.

So far as the funds to the State Governments are concerned, I think the hon. members will get a copy of the plan of action. We have sent it to the Depart-

ment of Parliamentary Affairs and that will be circulated to the hon. members in a day or to-day or to-morrow. Most of the activities are through the State Governments as will be seen from the plan of action. We have requested the State Governments to make a provision in their State Plans. Planning Commission has already agreed to give that money to the State Governments.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : I am glad that the hon. Minister has said that she has activated the children's Boards and that certain plans are being drafted for 1979—International Year for the Child. May I ask the hon. Minister what specific plans have been drawn in the two meetings which had taken place? Now we are almost at the end of 1978. What plans are going to be functioning in what time and what are the criteria?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI : The strategy of the child welfare in successive as well as this International Year should be—an integrated approach to child welfare to provide coverage to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, giving emphasis to health, nutrition and education.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is a very vital issue. To oversee the children welfare, the present Government is not successfully organising the national programme with full financial assistance. The need of the hour is much more. But certain fascist forces are operating so far as the activities of the children are concerned. Certain national outlook has to be given to this to over-see developmental activities of the children of the country.

Therefore, will the hon. Education Minister kindly explain whether there is a national scheme for the welfare of the child in the country with full financial assistance? In many States, there are no Boards. Will the hon. Minister assure that he will have a national perspective in developing welfare boards for the child throughout the country so that the mind of child is developed and is not side-tracked by the fascist forces which are operating in this country right from the child stage.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI : So far as the national policy is concerned, the hon. member most probably knows that we have a national policy for children. So far as this Government is concerned, the moment we took over, we re-constituted the National Boards and invited all the State Ministers of Social Welfare who are also in charge of Child Welfare, for a meeting. There, we

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discussed the plan of action which I have just now mentioned. All the State Governments have accepted it and for that, funds will be made available by the Planning Commission to implement these programmes within the State plans.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 215.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I draw your attention? You have made observations during Question Hour which are very unkind and have no legs to stand upon. In fact, your utterances have misled the House. Rule 48, with regard to price of sugarcane, sub-rule 3...

MR. SPEAKER : I have read out the direction on the rule, the earlier Speakers have given. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Can a direction supersede the rule?

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is only an explanation; nothing more than that.

Conference of Town Planners

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*217. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Town Planners was held in New Delhi during the first week of November, 1978;

(b) if so, names and number of personnel who participated in the conference; and

(c) the matters discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty-five officers participated in the meeting. List of participants is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement giving the important items discussed and recommendations thereto is also placed on the Table of the Sabha.

List

List of participants to the meet of Chief Town Planners of States and Union Territories—held on 9th November, 1978 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

1. Andhra Pradesh Shri N. Venu Gopala Reddy, Director of Town Planning
2. Assam Shri D. P. Nath, Town Planner and Ex. Officio Director of Town Planning.
3. Bihar Shri R. L. Bawa, Chief Town Planner.
4. Gujarat Shri D. G. Pandya, Senior Town Planner.
5. Haryana Shri J. C. Chopra, Senior Town Planner.
6. Himachal Pradesh Shri R. K. Mehta, Town & Country Planner.
7. Kerala Shri K. Thomas Poulse, Senior Town Planner.
8. Karnataka Shri N. Govindappa, Director of Town Planning.
9. Madhya Pradesh Shri K. Kaplish, Chief Town Planner.
10. Maharashtra Shri J. G. Keskar, Director of Town Planning.
11. Nagaland Shri S. B. Mitra, Senior Town Planner.
12. Orissa Shri D. R. K. Patnaik, Director of Town Planning.
13. Punjab Shri J. S. Ghuman, Chief Town Planner.
14. Rajasthan Shri B. Kambo, Chief Town Planner & Arch. Adviser
15. Tamil Nadu Shri V. T. Thurairaj, Director of Town Planning
16. Uttar Pradesh Shri J. P. Dube, Chief Town & Country Planner.
17. West Bengal Shri C. Mazumdar, Chief Town Planner
18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli Shri D. D. Sunctankar, Associate Town Planner incharge of Town Planning.
19. Delhi Development Authority 1. Shri V. V. Bodas, Director City Planning.
2. Shri S. C. Gupta, Addl. Director (Planning).
20. Goa Shri S. P. Deshpande, Chief Town Planner.
21. Pondicherry Shri Martin Kolandai, Senior Town Planner.

Town and Country Planning Organisation}

1. Shri S. S. Shafi, Chief Planner.
2. Shri B. N. Rahalkar, Town & Country Planner.
3. Shri R. S. Chadha, Economic Planners.
4. Shri E. F. N. Ribeiro, Architect Planner.
5. Shri P. G. Valsangkar, Town & Country Planner.
6. Shri R. C. Gupta, Town & Country Planner.
7. Shri R. I. P. Sinha, Associate Town & Country Planner.
8. Shri N. Ranganathan, Addl. Town & Country Planner.

9. Shri P. N. Dave, Senior Research Officer.

10. Shri S. S. Dutta, Senior Research Officer.

11. Shri M. B. Bhatia, Associate Industrial Economist.

12. Miss K. Idnani, Research Officer.

Ministry of Works and Housing.

1. Shri P. S. A. Sundaram, Deputy Secretary (U.D.).
2. Shri K. K. Saxena, Desk Officer (UD-III).

Statement

The important items discussed in the meeting of the State Chief Town Planners' and their recommendations are indicated below:

Items discussed	Recommendations made
(a) Protection and Preservation of the natural setting and environment around Archaeological Monuments and Historical places.	(a) All States and Union Territories enact appropriate legislation and keep necessary funds to ensure that areas around ancient monuments and historical places are not spoiled and are adequately planned.
(b) Central Scheme for Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan cities and Areas of National Importance.	(b) Stress be given to the availability of statutory comprehensive plans as the basis for integrated development and a state level monitoring agency be set up in association with the State Town Planning Department.
(c) National Urbanisation Policy.	(c) Early formulation of a National Urbanisation Policy and increased financial allocation to urban areas particularly the small and medium towns.
(d) Decennial survey of urban land use; and evolving and adopting 'National Land Use Policy'.	(d) The need for decennial surveys of urban land use and that the first survey may synchronise with population census 1981.
(e) Integration of Rural Development Programmes within a special plan frame.	(e) The State Town Country Planning Department and the Town & Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi, may be involved in evolving a settlement system of basic villages, service village, service town and a market town—well in advance to help the State Governments in formulating policy decisions in this regard.
(f) Development of National Information System and establishment of Data Bank for each State.	(f) It was reiterated that all States should provide adequate funds for building up such information system at the state level to aid urban and regional planning and locational decisions.
(g) Constitution of Metropolitan transport authorities in the metropolitan cities.	(g) Early action be initiated to set up metropolitan transport authorities and the subject of urban transport be dealt with by the Central Ministry/State Department dealing with urban development.
(h) Creation of State Urban Development fund and earmarking of separate funds under urban development programmes for redevelopment schemes and beautification programmes.	(h) An urban development fund be immediately set up by all State Governments and resources for contribution towards this fund may be identified. The urban fund be operated by the State Town Planning Boards where they exist otherwise by State Town Planning Departments.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Part (h) of the Items discussed says:

"Creation of State Urban Development fund and earmarking of separate funds under urban development programmes for redevelopment schemes and beautification programmes."

Has any such fund been created for the development of the villages in the rural areas?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : This is a recommendation made in the meeting of the Town Planners. It is still under the consideration of the Government and this particular recommendation relates to the recommendations made to the States.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : This is in regard to urban development.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : These are only recommendations. These recommendations have been received by the Government and they are under consideration. We have not yet been able to take any decision.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : It must be within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that there is a great hue and cry in the rural areas because the Town and Country Planning Department in the State acquires very fertile land for setting up of markets, industries and new townships. Will the hon. Minister direct the Town and Country Planning Departments in the States to acquire only barren land and not fertile land, for this purpose?

Mr. Speaker, as industries are very important, agriculture is also very important and some of the cultivators are deprived of their whole holdings when the Town and Country Planning Department acquire their lands for the setting up of new industries. Will the Minister give directions to that effect to the Town and Country Planning Department?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Sir, housing is a subject which is in the State sector and this acquisition of land is done, in fact, directly by the States themselves. The question of direction hardly arises, but I have noted the suggestion of the hon. Member and I will try to see what can be done in this regard.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, with the growth in population and the increasing urbanisation of the country, this whole question of town planning has become one of national importance. All sorts of unplanned townships are coming up throughout this country which are really going to create tremendous problems in the twenty-first century. Is the hon. Minister considering

any series of clear guidelines to the States so that now that this new development is taking place *ab initio* there should be some planning, or are we sitting back and allowing this unplanned growth to go?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : With due apologies I do not think that this question arises from the original question asked, but still I would like to say that the Government is very much aware of the problem pointed out by the hon. Member and we have already tried to identify some small towns for development, we have round about 400 small towns with a population of one lakh to two lakhs. We think that this population should be evenly distributed throughout the country. We have identified three towns for development and for the provision of complete infrastructure so that those counter-magnets are provided in those small towns which are attracting people to the bigger cities and that, I think should be able to check the unplanned growth of smaller towns.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, many years ago some of these concepts were talked about and discussed and it was also decided that there should be certain broad guidelines for not only the towns, but also the villages. So many villages get washed off by the floods. They are again built in the same haphazard fashion. Would the hon. Minister please give us some idea of how soon some of these concepts can be put into practice? Any new construction should not be done in a haphazard fashion and guidelines from the Centre which have been talked of for, God knows how many years—I was in charge of this Department in 1962 and from then onwards all these concepts are here, but nothing seems to have actually been put into practice. Can we hope that some of these concepts will be put into practice in the near future.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Since the hon. Member has already had the experience of being in charge of this Department, she must have given guidelines herself. But I just would like to say that again the Centre can only make suggestions or make recommendations. The things have to be carried out by the State Governments themselves. We are trying our best to make it an organised effort and that development should take place in an organised manner.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 218.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the fourth time you are rising on a point of order.

Question No. 218—The Questioner is not here. Q. No. 219—The questioner is not here. Q. No. 220 The questioner is not here. Now, Question No. 221.

Buddha's Monuments in Kushinagar

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*221. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two of Buddhist's holiest places located in Kushinagar (U.P.), the temple where Gautam Buddha attained nirvana and the giant circular stupa standing on the spot where his mortal remains were cremated are sinking because of water-logging and recurring floods in the area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main danger to the monuments is from the rising sub-soil water table and the year round water-logging, contributed by many small rivers and rivulets around which join the river Gandak; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to adopt sophisticated engineering techniques like the one employed in Mohanjodaro excavation sites?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) There is no report of sinking of the Ramabharu stupa and the Nirvana Temple and the attached stupa, situated on an elevated platform at Kushinagar.

(b) In the low laying excavated remains, water-logging has been noticed which is due to seasonal rains and rise in the sub-soil water table. The accumulated water is being pumped out periodically at present.

(c) The situation, now obtaining at the site, does not warrant any sophisticated technique to be adopted, in view of the actions already taken in respect of the safety of the stupa under renovation. However, Government will take appropriate steps, when situation so warrants.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जीतन बुद्ध से संबंधित इस पवित्र स्थान को

सुरक्षित रखने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। इस वर्ष इस पर कितनी रकम खर्च की जायेगी? क्या इस स्मारक को बाढ़ से बचाने और इसकी स्थायी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों की राय ली है?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
I have already said that repairs are being done and the expenditure incurred year-wise for carrying out special repairs and maintenance of these monuments are as follows:

Year	Special Repairs	Annual Repairs
1975-76 . .	Rs. 31,895	Rs. 13,792
1976-77 . .	Rs. 61,039	Rs. 9,791
1977-78 . .	Rs. 27,496	Rs. 8,743

Provision of Rs. 60,000 for special repairs and Rs. 20,000 for annual repairs has been provided in the current year.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the opinion given by the experts?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
I have already said that it has been found that there is no substantial report of sinking. Because they are low-lying areas there is water-logging due to seasonal rain and the sub-soil water table is also arising.

Therefore unless some construction is made in the rivers in the neighbourhood, this danger will be there. So, maintenance and special repairs are being done.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : भगवान बुद्ध के जीवन से सम्बंधित कुशीनगर बरिद और स्तूप हमारे देश के संस्कृति में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं। भारत और विदेशों के लोग इन स्थानों को देखने आते हैं। स्तूप भारतीय जीवन दर्शन का प्रतीक है। बुद्ध की बात है कि वह महत्वपूर्ण स्मारक प्रकृति की विनाश कीला का शर्ग बन रहे हैं, और बिबीन होते जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से कर व्यवस्थापन के साथ-साथ इस अमर कृतियों की रक्षा के लिए विचार करेंगी?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:
As I said 'we agree with the hon. Member that this temple is a very important archaeological site and that it should be preserved in a proper manner. The Government is taking appropriate steps. If necessary, further steps will also be taken. But at present there is no need for any special assistance as the hon. Member is suggesting.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugarcane Dues in U. P. and Bihar

*204. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:**
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge arrears of Cane Growers have been outstanding towards Sugar Mills in U. P. and Bihar States; and

(b) if so, the names of such Sugar Mills together with the money outstanding and since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-2962/78)

Revision of Delhi Master Plan

*205. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land-use schedule as laid down in the Delhi Master Plan, is being revised to accommodate the unauthorised Colonies in the Capital; and

(b) whether any Committee of experts is being appointed to advise the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDR BAKHT):

(a) In the process of regularisation of unauthorised colonies, change of land use will be considered wherever necessary.

(b) A high level implementation body with the Lt. Governor, Delhi as Chairman has already been set up to watch the progress of regularisation/development of unauthorised colonies and allied matters.

Agro-Service Centres Operating in States

*207. **SHRI P. KANNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agro-service-centres in operation at present in the country in the various States;

(b) the precise services offered by these centres;

(c) whether any study has been made of the functional utility of these centres; and

(d) steps, if any, proposed to be taken to improve effectiveness of these centres so as to make a real dent on the rural economy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) State-wise distribution of 2,864 agro service centres in operation is given in the Statement attached.

(b) These centres are rendering one or more of the following services.

(i) Custom hiring of agricultural machinery for land preparation, land development harvesting/post harvesting operations, drilling of tubewells, etc.

(ii) installation, maintenance and servicing of farm equipment.

(iii) plant protection services.

(iv) sale of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds, spare-parts of agricultural machinery, fuel oils, lubricants, etc.

(c) A survey undertaken in 1977 reveals that they have rendered useful service to the farming community, particularly in providing expensive agricultural machinery on custom basis.

(d) The agro-service entrepreneurs have been advised to diversify and develop their centres as composite service and input distribution centres, meeting under one roof as many agricultural requirements of the farmers as possible. The training course for these entrepreneurs has been redesigned so as to give more time and attention to aspects connected with (i) trading in fertilisers and other inputs, and (ii) business and accounting management. The Agro-Industries Cor-

porations and the State Govts. are being advised to also use them increasingly for the distribution of agricultural inputs, machinery and implements.

Statement

S. No.	State	Agro-Service Centres in operation
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	235
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	242
4.	Gujarat	109
5.	Haryana	125
6.	Jammu and Kashmir . . .	2
7.	Karnataka	163
8.	Kerala	10
9.	Madhya Pradesh	301
10.	Maharashtra	346
11.	Orissa	34
12.	Punjab	275
13.	Rajasthan	334
14.	Tamil Nadu	182
15.	Uttar Pradesh	207
16.	West Bengal	289
TOTAL		2,864

Winding up of Rehabilitation Department

*208. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to wind up the Department of Rehabilitation ;

(b) the number of employees in various categories working in the Department of Rehabilitation ;

(c) the number out of them who have already been absorbed in other Departments along-with the details ; and

(d) when the remaining employees of the Department of Rehabilitation are likely to be absorbed in other Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) The Department of Rehabilitation would be progressively wound up on the tasks assigned to it being completed.

(b) The number of employees working in the Department of Rehabilitation under various categories is :

Group 'A'	30
Group 'B'	138
Group 'C'	330
Group 'D'	168

TOTAL 666

(c) and (d). Do not arise at present, in view of answer to part (a). The employees of the Department as and when rendered surplus will be considered for appropriate absorption elsewhere through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell.

Implementation of Drinking Water Schemes in Rural India.

209. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in which the scheme for providing drinking water to the people in rural areas has been implemented by Central Government and the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(b) the number of villages (state wise), which have benefited by this scheme and the amount of the financial assistance provided to State Governments by Central Government for this scheme ; and

(c) whether some assistance has also been received from the World Bank for implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A statement containing information in regard to the number of problem villages for which rural water supply schemes were approved for implementation by the State Govern-

ments, the amount of grant-in-aid released during 1977-1978, the number of problem villages covered during that year and the allocation of funds made State-wise during the current financial year, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of villages for which Schemes for supply of drinking water were approved under the Centrally Sponsored ARWS Prog. during 1977-78	Amount of grant-in-aid released during 1977-78	Expenditure incurred during 1977-78 (as reported by States/UTs)	No. of villages covered during 1977-78 as reported by States/UTs.)	Amount allocated during 1978-79 for Works
1.	Andhra Pradesh	569	152.30	150.32	200	250
2.	Assam	449	57.60	49.88	54	150
3.	Bihar	1551	242.80	240.40	1417	500
4.	Gujarat	572	332.80	350.00	212	200
5.	Haryana	144	142.10	151.24	66	165
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1006	222.60	220.08	308	330
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	175	152.80	150.80	23	200
8.	Karnataka	1074	142.30	140.00	241	140
9.	Kerala	107	102.00	101.98	6	260
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1150	252.00	256.81	50	270
11.	Maharashtra	400	312.80	312.54	648	310
12.	Manipur	42	58.50	43.27	3	50
13.	Meghalaya	140	25.00	19.36	..	100
14.	Nagaland	96	77.50	75.92	3	75
15.	Orissa	2619	182.80	180.00	1658	180
16.	Punjab	458	102.10	161.23	143	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Rajasthan	777	252'30	250'00	150	250
18.	Sikkim	51	36'50	35'97	..	35
19.	Tamil Nadu	714	217'30	215'00	124	290
20.	Tripura	327	80'50	80'37	184	87
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2600	352'80	481'22	52	500
22.	West Bengal	1303	242'80	240'00	965	500

U. Ts.

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	128	20'00	6'77	..	40
2.	A. & N. Islands	9	20'00	18'62	2	25
3.	Delhi	4	10'00	..	..	16
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	12	10'00	..	..	15
5.	Mizoram	12	15'00	14'80	..	25
6.	Pondicherry	21	10'00	10'18	..	15

NOTE: 50% of the amount allocated for works during the current financial year was released to States in August last as the first instalment of Central grant-in-aid. Further grant-in-aid (25% of the amount allocated for works) is being released to States/U.Ts. on the basis of reported progress of expenditure.

Supply of Water and Electricity to Houses under the Special Housing Scheme

*210. SHRI HARGOBIND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangement for supply of water and electricity has not been made in the houses and public conveniences constructed under the Special Housing Scheme in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will also provide these facilities to the poor labourers there and if not, the reasons therefor and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b) . Water Supply and electricity connections have not been provided for individual tenements. Nor is it intended to provide them to individuals at Government cost. However, street lighting and public hydrants, public lavatories etc. have been provided for groups of tenements.

Alleged Irregularities in Appointments in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*212. SHRI MAHI LAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4579 on 28th August, 1978 regarding alleged irregularities in appointments in Kendriya Vidyalayas and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons for delay ;

(c) the total number of TGT and PGT teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons out of them separately ;

(d) whether the reserved quota is complete in all the categories of posts there ;

(e) if not, the reasons for backlog ; and

(f) when the backlog will be completed from amongst the candidates enrolled in various employment exchanges in Delhi and in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT/2969/78].

(c) The number of TGTs and PGTs working in Kendriya Vidyalayas (as on 1-8-1978) was 2164 and 1790 respectively. The category-wise break-up of the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe teachers is not available. However, there are 842 and 145 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, respectively, working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas out of a total staff of 12,760 (including ministerial and class IV employees).

(d) to (f). The recruitment of teachers is made through open annual advertisement and applications are invited through the Employment Exchanges. 15% and 7½% of the total posts are reserved for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. All efforts are being made to fill up the reserved vacancies but even with the relaxed standards it has not been possible to fill all the reserved vacancies by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

कृषि-विमानन के लिये विमान-धालकों का प्रशिक्षण

* 215. श्री शिवनारायण सरस्वतिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि-विमानन के लिए विमान चालक भारतीय वायु सेना से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें कृषि-विमानन के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हें वायु सेना में वापस भेज दिया जाता है और नये व्यक्तियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया जाता है और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस अवर्ती प्रशिक्षण प्रक्रिया के कारण अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) उनको कृषि-विमानन में प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली तकनीकों के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रत्येकालीन प्रशिक्षण (कन्वेंशन ट्रेनिंग) दिया जाता है ।

(ग) सामान्यतः उनको उनकी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद वायु सेना में वापस भेज दिया जाता है और उनके स्थान पर अन्य पाइलटों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिया जाता है और उन्हें भी उक्त प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(घ) सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने पर यह महसूस किया गया कि इस विषय में कोई हानि नहीं हुई है ।

Correspondence Courses by Delhi University

* 216. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : SHRI RAGAVALLU MOHANARANGAM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lessons for the Correspondence Courses opened by Delhi University are supplied very tardily ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the situation is particularly bad in the case of B.Com (Honours) Course for second year ;

(c) the reasons for the tardiness on the part of a premier University like Delhi ; and

(d) details of any steps taken or proposed to be taken to effect a meaningful improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, there has been some delay in the despatch of lessons due to the partial strike by the Karamcharis of the University.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Delhi University has stated that the reasons for the delay are the time taken by the teachers both in and outside the School of Correspondence to prepare the lessons and to get them printed.

(d) The matter is being studied by the authorities of School of Correspondence Courses and the Continuing Education and the Staff Council of the School is being urged to take adequate steps to improve the situation.

Non-availability of Text Books in Delhi

*218. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of non-availability of text books prescribed in Government Schools in Delhi, especially for Class IX to XII ; and

(b) if so, necessary steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE : (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The NCERT curriculum upon which the new pattern text books have been prepared divides classes XI and XII into four semesters, the First Semester in Class XI and the Third Semester in Class XII starting in July and ending in November, and the Second Semester in Class XI and the Fourth Semester in Class XII starting in December.

NCERT authorities have clarified that the text books for the First Semester of Class XI and the text books for the Third Semester of Class XII were made available in July, 1978. The text books for Second Semester of Class XI and the Fourth Semester of Class XII which commence on 1st December, have been made available during October-November, 1978 except for the Geography text book for Class XII which is a low priority text book from which only one chapter is to be taught during the Fourth Semester. This book will become available in December, 1978.

For classes IX-X, all the text books were made available in July, 1978 except

for the History text book for class X which was made available in the first week of November, 1978.

(b) (i) The Central Board of Secondary Education has since modified its policy of recommending text books for use in schools at the Higher Secondary stage from the Academic Session, 1979. Books/MSS have been invited from publishers/authors, a suitable set of which would be recommended after proper evaluation. NCERT books would also be got evaluated along with other books that might be submitted. The major difference between the present position and the proposed policy is that the latter visualises a set of recommended books with freedom given to schools to choose any one of them in place of just one prescribed book

(ii) NCERT's books also are being planned well ahead of schedule. Since the material has also been prepared for the current academic session, next year it is only a question of reprints and hence this problem may not arise.

Government accommodation with persons owning houses

*219. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many employees have been allotted Government accommodation in spite of their having their own houses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Central Government employees have not been allotted Government accommodation as they have their own houses ; and

(c) the reasons for such a different treatment towards the employees of same Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) A few house-owning officers have been allotted Government accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no differential treatment, as all house-owning officers are eligible for allotment of Government accommodation according to the dates of their priority.

which are reckoned from 1st June, 1977 or subsequent dates in the case of officers whose priority dates fall after the said date.

Effect of Siltation and Soil Erosion on Reservoirs of River Valley Projects in Eastern India

*220. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of unanticipated siltation and soil erosion decreasing the capacity of the the reservoirs in all the important River Valley projects in Eastern India;

(b) whether it is a fact that excessive emphasis on engineering and cement construction and neglect of soil construction and environmental geology is the prime factor responsible for this;

(c) whether it is a fact that the diminished effectiveness of the Dams in Bihar-Bengal borders is the cause of recent flood havoc in these two States; and

(d) will Government make a thorough probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). From the observations so far made, the indication is that the rate of siltation in reservoirs is more than that assumed at the time of project formulation, but further in-depth studies would be essential before a definite conclusion can be arrived at. For this purpose, a high-level committee of experts has been constituted. As siltation of reservoirs results from denudation of forests and unscientific land management, this Committee will also suggest suitable measures for sediment control.

(c) The recent extensive damages in Bengal and the damages in Bihar are primarily due to unprecedented heavy widespread rainfall concentrated in limited period and spread over extensive areas.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of small Bakery units

1984. SHRI CHATURBHUI : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government owned Modern Bakeries have received applications from new entrepreneurs desirous of setting up small bakery units in smaller towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what technical advice, help and encouragement have been provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Modern Bakeries have received 15 preliminary enquiries from new entrepreneurs desirous of setting up small bakery units asking for information on technical assistance, project report, consultancy services, etc.

(c) The applicants have been requested to contact Modern Bakeries' nearest local units. It is the local units of the Company who will give necessary technical advice in all aspects of bakery to the prospective as also existing entrepreneurs. Bakery Extension Officers are already in position in a few units.

Pollution

1985. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in M. Block of Laxmi Nagar (Trans-Yamuna) Delhi certain hand operated Dyeing Factories are working day and night polluting the atmosphere;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of dirty chemical water spreading on the roads every day in large quantity, foul smell comes making it inconvenient for neighbouring people;

(c) whether Health authorities of Delhi Municipal Corporation have failed to take prompt action in the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps Government will take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). One dyeing factory is operating at irregular intervals in 'M' Block area of Laxmi Nagar. The waste water from this factory is disposed of into a swamp marshy low lying area, as no sewerage system is provided there.

(c) and (d). The Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is taking necessary action under the provision of D.M.C. Act against the nuisance created by this factory. During the last three months the owner of the factory has been prosecuted five times.

Subsidised housing schemes for Plantation Workers

1986. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details how the Central Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers is being implemented in the country and if so, which States have been benefited by this scheme;

(b) the number of Plantation workers that have been benefited by this scheme in Assam; and

(c) what are the salient features of this scheme with regard to allotment eligibility and how it is proposed to be intensified ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Section 15 of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory on every planter to provide and maintain for every worker and his family residing in the plantation necessary housing accommodation. The model rules framed thereunder provide that the employers shall build houses for at least 8% of the resident workers every year until all of them are adequately housed and that no rent shall be charged by the employers for the same. Many planters were unable to meet this statutory obligation due to financial difficulties. Consequently, a Scheme known as 'The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme' was introduced in April, 1956, to help the planters, especially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme, which was included in the State Sector originally provided for grant of loan assistance only to the planters to the extent of 80% of the approved cost of houses. The balance 20% was to be contributed by planters. The Scheme was modified from 1st April, 1966, so as to provide subsidy in addition to loan. Accordingly, Central financial assistance was provided to the extent of 75% of the cost of houses—50% loan and 25% subsidy, the balance 25% to be borne by the planters.

As the Scheme did not make much headway, the Government of India transferred the Scheme from the State Sector to the Central Sector w.e.f. 1-4-1970 with a view to relieving the States of the financial burden for implementation of the Scheme, as they were finding it difficult to provide adequate funds for the purpose out of their own resources. Since plantations play a vital role in the growth of national economy, the Central Government decided to meet 87½% of the expenditure in the shape of 50% loan and 37½% subsidy under the Scheme w.e.f. 1-4-70. The planters' share was reduced from 25% to 12½%. The co-operative societies of the plantation workers are also eligible for financial assistance for construction of their own houses independently of the employers, to the extent of 90% of the approved cost of houses—65% loan and 25% subsidy.

This Scheme is at present being implemented in the States of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal in the Eastern Region of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the Southern Region.

(b) Out of 2,05,150 eligible plantation workers, approximately 1,11,000 workers have been benefited by this Scheme in Assam.

(c) The houses built under the Scheme are required to be allotted to the eligible plantation workers on rent free basis. The allotment of houses constructed by the employers under the Scheme is to be entrusted to a committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the employers and their workers, with a chairman nominated by the State Government concerned. The employer can allot upto 25% of the houses, at his discretion, to the eligible workers. The remaining houses are to be allotted by the above mentioned committee to the eligible workers in accordance with such rules as may be framed by it.

The houses constructed by the co-operative societies of the workers are to be allotted by the societies according to the allotment rules to be framed by them with the approval of the State Government concerned.

The Scheme was transferred to the Central Sector w.e.f. 1-4-1970 only with a view to accelerating the progress of construction of houses thereunder. Experience has shown that the tempo in the

construction of houses after the transfer of the scheme to the Central Sector has already gained momentum. According to the information received from the State Governments, the number of houses sanctioned and completed from 1-4-1970 to 31-10-1978 is 20,675 and 13,218 respectively. In order to maintain the existing tempo in the implementation of the scheme, the Central Government has been releasing increased financial assistance to the State Governments. Out of an approved outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan for this scheme, a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores was released to the concerned State Governments during 1974-75 to 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 1.60 crores has been provided for the current year.

Repairs of Roads in Delhi

1987. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been allotted for repair of roads etc. for Madan Park and Chunnamal Park and Manohar Park in Ward No. 89;

(b) whether no repair work has been carried out in Madan Park roads for the last over five years;

(c) the steps Government propose to utilise the funds allotted in a right way; and

(d) the time by which roads of these colonies will be repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :

(a) According to M.C.D., funds for repairs to roads are not allotted Colony-wise or Park-wise but Ward-wise. For Ward No. 89, (Kurampura) in which Madan Park, Chunnamal Park and Manohar Park are included, the estimated cost of annual repairs and maintenance of roads as a whole amounts to Rs. 3,02,090.

(b) Some works were carried out on approach roads to these colonies viz., Madan Park, Chunnamal Park & Manohar Park.

(c) There is a proposal to spend Rs. 40,000 in Kedar Bagh, (Madan park, Chunnamal park) and to take up the main road of the colony first of all. The balance available will be utilized for improving other roads of the colony.

(d) According to the M.C.D. the work is likely to be completed by 31-3-1979.

Compensation to Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society

1988. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1799 on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding the amount of Rs. 1 lakh paid by the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi for the purchase of land of Gulabi Bagh for housing purposes and the statement laid on the Table in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5646 on 1st August, 1977 stating that a sum of Rs. 19,38,425.90 has been paid as compensation to the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society for acquiring the land by Government and state which amount is correct;

(a) when the purpose of acquiring the land was the same as that of the Society i.e. housing, the reasons for acquiring the land by Government; and

(b) whether any land for that land is being now allotted to the Society?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

The Society has reported that it paid Rs. 1 lakh as advance to the land owners for purchase of land from them in Gulabi Bagh. Rs. 19,38,425.90 was paid by Government to the Society as compensation for acquiring their land.

(a) The land was acquired in accordance with the policy of the Government under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land.

(b) No, Sir.

Illiteracy in Gujarat

1989. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, be pleased to state :

(a) the population shown in the last two census in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of literate and illiterate persons among them separately male and female; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the illiteracy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHAN DRA CHUNDER):

(a) The population of Gujarat State as per 1961 and 1971 Census Reports is as follows :

Year	Persons	Male	Female
1961	20633,350	10633,902	9999,448
1971	26697,475	13802,494	12894,981

(b) The number of male/female literate and illiterate population of the Gujarat State is as follows :—

Literates				Illiterates		
Year	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1951 .	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	14,350,094	6260,529	80,89,565
1971 .	95,55,238	63,63,748	3191,490	17,142,237	74,38,746	97,03,491

(c) The Government have resolved to wage a clearly conceived, well-planned and relentless struggle against illiteracy to enable the masses to play an active role in social and cultural change. Literacy is now been recognised as an integral part of an individual's personality. The National Adult Education Programme formally launched on 2nd October, 1978 aims at providing educational facilities to cover about 100 million illiterate persons in the age-group of 15-35 within the period 1978-79 to 1983-84. The major objective of the programme is to develop the country's human resources in this vital age-group and enable the vast majority of illiterate persons to participate effectively in the process of National Development. The Programme, besides providing basic numeracy and literacy skills, also aims at up-grading the functional skills and creating social awareness amongst illiterate masses. For the successful implementation of the Programme, a National Board of Adult Education has been set up at the Central level. Steps are being taken to establish State Boards of Adult Education at the State level also. Suitable agencies are also been created at the District level for coordination and for involvement of

various agencies, including voluntary organisations, in the Programme.

Use of Tenements for Commercial Purposes in Kalkaji Colony Delhi

1990. SHRI NATHUNI RAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the allottees of Rehabilitation Ministry tenements in Kalkaji Colony particularly in 'G' Block are using their residences for commercial purposes;

(b) if so, whether this is in conformity with the letter of allotment or lease deed if not, why it was not noticed by the L&LO and necessary penal action taken against the defaulters;

(c) whether in the 'G' Block of Kalkaji home residences are being used for Ginning purposes thus causing health hazard apart from clogging the drains and the cotton pieces flowing to the houses in vicinity; and

(d) the reasons why the L&DO Inspection staff could not notice it and bring the defaulters to book ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Whenever any breach came to the notice of Land and Development Office, it has taken action against the defaulting lessee in accordance with the terms of lease.

(c) and (d) Only a portion of the property at GI/A, Kalkaji is being used for Ginning purposes and action has already been initiated against the defaulting lessee.

Demand for Amendment of University Act

1992. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the demands concerning to the amendment of the University Act, etc. raised by the Coordination Committee of the University and College Teachers Organisation of the Punjab and Chandigarh in its meeting held on 7th October, 1978; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Adult Education Centre in Gujarat

1993. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHVA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of adult education Centres opened in Gujarat State, District wise; and

(b) the amount earmarked by the Centre to the State of Gujarat for adult education Scheme for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) Information on the number of Adult Education Centres opened in the State has been called for from the State Government.

(b) During the current year 1978-79, central grant amounting to Rs. 30,38,590 has been released to the Government of Gujarat for Adult Education Programmes, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, as follows :

Rs. 23,69,700 under the scheme of Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme.

Rs. 3,91,640 under the Scheme of Non-formal Education Programme for persons in the age group 15-35.

Rs. 2,77,250 for strengthening of administrative structures for Adult Education.

The above mentioned central grants are in addition to the grant approved for voluntary organisations in the State for undertaking Adult Education Programmes, for which an amount of Rs. 19,34,630 has so far been approved to 30 organisations during 1978-79.

HUDCO's Role in Housing

1994. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated during 1978-79 by Government to State Governments for the purpose of housing; and;

(b) the amount HUDCO is investing and the number of houses to be constructed all over the country during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

(a) : Rs. 137.22 crores.

(b) : (i) Actual loan sanctioned 98.28

(ii) Loan likely to be mentioned 108.00

- (iii) Number of dwellings sanctioned : 74,301 Nos.
- (iv) Number of dwellings likely to be sanctioned 1,08,000 Nos.

Dryland Farming Drought Prone Areas of Maharashtra

1995. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Ministry have at any stage conducted any case study of the Dryland farming being done by the Government of Maharashtra in drought-prone areas like Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts to find out the level of productivity and economics of different crop enterprises ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give fillip to dryland farming in other scarcity areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA).

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development is being implemented in 24 projects in 12 States. The dry-land technology as developed on Dryland Research Centres/Sub-centres of Indian Council of Agricultural Research is tested at these projects and is recommended for popularisation. Each project covers a new area of 800 hectares each year, where, apart from crop husbandry, soil and water management, animal husbandry, grass-land and fodder development programmes, including demonstrations and training are taken up. These projects are demonstrative and probative in nature.

A sum of Rs. 4.30 crores was released to the States as grants and subsidies and Rs. 2.26 crores as loans during the Fourth Plan. Funds released up to 1977-78 in the Fifth Plan are approximately Rs. 5.00 crores as subsidies & grants.

Dryfarming also finds an important place in the components of the scheme of 'Drought Prone Area Programme' (DPAP). For the Scheme of DPAP, a budget provision of Rs. 58 crores was made for the 5th Plan of which over

Rs. 32 crores have been spent till September 1978. The technology that is developed at the ICAR research centres and the Integrated Dryland Agriculture Development Projects is also utilised in the drought prone districts in the country.

Adoption of Water Pollution (Prevention and Control) Act by Maharashtra

1996. Shri R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have been requested to adopt the Central Government's water Pollution (Prevention and Control) Act of 1974 ;

(b) if so, when and whether it was a written communication ;

(c) what was the response to the said communication and whether any further follow up action has been made ; if so, the details ; and

(d) what is the latest and final reaction of the State Government of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKMT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, In July 1974 the Government of Maharashtra were requested to adopt the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which was passed by the Parliament in March, 1974. This was a written communication from the erstwhile Minister of State for Works and Housing, addressed to the Chief Minister, Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). The State Government are yet to take a final decision in this regard.

Preservation of Monuments Constructed by Chhatrapati Shivaji

1997. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARUTEKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1007 on 21st November, regarding preservation of Monuments constructed by Chhatrapati Shivaji and state :

(a) the details of extensive structural repairs made to forts such as Rajgarh, Shivneri, Panhala, Vijayadurg in Maharashtra;

(b) the amounts spent for extensive structural repairs on each of these forts in the year 1977-78; and

(c) if the extensive structural repairs are not made, the reasons for the same and what amount Government propose to spend by end of March, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRACHUNDER)

(a) Structural repairs executed on these forts included: Restoration of structures, strengthening of breached fort walls, water-tightening the wall tops, plastering, painting and water-proofing the structures.

(b) The expenditure incurred for special repairs during the year 1977-78 for each of these forts is as follows:

	Rs.
Raygad, District Kolaba	68,532/-
Shivneri, District Poona	Nil
Panhala, District Kolhapur	14,914/-
Vijayadurg, District Ratnagiri	5,034/-

(c) The Survey is undertaking extensive structural repairs during the current financial year for which an amount of Rs. 90,000/- has been proposed to be spent as detailed below:

	Rs.
Raygad	45,000/-
Shivneri	20,000/-
Panhala	25,000/-

Winding up of Refugee Camps

1998. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are implementing a time bound programme of action to wind up all the refugees camps and rehabilitate the inmates;

(b) if so, whether any such plan has been prepared;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) whether displaced persons from Pakistan who came during the 1971 Indo-Pak. Conflict have been rehabilitated uptill now.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to complete the settlement of new migrants from former East Pakistan by the end of the year 1982-83. The camps for the Chhamb displaced persons are likely to be closed by the end of the financial year 1978-79. The displaced persons from West Pakistan in Rajasthan and Gujarat would be settled by 1979-80. The work relating to the rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates will, however, continue upto 1989-90.

(d) The work relating to the displaced persons from West Pakistan in Chhamb is almost complete. Schemes have been formulated in Rajasthan and Gujarat for the rehabilitation of displaced persons as a result of Indo-Pak. Conflict of 1971 and the camps for them are likely to be wound up by the end of 1979-80.

मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

1999. श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम कब तक बनाया जायेगा?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी): शिक्षा मुख्यतः एक राज्य विषय है और इस मामले में राज्य सरकार को ही कार्रवाई करनी होती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती।

Unauthorised construction of a Hotel on Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.

2000. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons who have built unauthorisedly a palatial hotel in an area of 32409 sq. ft. on Sardar Patel Marg ;

(b) whether the N.D.M.C. has served a notice for this unauthorised construction and imposed a fine of Rs. 32,40,921 and whether any pressure is being put on the NDMC for the reduction of the fine; and

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter; if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) M/s I.T.C. Ltd. has built the hotel on Sardar Patel Marg on a piece of land measuring 6 acres leased out to them by the L & DO through the Deptt. of Tourism. The Hotel Project of M/s I.T.C. Ltd. was approved by the Deptt. of Tourism after inviting tenders for the construction of a hotel in the above plot of land. The L & DO has entered into an agreement with the Company for the lease of the land for this purpose. There is, therefore, no unauthorised construction of the hotel on the above plot of land.

(b) No fine has been imposed by the N.D.M.C. on the Company. A composition fee of Rs. 12 lakhs was however demanded by the NDMC by serving a notice on the company for starting construction without first getting the plans approved. The construction was within the permissible F.A.R. and condonable on payment of composition fee to the N.D.M.C. The constructions were otherwise within the purview of building bye-laws and master/zonal plan regulations, that is, the plans as per existing construction at site would have been sanctioned by the N.D.M.C. in case the party had applied before carrying out the construction. No pressure whatsoever has been put on the N.D.M.C. for reduction of this amount.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Class I and II Posts

2001. SHRI BHAUSHAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I and Class II posts in the various departments of Agriculture and Irrigation, department-wise as on 1st April, 1978 and department-wise percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) how many posts of class I and class II officers have been filled up during the past 3 years department-wise in the Ministry and number of Scheduled Castes candidates appointed/promoted ;

(c) whether the rules of promotion and recruitment to the post are so framed as to ignore the Scheduled Castes candidates and what checks have been provided to ensure the recruitment/promotion of candidates from SC and ST to the class I and class II posts against the reserve quota ; and

(d) how many class I and class II posts are lying vacant for more than 3 months in various departments of the Ministry and steps taken for immediate filling of such posts ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Extension of drought prone area programme

2002. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Drought Prone Area Programme is being extended to 24 more districts this year ; and

(b) if so, the district and State-wise details regarding the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) in view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Soyabean Production

2003. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to raise the output of soyabean in the country ;

(b) how much soyabean is being produced in the country presently and the phased programme to maximise its production in the country ; and

(c) whether soyabean is falling short of consumption in the country at present ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been sanctioned for implementation by the Government of India for the development of Soyabean in the country since 1971-72 mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No official estimates of the production of soyabean in the country are at present available. However, an area of about 2 lakh hectares was covered under the Centrally sponsored scheme for soyabean development during 1977-78 and the target is to extend the area under the crop to 3.40 lakh hectares during 1978-79.

(c) No specific estimates of consumption of soyabean in the country are at present available. Soyabean is being developed to supplement edible oil availability in the country in order to bridge the continuing gap between the demand and supply. Efforts are being made to increase the production of different oilseeds which include soyabean as well.

Levy of surcharge on M.I.G. Flats by D.D.A.

2004. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 161 dated 17th July, 1978 regarding levy of surcharge of M.I.G. flats by DDA and state :

(a) whether it is justified to levy surcharge on some of the flats without informing the public through advertisement and brochure while calling for applications ;

(b) whether it is justified when the DDA is not competent to levy surcharge under Delhi Development Act, 1957; and

(c) whether this is not an arbitrary decision of the DDA during the emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). It is permissible to have inter-category/area subsidies while

fixing prices keeping in view the popularity of the particular area. Though the increase made was not indicated separately the allottees were apprised of the cost, chargeable for the flats.

(c) No, Sir.

Housing Loans to the Central Government Employees

2005. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees are being granted 75 months basic pay as loan for the construction of houses ;

(b) as the cost of material of construction have gone up very much, will Government consider to raise the amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to increase the quantum of House Building Advance because of paucity of funds and heavy demand. The advance being a limited assistance, the applicants are expected to mobilise their own resources/savings in addition to the advance aid to them. Any increase in the present limits would mean availability of funds for lesser number of applicants. Even at present, it has not been possible to meet, with the available funds, the present demand for House Building Advance.

M.I.G. Flats allotted in Ashok Vihar during 1977

2006. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 15,000 extra have been charged from the allottees of Ashok Vihar, Phase III (Pocket 'C') in 1977 and utilised for Resettlement colonies (Relief to weaker section) Family Planning Programme etc. ;

(b) if so, the reasons for financing these schemes by taxing the allottees of MIG flats who were allotted flats in a number of colonies during the year 1977.

(c) if not, the reasons for substantial difference in disposal cost as compared to the flats allotted before 1976; and

(d) whether the Government will consider to refund the excess amount charged?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

(a) No, Sir. Excess premium charged ranged between Rs. 200 to Rs. 1800 only. The amount so realised was utilised for giving subsidy to Janta/LIG etc. categories of allottees of flats in various housing schemes and not for resettlement colonies and Family Planning etc.]

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The position is explained in reply to (a) above.

(d) No, Sir.

S.F.D.A. in Orissa

2007. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Small Farmers Development Agency is in operation in a few selected districts of Orissa including the district of Dhenkanal among others; and

(b) whether the Dug-well Scheme adopted by the Small Farmers Development Agency has been examined and approved by the Central Government to be an effective, encouraging and helpful one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की आवास आबंटन नीति

2008. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकानों का आबंटन करने की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) किन मानदण्डों के आधार पर मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी जाती है; और

(ग) होस्टल आवास के लिए चिकित्सीय आधारों और नियमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आबंटन सामान्यता उनकी पात्रता के आधार पर तथा अग्रता की तारीखों के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

(क) सरकारी आवासों के आबंटन उनके दखल के टाईप के वास में अपनी इच्छा का एक वास बदलने के पात्र हैं । इसके अलावा चिकित्सा आधार पर भी और परिवार के किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु के मामले में यदि आबंटन ऐसी घटना के तीन महीने के भीतर ऐसे परिवर्तन के लिए आवेदन करता है, परिवर्तन की अनुमति है ।

(ग) चिकित्सा आधार पर आबंटन के प्रयोजन के लिए सत्रिय रूप में केवल टी० बी०, कैसर तथा गम्भीर शारीरिक अपंगता को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । होस्टल वास के आबंटन के लिए पात्रता इस प्रकार है :—

एक कमरे वाला

दो कमरे वाला

पुरुष कर्मचारी
महिला कर्मचारी

700 रुपए प्रतिमास

1000 रुपए प्रतिमास

700 रुपए प्रतिमास

700 रुपए प्रतिमास

Contract Labour System in F.C.I.

2009. SHRI A MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Contract Labour System is still in existence in Food Corporation of India and if so, in how many places and how many are employed under contract labour system and if so, why and when they will be given employment as permanent staff; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India Workers' Union is agitating and if so what for and what action has been taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir, in 2091 out of 2181 Storage Depots (owned and hired). The number of workers with contractors is not known. It varies from time to time at each place according to the quantum of works. Engagement of labour as permanent Staff of the Food Corporation of India irrespective of the quantum of work and their output is not considered advisable.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India Workers' Union has been agitating about a number of demands, including abolition of contract, system, increase in rates for payment to labour, deployment of departmentalised labour in newly constructed depots, further revision of wage structure of the departmentalised workers, implementation of incentives scheme, granting of family pension to the families of the deceased workers, recognition of Union, etc. Periodical meetings are held with the Union to sort out various issues. The last meeting was held on 22nd November, 1978 with the Chairman and M.D. F.C.I. and the grievances are being worked into.

Financial Assistance to "Bharati Vidya" Institutions

2010. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the educational institutions belonging to the 'Bharati Vidya' received any financial assistance from Government, and

(b) if so, the amount paid during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNLER)

(a) and (b) No educational institution belonging to the 'Bharati Vidya' has received any financial assistance from the Ministry of Education.

Setting up of factories for Canning of Pine-Apple in Tripura

2011. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the plentiful yield of pine-apple fruit in Tripura, the Central Government have considered the desirability of setting up factories for processing juice and slices canning of pine-apples in Tripura, for export and internal consumption;

(b) if so, whether such factories are to be set up in the private, joint-co-operatives or public sectors; and

(c) whether any proposal in this regard have been made by the Tripura Government or private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) to (c) The North Eastern Council are fully aware of pine-apple and other horticultural potential of Tripura and they are taking various measures to develop the fruit processing industry in the Region. The State Government are considering a proposal to set up one fruit canning factory in North Tripura through its Small Industries Corporation in addition to one pine-apple canning factory already functioning at Agartala.

The State Government have also recently requested for Central assistance in the preparation of a Feasibility Report for setting up processing units in Tripura. This matter is under consideration.

उचित दर पर मोटे अनाजों की उपलब्धता

2012. श्रीमती भाई शारदा चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राशन की दुकानों से सप्लाई किये जाने वाले गेहूं के मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि की गई है और यदि हां तो कब और कितनी;

(ख) क्या बाजार में इसके मूल्यों में गिरावट आयी है और यदि हां, तो क्या गेहूं के मूल्य में वृद्धि का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और क्या राजन की दुकानों से गेहूं खरीदने वाले गरीब लोगों को इसने कठिनाई नहीं होगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास मोटे अनाजों का भंडार होने से गरीब लोगों का गेहूं खरीदना पड़ता है यद्यपि वो मोटे अनाज खरीदना चाहते हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार फिर से गेहूं के पहले मूल्य ही रखने का है क्योंकि गेहूं के मूल्य में वृद्धि से गरीबों का भार बढ़ गया है ;

(घ) यदि सरकार का गेहूं का मूल्य कम करने का विचार नहीं है, तो क्या गरीबों को जैसी उनकी मांग है, मोटे अनाज सप्लाई किये जायेंगे ?

एचि और सिवार्ड मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) अधिभूत दुकानों से दिए जाने वाले गेहूं का केन्द्रीय निर्यात मूल्य 1-12-1978 से 125 रुपए में बढ़ा कर 130 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) गेहूं के थोक मूल्यों के अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक (आधार: 1970-71-100) से विदित होता है कि गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान गेहूं के मूल्यों में घट-बढ़ की प्रवृत्ति देखी गई है । तथापि, समूची स्थिति से विदित होता है कि वर्ष के इस भाग में गेहूं के मूल्य में आमतीर से कुछ बढोतरी हुई है क्योंकि यह कम आमद का समय होता है । यदि खुले बाजार में गेहूं का मूल्य निर्यात मूल्य से कम रहता है तो उपभोक्ता खुले बाजार से गेहूं खरीदने के लिए स्वतंत्र है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सरकार के पास मोटे अनाजों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अनुसार मोटे अनाज दिए जाते हैं । राज्य सरकारों को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए मोटे अनाज खरीदने

के लिए कहा गया है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम राज्यों से अधिगोप स्टोक यदि कोई हुआ तो ले लेगी ।

L.J.G. Flats in Ber Sarai, New Delhi

2013. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of charging high prices by DDA for LIG Flats in Ber Sarai substandard material has been used in the construction of the said flats ;

(b) whether because of the substandard material having been used in the flats many dangerous cracks have appeared in the walls, roofs, balconies etc. and the joints in the walls have given way causing grave danger to the life of the allottees and the site staff of the DDA is not attending to these cracks despite repeated complaints made by the allottees of the said flats; and

(c) if so, the reasons for showing indifference by the site staff of the DDA and when these cracks/defects will be removed so as to avoid any loss to life and property of the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No. Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, a complaint with regard to cracks in a balcony was received. On thorough examination and conducting load test, the balcony was found quite safe. The Complaints received from the allottees are attended to by the Delhi Development Authority promptly.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Roads in Sikar Rajasthan

2014. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the progress of rural link road from Dataram to Reengus in Sikar District Rajasthan is very slow ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for not starting work on a portion of rural road between Baigaon and Khatu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 'THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) : Information already laid on the Table of the House on 27th July, 1978 in fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred question No. 4267 dated 27th March, 1978 ;

महाराष्ट्र में पुरानो कीटनाशक दवाओं की बिक्री

2015. श्री बो० जो० हार्ण्डे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता चला है कि महाराष्ट्र में फसलों की बीमारियों को रोकने के लिये किसानों को ऐसी कीटनाशक दवाये बेची जा रही हैं जो पुरानी पड़ चुकी हैं ;

(ख) क्या 'डेमेक्रोन' की शीशियां, जिनके प्रभाव अंतिम तारीख 1976 थी कृषि विभाग द्वारा किसानों को इस वर्ष 1978 में आधे दामों पर बेची गई थी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि भविष्य में ऐसी कीटनाशक, दवाय न बेची जाये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनवाल) (क) प्रयोग में लाने की निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने पर डेमेक्रोन को बेचने/उसका स्टॉक रखने का एक मामला 1977 में राज्य सरकार की सूचना में आया था, जिस पर उसने कीटनाशी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त कारवाई की थी ।

(ख) भारत सरकार की सूचना में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(ग) कीटनाशी अधिनियम को कड़ाई से लागू करने के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

Amount granted to Flood-affected States

2016. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHAR MURTHY : SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central teams have made several rounds to the flood affected States during the current year ;

(b) if so, whether all the departments of Central Government have made different surveys and submitted their reports to the Ministry ;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have considered these reports along with the State Government's reports ; and

(d) if so, amount granted to these affected States and how much is still to be given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b) : During the current year, Central Teams consisting of a representative each of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were constituted for making on the spot assessment of the situations caused by floods and requirements of Central assistance for relief operations in the affected areas. The Teams visited the States of Andhra Pradesh Bihar (2 visits), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh (3 visits) and West Bengal (3 visits).

(c) and (d) : The Central Teams while assessing the situation caused by natural calamities take into consideration the factors like intensity of natural calamities, the extent of damage, the resources of the State governments besides the Memoranda submitted by the State Governments for assessing the requirements of Central assistance and submit their report to a High Level committee headed by a Member of the Planning commission.

On the basis of assessments made on-the-spot by the Central Teams and the recommendations by the High Level committee on Relief, the following quantas

of advance Plan assistance and foodgrains (for distribution as gratuitous relief) have

been sanctioned to the flood affected States during the current year —

State	Advance Plan assistance (Rs. in crs.)	Foodgrains released	
		Wheat (MT)	Rice (MT)
1. Bihar	44.92	40,000	..
2. Haryana	15.30	2,500	..
3. Himachal Pradesh	6.99	9,000	..
4. Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	217	..
5. Punjab	6.75	8,000	..
6. Rajasthan	9.58	7,000	..
7. Uttar Pradesh	54.22	35,000 (50,000 allocated)	..
8. West Bengal	88.93	50,000	45,000 500 Masoor Dal.

The question of providing Central assistance to the remaining flood affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil nadu is under active consideration.

Monopoly Procurement of Agriculture Commodities

2017. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the view on government regarding Monopoly procurement of agricultural Commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : No body Monopoly procurement of agricultural commodities like foodgrains, pulses, tea, cardamom, rubber etc. is being made by the Government of India at present. There is also no proposal to undertake monopoly procurement. In regard to cotton also there is no such proposal. Government of Maharashtra had been operating a scheme of monopoly procurement of cotton under a State Legislation, which is however, presently under abeyance. It revival is reported to be under the consideration of the Government of Maharashtra.

Linking Ganga with Cauvery

2018. SHRI K. T. KOSULRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government will seriously consider afresh about the linking up of the rivers Ganga and Cauveri to avert devastation due to

flood this year in such a large scale in the North-East and West and to meet the drought condition of areas in the South ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : Paper studies were carried out for the scheme of inter-linking some of the rivers including Ganga in the north with Cauveri and the Cauveri in the south some years ago.

Before investigations on any such long-term scheme are taken up it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration minimum needs of drought-prone areas. Such a study is on hand by the Central Water Commission.

Application for House Building Advance pending in Education Directorate, Delhi

2019. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 2971 on 7th August, 1978 regarding applications for House Building advances pending in Directorate of Education, Delhi and state :

(a) whether all applications for House building advances especially those which were pending as on 31st July, 1978 have

been cleared by Directorate of Education, Delhi as promised in reply to part (c) of the above mentioned question and if not, reasons for abnormal delay in granting House Building advance;

(b) number of applications which have been cleared as on 30th November, 1978 and number of applications which are still pending as on 30th November, 1978;

(c) the date of the longest pending applications;

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the pending cases, which are pending for more than six months now; and

(e) reasons for not clearing all the applications and the time likely to be taken to clear all pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, 182 cases out of 262 cases pending as on 31st July, 1978 have been cleared upto 30th November, 1978. All the pending applications could not be cleared within the indicated time due to dislocation of work consequent upon the deployment of the staff for flood duty during the month of September, 1978.

(b) 182 applications have been cleared by 30th November, 1978. The total number of pending applications are 145 including the applications received between 1st August, 1978 to 30th November, 1978.

(c) 31-3-1978.

(d) and (e). The pending applications are being taken up on top priority basis for expeditious disposal within the shortest possible time. All pending applications could not be cleared due to the deployment of staff on emergency flood duty. All possible efforts are being made by Delhi Administration to clear the arrears as early as possible. Applications pending for over six months shall be disposed of before December, 1978.

राजस्थान में भूतल-जल सर्वेक्षण

2020. श्री बीमल राम सारण :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भू-जल सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राजस्थान में बीकानेर जिले के पलाना, जोधपुर जिले के बोहड़ा, सीकर जिले के दादिया, जसलमेर जिले के चान्दन तथा बारमेर के सोठी क्षेत्रों में भारी मात्रा में सिंचाई के उपयोग का जल उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त भूतल-जल वाले सभी स्थान रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं जहाँ प्रायः दिन भ्रमण पड़ते रहते हैं और रोजगार की स्थिति में अस्थिरता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भूतल-जल से कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई करने की योजना है और क्या इसके लिए कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कुम्भील सिंह बलाना) : (क) केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा अपने सामान्य कार्यक्रम तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की महायत्ना से चल रही दो विशेष भूमिगत जल सन्तुलन परियोजनाओं के तहत किये गये अध्ययनों से उक्त क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल की मात्रा के बारे में पता चला है। इन क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धि के बारे में एक विस्तृत विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जोधपुर, बीकानेर, जसलमेर और बाहमेर जिलों को सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है और ये जिले सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। परन्तु सीकर जिला मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ग) अनुमान है कि भूमिगत जल की मात्रा से, जिसको केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने और विकसित करने की सिफारिश की है, लगभग 50,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार उपलब्ध क्षमता को विकसित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

विबरण

राजस्थान के पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी जिलों में भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धि में सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विवरण ।

केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1967-74 के दौरान पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर, जालौर, चूरु, सीकर, झुंझुनू, नागौर जिलों में दो बृहत् जल सन्तुलन परियोजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की । इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लगभग 1,00,000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में और इनको संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से क्रियान्वित किया गया

(क) पलाना, बीकानेर जिला :

इस क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल अधिकांशतः नदी के कछारों के साथ तथा बलुआपत्थरों की तीमरी परत (टर्णियरी मण्डल) में छोटे छोटे भू-क्षेत्रों में मिलता है । पाये जाने वाले जन का मात्रा केवल घरेलू तथा ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई में ही सहायक हो सकती है ।

(ख) बोर्डडा, जोधपुर जिला :

बोर्ड ने 3900 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया । पाया गया कि चूने वाले पत्थर की निचली मतह में 161 वर्ग कि० मी० का एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें काफी मात्रा में भूमिगत जल उपलब्ध है । इस गत्यात्मक संसाधन से प्रतिवर्ष 248 लाख घन मीटर जल की उपलब्धि का अनुमान है । इस क्षेत्र में मौजूदा जल निकास 124 लाख घन मीटर है और इस प्रकार 124 घन मीटर का और विकास किया जा सकता है ।

केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुपालन में राज्य सरकार 65 घन मीटर प्रति घंटा डिस्चार्ज वाले 30 नलकूपों का निर्माण करा चुकी है । जल्द ही 10 और नलकूप निमित्त करने का प्रस्ताव है । इन 40 नलकूपों से कुल मिलाकर 78 लाख

घन मीटर के लगभग जल निकास होगा । उपरोक्त 40 नलकूपों के जरिये इस संसाधन का उपयोग करने से भूमिगत जल प्रणाली पर होने वाले प्रभाव को देखने के पश्चात्, इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक विकास करने का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा ।

(ग) बांता सीकर जिला :

14,464 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र का, जिसमें नागौर, सीकर और झुंझुनू जिले के क्रमशः पूर्वी, पश्चिमी तथा दक्षिणी भाग आते हैं, विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण किया गया । इस क्षेत्र में 20 से 60 एम० तक की गहराई का एक परिपूर्ण जलीय क्षेत्र (एक्वीफर मेटेरियल) मिला है । यह भी पाया गया कि सीक तथा दांता तहसील में 9,850 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में जल है जिसमें कुल विलयित ठोस 3000 पी० पी० एम० से कम है । इस किस्म के जल के कुल पुनः पूर्ति—संसाधन 241 एम०सी०एम० प्रतिवर्ष के लगभग होंगे । सिफारिश की गई कि 42,170 हेक्टर फसल क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए 987 कूपों का तुरन्त निर्माण कराया जाए ।

राजस्थान सरकार का इस संसाधन को मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत विकसित करने का विचार है ।

(घ) चन्दन और लोथी क्षेत्र—बाड़मेर जिला :

जसलमेर जिले में लोथी और चन्दन—बरवा क्षेत्र के 10,000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में व्यापक सर्वेक्षण और छान-बीन की गई और पाया गया कि 3272 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में भूमिगत जल की क्वालिटी ग्राह्य सीमाओं के अन्दर ही है और इस संसाधन का उपयोग 150 मी० की गहराई तक नलकूप खोदकर किया जा सकता है । इस क्षेत्र में उपयोग योग्य कुल संसाधन 58 एम० सी०एम० प्रति वर्ष के लगभग है और इस बात की

सिफारिश की गई कि इस क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में 42 भारी क्षमता वाले नलकूप खोदे जाएं।

यह भी कहा गया कि क्योंकि भूमिगत जल प्रणाली में रीचार्ज सीमित मात्रा में होता है, अतः इन संसाधनों को बड़े पमाने पर विकसित करने से भूमिगत जल पर हानिकर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। राजस्थान सरकार ने पहले चरागाह तथा हरा चारा विकास सम्बन्धी योजना के तहत 21 नलकूपों का निर्माण करने का विचार किया है। जैसे ही इस क्षेत्र के प्रस्तावित विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा (जिसके लिए राज्य विद्युतीकरण बोर्ड द्वारा कार्यवाही पहले ही प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है) इन नलकूपों के निर्माण कार्य को प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ई० टी० डी० कार्यक्रम के तहत पहले ही 250 नलकूपों का निर्माण कर चुकी है।

ब्रिटेनिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी को प्लांट का आबंटन

2021. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बातों की ज्ञात करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने औद्योगिक एकाई को प्लांट आबंटन करने सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति के अनुसार ब्रिटेनिया बिस्कुट कम्पनी को एक प्लांट आबंटित किया था परन्तु कम्पनी ने उसको नियमानुसार पहले आबंटित स्थान को भी रखा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) अब संयंत्र के लिए कितनी भूमि आबंटित की गई है और पहले कितनी दी गई थी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को कहा गया है।

(ग) अब आबंटित किया गया क्षेत्र 30,583 वर्ग गज है। पहली भूमि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आबंटित नहीं की गई थी ?

सरकारी आवास का आबंटन

2022. श्री राघवजी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उसी आधार पर आवास आबंटित किया गया है, जिस आधार पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को विलिङ्गडन क्रिमेंट में बगला दिया गया था; और

(ख) क्या श्रीमता गांधी ने बंगले में कुछ अनधिकृत निर्माण किया है यदि हां, तो इन अनधिकृत निर्माण को हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) उसी आधार पर किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को कोई आवास नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) जो, हां। अनधिकृत निर्माण को हटाने के लिए उन्हें एक नोटिस दिया गया था और उनका उत्तर विचाराधीन है।

Wastage of Urea at Madras Port

2023. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantities of Urea fertiliser are being wasted at Madras Port due to callousness of the concerned authorities and the F.C.I.; and

(b) if so, the action being taken, if any, to avoid such a waste ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटे किसानों को उर्वरक देने संबंधी योजना

2024. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा सस्ती दरों पर उर्वरक देने के संबंध में एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और उसे किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). छोटे किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा सस्ती दरों पर उर्वरक देने के लिए भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन इस समय इस प्रकार की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि किसानों को उनके घर के समीप पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरक मिले, अंतरंग क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक खुदरा विक्रय केन्द्र खोलने के लिए क्रमबद्ध प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। उर्वरकों का प्रयोग करने के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दे के लिए

उनके खेतों में प्रदर्शन किए जा रहे हैं और ग्राम बिकान के विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अधीन फास्फेटयुक्त तथा पोटाशयुक्त उर्वरकों पर राज सहायता दी जा रही है। उत्पादन के प्रयोजनों के लिए संस्थागत ऋण के वितरण में छोटे किसानों/सीमान्त क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

Declaration of National Disaster in West Bengal

2025. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reasons of not declaring "national disaster" and act like that while in West Bengal 12 districts were inundated, crops covering 2.8 million acres had been destroyed, millions of cattle had died, millions of houses collapsed, roads had been breached and many bridges and culverts had collapsed, 18 thousands schools, all collieries and industries were affected seriously due to floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

The existing policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. According to these arrangements, the States are primarily responsible for provision of relief in case of natural calamities. For this purpose, the Sixth Finance Commission has provided amounts by way of margin money which is Rs. 661 lakhs in case of West Bengal. If the expenditure necessitated by a natural calamity exceeds the margin money, Central assistance is given to the State in the form of advance Plan assistance which is to be utilised for accelerating on-going Plan works or taking up approved Plan works. There is no provision for treating any natural calamity as a national disaster and treating it on a separate footing. The extent of central assistance is however always related to the intensity of the natural calamity.

The Central Government deputed Central Teams three times to West Bengal to make on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirements of the State Government for advance Plan assistance. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Team and the High Level Committee on Relief, advance Plan assistance of Rs. 88.93 crores has been sanctioned to meet the additional expenditure necessitated by floods. The Central Govt. have also

released 50,000 MT of wheat, 45,000 MT of rice and 500 MT of masoor dal for distribution as gratuitous relief. Apart from this, a short term loan of Rs. 15 crores has been sanctioned for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for rabi programme. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have supplied essential medicines, vaccines, disinfectants etc. worth Rs. 37 lakhs on credit payment basis. An amount of Rs. 25.25 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's national Relief Fund.

The Govt. of West Bengal have reported that no report about scarcity of foodgrains and abnormal high price of food-stuff has been received from any part of the State.

Although the food production in flood affected areas have been adversely affected, the overall food production in the country as a whole and the prospects of rabi crops are satisfactory. Moreover, with an well-developed communications and public distribution system, local scarcity conditions can always be remedied by mobilising supplies from other parts of the country.

Working Group setup to Estimate Finances Required for Block Level Plans

2026. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been set up to estimate the institutional finances required for block level plans; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) No separate Working Group has been set up to estimate the institutional finances required for block level plans. The Working Group on Agricultural Credit from Commercial Banks with special reference to Small and Marginal Farmers set up following the Prime Minister's meeting with the Chief Executives of Banks and Term-lending Institutions in October, 1978 has, however, made a quick and rough estimate of Rs. 2500 crores as the amount of institutional credit required to match the provision of budgetary funds for the programme of Integrated Rural Development in the selected blocks over the plan period 1978-83. The estimate has been made on the assumption of an investment at the rate of 5 lakhs per

block in the expansion of agricultural and allied activities under the IRD programme which would attract institutional credit for the programmes for the target groups comprising of weaker sections.

Beggar Menace

2027. SHRI PRADYUMNABAL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the beggar menace in some part of the country particularly near historical monuments;

(b) if so, the measure taken to end the beggar menace;

(c) the results achieved of the measures taken so far;

(d) whether the measures taken so far have proved ineffective; and

(e) what other measures are proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH CULSHAN): (a) to (e). The prevention and control of beggary is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. At present 14 States and 2 Union Territories have their own anti-beggary legislations and have set up Institutions for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of beggars. Besides persuing the State Governments to enact comprehensive legislation against beggary and to implement services for beggary control, the Central Government is presently engaged in working out a draft Bill for the prevention of Begging in Union Territories which may eventually serve as a model for the States.

Study-cum-Action Project on Employment Generation

2028. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study-cum-action project on employment generation activities in selected urban slums has been jointly launched by the International Labour Organisation and International Council of Social Welfare with U. N. aid;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) the States where beginning is being made; and

(d) the cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The project has been launched by the International Council on Social Welfare, Regional Office, Bombay with the financial assistance of International Labour Organisation.

(b) In recent years several solutions have been proposed for alleviating unemployment problems in developing countries. Practically all developing countries are faced with astounding population and unemployment growth rates. In such a situation it is imperative to identify and comprehend unemployment patterns and potential obtaining in urban and rural sectors of the economy.

2. The purpose of this project is to test out the validity and feasibility of alternative employment generation activities. As a specific contribution it is expected to gather an accurate estimate of the employment potential of policies aimed at generating employment in respect of urban slum residents with a view to evolving a specific and viable action programme.

(c) This study Project will be confined to the Urban Slums of Greater Bombay. The I.C.S.W. envisages that it could take up similar studies in some selected countries of the Asian Region, based on the experience of this Project.

(d) The study is likely to involve an expenditure of U.S. \$ 15,800/-. The cost will be met by the International Labour Organisation.

World Conference on Correspondence Education

2029. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the nature of discussions and specific proposals evolved at the 11th World Conference on Correspondence Education held in Delhi recently with special reference to the Indian scene?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The XI World Conference on Correspondence Education, organised by the International Council for Correspondence Education, was held in New Delhi from November 8 to 15, 1978. One of the items on the programme of the Conference was to discuss Indian problems and achievements in correspondence education.

The proceedings of the Conference have not yet been received.

दिल्ली के पशु चिकित्सालयों को दवायें

2030. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के पशु-चिकित्सालयों में कितना अनुदान तथा कितनी दवायें प्राप्त हुईं और मोती बाग, दक्षिण दिल्ली स्थित पशु चिकित्सालय को निःशुल्क वितरण के लिये कितने मूल्य की दवायें तथा इन्जेक्शन आदि दिए गये;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को ग्राम सुधार समिति भदकपुर, बाग मोची नई दिल्ली से इस आशय का अभ्यवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि दवायों के पर्याप्त अन्धार होने के बावजूद बीमार पशुओं को चिकित्सा के लिये दवायें नहीं दी जाती हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) क्या बीमार पशुओं को घरों पर जाकर देखने के लिये डाक्टरगण पैसा मांगते हैं और क्या मन्त्री महोदय डाक्टरों द्वारा घरों पर जा कर पशुओं की निःशुल्क जांच तथा चिकित्सा की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) से (ग) के संबंध में जानकारी दिल्ली स्थित

संबंधित प्राधिकरणों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Indian Youth Hostel, London

2031. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian students living in Government Youth Hostel in London have been asked to vacate the premises by the Indian High Commission in U.K. ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that students are demanding alternate accommodation ;

(d) whether the Indian High Commission has requested the Government to allow them to carry out the repairs to this Hostel, if so, what decisions have been taken; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to build or purchase for Indian students Hostel in London?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir, The students numbering about 35 living in the Indian Students Hostel were asked to vacate and have since vacated the Hostel and the premises have been handed over on 1-11-78 to the London University which owns the building. The building is in a dilapidated condition and living in it can be hazardous to the student. An amount running into several lakhs in foreign exchange would be required for even minimal repairs, in addition to the heavy annual financial expenditure. The London University to whom the building belonged were also not in a position to give a firm commitment of a long term lease.

(c) The High Commission of India has already assisted the students to get alternative accommodation in the Hostel run by the Greater London Council.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(e) No, Sir.

Buffer Stock of Wheat

2032. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the buffer stock of wheat we are having at present ; and

(b) whether we are intending to export wheat to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) According to the latest available information, the total stocks of wheat with the public agencies as on 1st November, 1978, were approximately of the order of 102.1 lakh tonnes.

(b) Under the present policy of the Government, export of wheat on commercial basis is not being allowed. However, limited quantities of wheat have been allowed to be supplied on commodity loan basis to some friendly countries to help them tide over their current difficult food situation. However, a quantity of 50,000 tonnes of wheat products has been allowed to be exported through the State Trading Corporation of India during the current financial year 1978-79.

Loan from World Bank for Providing Drinking Water

2033. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan secured or details of the efforts made to secure it from World Bank and other sources for the purpose of providing drinking water to rural and urban areas ; and

(b) State-wise allocation and the criteria of allocating this amount?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b) . World Bank gives assistance for specific projects, according to the agreements, entered into with it by the Government of India. At present, following projects are receiving assistance from the Bank:—

Sl. No.	Nomenclature of the agreement	Amount of credit in millions of dollars
1	Madras Urban Development Project (including Water Supply & Sewerage)	24

1	2	3
2	Bombay Water Supply & Sewerage Project (Phase I)	55
3	Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase II)	196
4	Calcutta Urban Development Project (Phase I).	35
5	Calcutta Urban Development Project (Phase II).	87
6	U.P. Water Supply and Sewerage Project	40
7	Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Project	33

In addition, Haryana Irrigation and Rural Water Supply Project is under negotiation with the World Bank. Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Water Supply Project is being approved by the World Bank.

Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra Pending Approval

2034. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the irrigation projects of Maharashtra pending for sanction with his Ministry; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay of their sanction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b): 10 Major and 9 Medium irrigation projects received from the Government of Maharashtra in the Central Water Commission are pending approval. The present stage of examination of these projects, scheme-wise, is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Remarks
MAJOR		
1.	Bawanthadi (Joint Venture with Madhya Pradesh).	Replies to comments sent by Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.
2.	Mandur Madhmeshwar	Do.
3.	Lower Godavari Lift	Do.
4.	Sina at Kolegaon	Do.
5.	Upper Tapi Stage—II	Do.
6.	Warna Project	Do.
7.	Tillari Irrigation	Do.
8.	Lower Tirna	The Project has been examined in the various specialised Directorates of the Central Water Commission, the Deptt. of Irrigation and the Plan Finance. The consolidated comments are under compilation for issue to the State Government.
9.	Modernisation of Canal System of Girna Project	Do.
10.	Lower Wardha Project	Do.

MEDIUM

1.	Hivra	Replies to comments sent by Central Water Commission are awaited from State Government.
2.	Chikutra Project	Do.

S. No.	Name of Projects	Remarks
3.	Kalyan Project	Do.
4.	Kasari Project	Do.
5.	Kadvi Project	Do.
6.	Kalu Irrigation Project	Do.
7.	Neupur Project	Do.
8.	Karwapoa Nalla Project	Do.
9.	Anjani River Project	The comments of the Central Water Commission are under issue.

Treatment to Officials of Food Corporation

2035. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the Tripura Pradesh SC & ST Government Employees Council regarding ill treatment of the officials of the Food Corporation, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Groundnut-Extraction

2036. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that groundnut-extraction is a very good nutritious cattlefeed and as well an important ingredient of Chicken-feed;

(b) if so, the total demand for groundnut-extraction for cattlefeed and chicken-feed in 1977-78 :

(c) whether in spite of the fact that the demand was not satisfied, groundnut-extraction was allowed to be exported and if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) the minimum and maximum prices of groundnut-extraction in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Groundnut-extraction in cattlefeed is a substitutable ingredient and, therefore, it is not possible to indicate its requirements for animal feeds. The total oilcake requirement, however, is estimated at 20 lakh tonnes. About 6 lakh tonnes of groundnut-extraction is estimated to be required for poultry feed.

(c) The exports of groundnut-extraction were allowed after taking into account the internal requirements and on the basis of estimated surplus.

(d) The following table gives month-end wholesale minimum and maximum prices of groundnut-extraction quoted at Bombay centre during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 :

(Rs. Per quintal)

Year	Minimum	Maximum
1975-76 . . .	74.00	95.00
1976-77 . . .	92.50	170.00
1977-78 . . .	100.00	195.00

**CONFERENCE OF BOARDS OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION**

2037. SHRI A.R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Boards of Secondary Education was held in the last week of September, 1978 in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed :

(c) the decisions arrived at ;

(d) whether the Conference urged upon the State Boards to revise their course for plus two stage in the light of the patterns recommended by the Adieshiah Review Committee ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Boards?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) The Resolutions of the course were adopted unanimously.

Statement

(b) to (d). Statement showing the subjects discussed and decisions taken in the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education in India held on September 28-29, 1978, in New Delhi.

Subject	Decisions in brief
1. Vocationalization of Education at the +2 stage.	The Conference recommended that the State Boards should review their courses in the light of the course patterns and other suggestions made in the reports of the Adieshiah Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education and Working Group on Vocationalization to suit the needs of the community.
2. Implementation of the recommendations of the Patel Review Committee for Ten Year School curriculum.	<p>The Conference recommended that those Boards which have not yet been able to initiate action, may do so at the earliest through a time bound programme as it is realised that the curriculum renewal is an essential part of educational reconstruction.</p> <p>The Conference emphasised the need for laying greater stress on art and culture, as also physical education and sports in schools so as to develop an all round personality of the children.</p>
3. Socially Useful Productive Work	<p>Resolved to recommend to the member-Boards that to provide continuity of SUPW from ten-year schooling to higher secondary stage SUPW should be treated as a compulsory subject in the General Education spectrum of higher secondary course also and it should count for certification.</p> <p>The Conference also feels that this is an area where no rigid course/syllabus can be laid down. It also recommends that a massive programme of inservice teacher training may be undertaken by the Boards.</p>

Subject	Decisions in Brief
4. Population Education	The Conference recommended that Population Education be reflected at all the stages of school education and women into the existing disciplines as to develop appropriate understandings and attitudes.
5. Open School Project.	The Conference commends the introduction of Open School Project to be launched by the Boards as a part of their regular educational programmes.
6. Alternative Courses in Science and Mathematics at secondary stage.	The Conference recommended that the matter may best be left to the member Boards as their needs and situations varied from Board to Board and it is not considered appropriate to lay down any uniformity in this matter. The Boards may decide whether or not to provide alternatives or in how many subjects to do so. The Conference however, agrees that there is a need to provide a minimum knowledge of Mathematics and Science to every student; wherever alternative courses are provided by a Board. Students of both the alternatives should be considered eligible for admission to a higher course.
7. Project on Comparative Study of syllabi.	The Conference agreed that a Standing Committee of the COBSE be authorised to strengthen the COBSE Sectt. in order to enable it to undertake such projects.
8. Equivalence and Recognition of Examinations.	The Conference recommended that the examinations conducted at different levels by the member-Boards should be recognised on reciprocal basis.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र

2038. श्री रीतलाल प्रताप वर्मा :
नया शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निरक्षर लोगों की, राज्यवार, संख्या क्या है;

(ख) अब तक स्थापित किए गए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों की, राज्यवार संख्या क्या है, और भविष्य में उनकी संख्या कहाँ तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्रों को चलाने का कार्य अन्य संगठनों को भी सौंपा गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्तमान वर्ष (1978-79) के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, मुख्यतः 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 15 लाख निरक्षर प्रौढ़ों को सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें प्रत्येक वर्ष वृद्धि की जाएगी ताकि 1982-83 तक 6.5 करोड़ प्रौढ़ों को शामिल किया जा सके। इस लक्ष्य को विभिन्न राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है। एक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा

केन्द्र में प्रीति 30 प्रीतियों को प्रतीत किया जाएगा । अब तक स्थापित प्रीति शिक्षा केन्द्रों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रीति शिक्षा केन्द्रों को चलाने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों के प्रलाभा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों द्वारा को सौंपा गया है ।

बिहार

(प्राकटित लाखों में)

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	प्रायु-वर्ग 0-4 को छोड़कर निरक्षरों की संख्या (1971 जनगणना)
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1. आंध्र प्रदेश	267.95
2. असम	80.12
3. बिहार	368.93
4. गुजरात	132.83
5. हरियाणा	57.60
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.59
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	30.94
8. केरल	55.94
9. तमिल नाडु	195.54
10. मध्य प्रदेश	257.48
11. महाराष्ट्र	234.05
12. मणिपुर	5.65
13. मेघालय	5.53
14. कर्नाटक	158.42
15. नागालैंड	3.10
16. उड़ीसा	130.74
17. पंजाब	72.29
18. राजस्थान	168.56
19. सिक्किम	1.47
20. त्रिपुरा	8.50
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	562.06

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रायु-वर्ग 0-4 को छोड़कर
निरक्षरों की संख्या
(1971 जनगणना)

22. पश्चिम बंगाल	231.44
23. अंडमान तथा निकोबार	
द्वीप समूह	0.48
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3.45
25. चंडीगढ़	0.67
26. दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	0.50
27. गांधी, दमन तथा दीव	3.62
28. लक्षद्वीप	0.13
29. दिल्ली	12.35
30. मिजोरम	1.06
31. पांडिचेरी	1.90

Rs. 190 Crore Plan for Slum Dwellers

2039. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN

KADANNAPPALLI :

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is considering to have Rs. 190 crore plan for Slum-dwellers in the country;

(b) if so, how many of the Slum-dwellers in the country will be benefited under the scheme ; and

(c) the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF ' WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) The draft Plan 1978-83 envisages an outlay of Rs. 190 crore for environmental improvement of urban slums.

(b) It is expected that 13 million slum dwellers will be benefited.

(c) The environmental improvement programme will include (i) water supply, (ii) sewerage, (iii) paving of streets and (iv) provision of latrines in the slums in urban areas.

Request from Public Finances Institution to Protect Loans given to Sugar Factories

2040. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Finances Institution have urged the Government to take appropriate steps to protect the loans given by them to sugar factories; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Food, Planning Commission, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been constituted to review and revise the scheme introduced in December, 1975, for grant of incentives to new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high costs in the light of changed conditions. The report of the Group is expected soon.

गेहूँ, चावल और ज्वार के लिए निर्धारित की गई कीमतों के प्रति विरोध प्रकट किया जाना

2041. श्री हरी शंकर म्हाले :

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूँ, चावल और ज्वार की कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित की गई कीमतों के बारे में कृषि सलाहकार समिति तथा किसानों ने विरोध प्रकट किया है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या आयोग का विचार उन वसूली मूल्यों का पुनर्वितरण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राध मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ऐसी कृषि सम्बन्धी कोई सलाहकार समिति नहीं है। फार्मिङ पेनल के लगभग सभी सदस्यों, जिन्होंने खरीफ के धानाजों और गेहूँ की मूल्य नीति के सम्बन्ध में कृषि मूल्य आयोग की बैठकों में भाग लिया था, ने धान और गेहूँ के मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए कहा था। कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की पिछली बैठक में सदस्यों ने गेहूँ और चावल के समर्थन मूल्यों पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे। सरकार को फार्मिङ संगठनों से कुछ श्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए जिन में गेहूँ, चावल और मोटे धानाजों के लिए ऊँचे वसूली मूल्यों की मांग की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). विपणन वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए धान/चावल और मोटे धानाजों के वसूली मूल्य पहले ही घोषित किये जा चुके हैं और अब उनकी समीक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है। रबी फसलों के विपणन मौसम 1979-80 के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Environmental Improvement Schemes

2042. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by Government towards environmental improvement of major cities and State capitals ;

(b) whether Government have evolved any time bound programme in this direction as well as a national policy of urbanisation ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) It is presumed that the question relates to the Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas. This Scheme was in the Central sector during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and direct financial assistance was provided by the Government of India for improvement of slums under the Scheme in 20 cities, including several State capitals. With effect from 1st April, 1974, the scheme was transferred to the State sector, to be implemented by the State Government out of the State Plan allocations, as part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) In the draft Plan 1978-83, an outlay of Rs. 190 crore has been envisaged for environmental improvement of urban slums. This outlay is expected to benefit 13 million slum dwellers. Government has not evolved any national policy on urbanisation.

(c) The environmental improvement programme will include (i) water supply, (ii) sewerage, (iii) paving of streets and (iv) provision of latrines in the slums in urban areas.

Contract for Construction of Township in Libya.

2043. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have secured a contract for construction of township in Libya ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Building Construction Corporation a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Works and Housing, are executing two townships comprising 1000 houses at Banjwalid and 905 houses at Ghat in Libya. The estimated value of the contract is Rs. 67.15 crores. For executing Alorban township in Libya, a letter of understanding for planning, designing and execution has been signed by N.B.C.C. recently. The estimated value of the Project is Rs. 150 crores.

Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Steel and Mines

have negotiated with the Libyan Housing Corporation for the construction of Naina Township in Libya. The draft agreement with regard to design and consultancy services only has been discussed. It is expected to be signed shortly. Once the design is finalised and accepted by the Libyan authority, contracts for the execution of the township projects will be negotiated. The expected value of work for township construction is approximately Rs. 150 crores.

Non-availability of Text Books for Class XII

2044. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :**
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN :
SHRI CHATURBHUJ :
SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that text books in many subjects for class XII are not yet ready though the examinations are to begin in the first week of March, 1979 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education has asked the schools in a circular to choose for their students any text books they can get covering the syllabus ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make available the textbooks to the students of Class XII ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The NCERT curriculum upon which the new pattern text books have been prepared divides classes XI and XII into four semesters, the First Semester in Class XI and the Third Semester in Class XII starting in July and ending in November, and the Second Semester in Classes XI and the Fourth Semester in Class XII starting in December.

NCERT authorities have clarified that the textbooks for the First Semester of class XI and the textbooks for the Third Semester of Class XII were made available in July, 1978. The text books for Second Semester of Class XI and the Fourth Semester of Class XII, which commence on 1st December, have been made available during October November, 1978 except for the Geography textbook for Class XII which is a low

priority textbook from which only one chapter is to be taught during the Fourth Semester. This book will become available in December, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir. In order to avoid hardship to the students, a circular dated 29th September, 1978 was sent by the Board to its schools.

(c) (i) The Central Board of Secondary Education has since modified its policy of recommending text books for use in schools at the Higher Secondary stage from the Academic Session, 1979. Books/MSS have been invited from publishers/authors, a suitable set of which would be recommended after proper evaluation. NCERT books would also be got evaluated along with other books that might be submitted. The major difference between the present position and the proposed policy is that the latter visualizes a set of recommended books with freedom given to schools to choose any one of them in place of just one prescribed book.

(ii) NCERT's books also are being planned well ahead of schedule. Since the material has all been prepared for the current academic session, next year it is only a question of reprints and hence this problem may not arise.

बिहार में नलकूपों का खोदा जाना

2045. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड द्वारा कितने नलकूप खोदे गए हैं; और

(ख) इन नलकूपों द्वारा कुल कितने इक्वियर कृषि योग्य भूमि को सिंचाई की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) केन्द्रीय भूजल बोर्ड ने बिहार में अब तक विभिन्न श्रेणियों के 588 कूप बेधन किए गए हैं इन में से 464 कूप सफल उत्पादन कुओं में परिवर्तित किए गए हैं।

(ख) इन नलकूपों से मोटे तौर पर 30 000 हेक्টার (सकल सस्यगत क्षेत्र) में सिंचाई होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

बैंगाली (बिहार) में खुदाई

2046. श्री राधबिलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बैंगाली एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और वहां जैन, बौद्ध, हिन्दू तथा मुस्लिम धर्मों का समागम है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग का कोई अधिकारी बैंगाली में निरीक्षण के लिए नहीं गया है ;

(ग) क्या खुदाई में निकाली पुरानी वस्तुएं दिल्ली तथा अन्य बड़े शहरों में संग्रहालयों को भेज दी गई हैं; और

(घ) सरकार बैंगाली में खुदाई-कार्य कब प्रारम्भ करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) गत वर्ष में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के छह से अधिक अधिकारियों और इस वर्ष में भी एक अभियन्ता को सम्मिलित करते हुए तीन अधिकारियों ने बैंगाली का निरीक्षण किया है।

(ग) बैंगाली में उत्खननों से उत्तर-पुराणेश पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालय, बैंगाली; राज्य संग्रहालय, पटना; गया संग्रहालय, गया; दरभंगा संग्रहालय, दरभंगा; भारतीय

पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, मध्य पूर्वी मण्डल कार्यालय, पटना और भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता में रखे हैं। दिल्ली में कोई पुरावशेष नहीं है।

(घ) बैंगाली में उत्खनन कराने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Demands of workers of Delhi Milk Scheme

2047. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from the General Mazdur Lal Jhanda Union, New Delhi, about the long pending demands of the workers of Delhi Milk Scheme ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to settle the demands of workers ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation has been considered very carefully and appropriate action taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Criminal charge of forgery against I.I.T. Employee

2048. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the powers and functions of the Boards of Governors of I.I.T. Delhi;

(b) whether the Board is competent to absolve an I.I.T. employee from criminal charge of forgery and waive the punishment;

(c) if so, in how many cases the Board of Governors of I.I.T., Delhi waived the punishment of persons found guilty on account of forgery by CBI; and

(d) on what considerations the punishments were waived?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The powers and functions of the Board of Governors of I.I.T. Delhi are enumerated in section 13 of the Institutes

of Technology Act, 1961. The provisions of section 13 are given in the attached statement.

(b) Under Statute 13(10) of the I.I.T. Statute, the Board is competent, as the Appellate authority, to decide an appeal from a member of staff aggrieved by an order imposing penalty passed by the Director.

(c) Only one such case has come to the notice of Government so far.

(d) The inquiry in the case referred to was held twelve years after the commission of the act by the delinquent. It had, therefore, to be based mostly on the memory of the witnesses. The Grievance Committee of the Institute, to whom a appeal was made by the official concerned took the view that the agony suffered by the officials for the intervening period was, in itself, a sufficient punishment. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the penalty imposed by the Director may be waived. The Board of Governors of the Institute accepted the recommendation of the Committee and decided to waive the penalty.

Statement

SECTION 13 OF THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

13(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board of any Institute shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute and shall exercise all the powers of the Institute not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, and shall have the power to review the acts of the Senate.

(a) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Board of any Institute shall—

(a) take decisions on questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the Institute;

(b) institute courses of study at the Institute;

(c) make Statutes;

(d) institute and appoint persons to academic as well as other posts in the Institute;

(e) consider and modify or cancel ordinances;

(f) consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the budget estimates of the Institute for the next financial year as it thinks fit and submit them to the Council together with a statement of its development plans;

- (g) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this act or the Statutes.

(3) The Board shall have the power to appoint such committees as it considers necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this Act.

Acquisition of vocational skills by Students at Secondary Education level

2049. SHRI A.C. GEORGE : will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a policy towards providing for wider acquisition of vocational skills by students at Secondary Education level; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) : The Review Committee on the Curriculum for the Ten-Year School under the chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai J. Patel has recommended that Socially Useful Productive Work must find a central place in the school curriculum. The subject, which is of a practical nature, has the following objectives:—

(i) to prepare pupils to practise and perform manual work individually and collectively;

(ii) to acquaint children with the world of work and services to the community and develop in them a sense of respect for manual workers;

(iii) to develop a desire to be useful members of society and contribute their best to the common good;

(iv) to indicate positive attitudes of team work and socially desirable values like self-reliance, dignity of labour, tolerance, co-operation, sympathy and helpfulness;

(v) to help in understanding the principles involved in the various forms of work; and

(vi) to lead children to participate increasingly in productive work as they go from one stage of education to another and, thereby, enable them to earn while they learn.

About 20% time has been recommended to be allocated to the Socially Useful Productive Work for all the students at the Secondary Education level. This recommendation has been considered in the Conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories held in July, 1978 and in the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education in India held in September, 1978 and accepted for implementation at all these forums.

P.A.O. and World Bank for Study of Garland Canal Project

2050. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN : SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHRA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the F.A.C. and the World Bank to send experts to study the 'Garland Canal Project of Capt. Desture' ;

(b) nature of the entire scheme ;

(c) whether Government propose to consult the Indian experts regarding the feasibility of the project ; and

(d) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) Government of India had consulted FAO and World Bank regarding this Project. They have offered to assist in the matter. The form of assistance is under consideration.

(b) The 'Garland Scheme' envisaged by Shri Dinshaw J. Dastur comprises construction of two canals—one canal running along the length of the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the second to encompass the Central Plateau and Southern Peninsula to conserve and utilise all the surface water resources of India. The Himalayan Canal is waters of the Himalayan rivers which are to be transferred to the Central and Southern Garland Canal (which also will be a continuous reservoir both for the waters of the local streams and for water transferred from the Himalayan Canal) through two sets of pipes—5 Nos. and 12 ft. diameter each.

The Himalayan Canal will be 1500 miles long with over 50 integrated lakes (each 30 miles long X 1 mile broad.

and go to 100 ft. deep) along the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Beyond the Brahmaputra and canal extends another 1100 miles with 40 more integrated lakes, skirting the Himalayan slopes. The Canal will be at elevations varying from 1500 ft. to 1100 ft. above mean sea level. The total capacity of the system will be 200 million acre feet.

The subsidiary canals from the Himalayan canal run at right angles to the main canal at intervals of 2 miles each carrying the water from the higher elevations to the plains. The differential head will enable generation of electricity and water will be available for irrigation also. The subsidiary canals are proposed to be 100 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep.

The Central and Southern Garland Canal is proposed to be constructed between elevations of 1000 ft. to 800 ft. above the mean sea level having the same size as the Himalayan Canal. The capacity of the Garland Canal with about 200 integrated reservoirs will be of the order of 400 million acre feet. Adding to this the capacity of the reservoir at Nagaur at 200 million acre feet and reservoirs on the Sone valley at 100 million acre feet, the total capacity of the Garland Canal with all the reservoirs will be 700 million acre feet.

(c) and (d). Four Expert Committees have been set up in the Planning Commission to examine various aspects of the proposed scheme and it would take some time before a view is taken.

Quality of rice being supplied to Kerala

2051. **SHRI K.A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the off-take of rice from the Ration Shops in Kerala has been in a declining trend for the last few months because of the inferior quality rice being allotted to the State from the Centre;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Centre to allot coarse rice and medium rice to the State instead of inferior quality rice being supplied at present; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) The off-take of rice from the Ration Shops in Kerala has declined in the recent past and it is the usual phenomenon at the beginning of the season when availability is good. However, complain has been received from the State Govt. that par-boiled rice issued from certain stocks moved from the North take a long time in cooking.

(b) and (c) . Yes. It is not correct that inferior quality rice is being supplied to the State. Food Corporation of India have been asked to move as far as possible, coarse and medium varieties of par-boiled rice, failing which raw rice should be supplied.

Existence of more than one All India Secondary Education Examination

2052. **SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the continued existence and recognition of more than one All India Secondary Education Examination;

(b) whether Government are aware of the resultant educational and social problems and disparities that flow from such multi-recognition; and

(c) what steps, if any, Government propose to take to rectify this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) :

(a) The reasons for the existence of the Indian Council of School Certificate Examination and the Central Board of Secondary Education, which are conducting examinations on All-India basis, are historical as well as educational. Historically the former has been generally looking after the educational interest of Anglo-Indian and the Public Schools in the country while the latter acquired an All India jurisdiction in 1952 to cater to the needs of floating population who needed a common curriculum so that their wards do not suffer from hardship when they are transferred from one place to another. This

has been re-inforced by setting up schools by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan affiliated to it. It also looks after the educational interests of Union Territories and the State of Sikkim. Educationally they cater to the needs of different groups of students.

(b) and (c). There is no disparity either educationally or socially involved in having two All India Examinations. Both of them are recognised as equivalent for purposes of employment and admissions to institutions of higher education. Even the curricula on which they are based are by and large comparable. The question of rectification, therefore, does not arise.

Project allowance to Dandakaranya Project Employees

2053. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ::

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Project employees are not getting the Project Allowance since June 1978; and

(b) if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)

(a) It is not a fact, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेयजल की व्यवस्था

2054. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे नगरों में (1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 हजार से कम जनसंख्या वाले) पेयजल की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त के सम्बन्ध में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति और राष्ट्रीय औसत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय को वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्राम जल प्रदाय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए अनुमोदनार्थ अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों के लिए जल प्रदाय योजना भेजी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने स्वीकृति दे दी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और स्वीकृति कब तक दी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) और (ख) : नगर क्षेत्रों में जिसमें छोटे कस्बे भी शामिल हैं, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेवारी पूर्णतया सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की है। दस हजार से कम की आबादी वाले उन छोटे कस्बों की संख्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी प्रकार, छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए किए गए जल प्रबन्धों के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राणोपुर तथा कटंगी कस्बों के बारे में दो योजनाएं अनुमोदनार्थ भेजी थी। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित कार्यक्रम में विशिष्ट रूप से समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पेय जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था है, इसलिए इन दो कस्बों की जलपूर्ति योजनाओं को सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा सका और इन्हें राज्य सरकार को नगर जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के रूप में उनके अनुमोदनार्थ लौटा दिया गया था।

देश में बेघर लोगों के लिए "रेन बसेरे "

2055. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुजन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ऐसे बेघर लोगों की संख्या काफी अधिक है जो रात के समय आकाश के नीचे पटरियों पर सोते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनकी सुविधा के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेन बसेरों जैसे अस्थायी आवास का निर्माण करना वांछनीय समझती है; और

(ग) यदि उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/मुधार योजना जो राज्य क्षेत्र में है, में होस्टल, शयनशालायें तथा रेन बसेरे बनाना अनुमेय है ।

Open University

2056. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the system of open university has taken roots in our country and also expanded; and

(b) the courses in science and technology available under this system ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) :

(a) The concept of Open University similar to the one functioning in the United Kingdom, has not yet taken any concrete shape in India. However, some of the functions of the Open University are performed by a number of universities in India through correspondence courses and provision of facilities for students to appear privately in university examinations. 23 universities in the country offer correspondence courses at present.

(b) Correspondence courses in science and technology are not at present offered by any university in India.

Financial assistance from U.S. for Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Projects

2057. SHRI S. S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government has assured the Government for financial assistance for the Rajasthan medium irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects going to be assisted ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) U.S. Government has not assured financial assistance for the Rajasthan Medium Irrigation Projects but the question of possible financing of this project under the U.S. Fy 1980 programme is under discussion with the USAID authorities.

(b) The details of the projects to be posed for assistance have still to be finalised.

Effect of Transportation of Fertiliser on its price

2058. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to transport fertilisers to the points of its use by road;

(b) if so, whether the transportation of fertilisers by road would not entail increase in the prices of fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the manner in which Government propose to neutralise the excess charges, if any, on transportation of fertilizers by road?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. This has been done to supplement transportation by rail.

(b) No.

(c) Manufacturers as well as pool would be reimbursed the differential between the cost of road and rail movement subject to certain norms and ceilings.

Charging of 50 per cent Licence Fee from Allottees in D.I.Z. Area New Delhi

2059. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to charge only 50 per cent licence fee (rent) consecutively for 3 years from allottees of type IV and V Government accommodation (Quarters) in D.I.Z., Gole Market area, if they agree to shift to some distant areas;

(b) if so, has this been done on the basis of any past precedent; and

(c) if not, what are the basis and reasons for giving this special favour to a particular section of allottees of Government accommodations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). To implement the Crash Programme of construction of a large number of quarters in the DIZ area, specially for the low-paid employees, it has become necessary to demolish a large number of quarters of various types which have, more or less outlived their lives. Occupants of these quarters have to be provided with alternative accommodation. Since they have been residing in a central locality for a number of years, they would prefer similar alternative accommodation in central areas. As the expected vacancies in central areas are limited, the Government have decided to give a concession of 50% of the normal licence fee if they shift to quarters in distant areas. This concession is, however, limited to a period of three years or till the allottee concerned is offered a quarter of the type to which he is entitled in a central locality, whichever is earlier. Since it is for

the first time that such a Crash Programme of construction has been undertaken resulting in dislocation of a large number of Government allottees, the above mentioned incentive was introduced for the first time.

बाबल का उत्पादन

2060. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बाबल का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है और खपत के लिए कितने बाबल की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(ख) इस समय सरकार के पास बाबल की कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान बाबल का उत्पादन अनुमानतः 527 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। मानव उपभोग के लिए बाबल की जरूरत बहुत से तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि अन्य बाघ.लों की उपलब्धता और वैकल्पिक बाघ पदार्थ, उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्य, आय-स्तर, जनसंख्या की वृद्धि आदि। इन परिवर्तनशील कारणों की दृष्टि में देश में बाबल की जरूरतों का अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है। तथापि, पिछले तीन वर्षों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से बाबल की वार्षिक औसत निकासी 38.3 लाख मीटरी टन हुई है।

(ख) लगातार संतोषजनक फल होने के कारण, बाबल की वषुली उत्पाद-वर्धक रही है। पहली नवम्बर, 1978 को सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास संचयन 6.1 लाख मीटरी टन बाबल का स्टॉक था।

Poor Maintenance of Government Quarters

2061. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are often received for poor maintenance of Government quarters by the concerned CPWD enquiry offices;

(b) whether complaints registered at the CPWD enquiry offices are not properly attended to and the upper engineering staff do not inspect the proper execution of jobs; and

(c) if so, full details and what steps are being taken to ensure proper working of the CPWD authorities concerned with the maintenance of Government quarters in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes Sir. Complaints are recorded by the individual allottees at the Enquiry Offices regarding defects in Water Supply, Sewerage, Electricity, etc. Sometimes residents' associations write to the higher authorities about their common grievances.

(b) and (c). Complaints received by Enquiry Offices are properly attended to. Higher Engineering staff also inspect the works periodically and also according to the necessity and magnitude of the job.

Inferior Quality of Wheat to Orissa

2062. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Central Government have provided the Orissa Government with inferior quality of wheat for distribution through the fair price shops;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint from the Orissa Government to this effect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Some complaints were received but on

investigation it was found that only 'A' & 'B' categories of wheat conforming to PFA standards were being supplied. However, the State Governments have also been advised to have the stocks inspected before taking them over for public distribution.

Memorandum from Dandakaranya Employees

2063. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum dated 4th October, 1978 from Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG) about the transfer of Tagore Hospital to MP State and redeployment of surplus staff of Dandakaranya Project through Central Surplus Cell etc.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points raised in the representation will be considered while making arrangements for the transfer of Tagore Hospital, Kondagaon to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Absorption of Employees of Department of Rehabilitation in other ministries

2064. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Department of Rehabilitation who have been absorbed in other Ministries and Departments of the Government of India consequent upon the decision of the Government to wind up the Department of Rehabilitation;

(b) the total number of employees in various categories in the Department of Rehabilitation when this decision was taken;

(c) the number of employees in the Department of Rehabilitation as on 30th November, 1978; and

(d) the time by which they shall be absorbed in other departments and steps taken to protect their salary and seniority?

[THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Consistently with the Government's intention to progressively wind up sections as and when the assigned item of work contracts or gets completed, so far 24 employees have been either absorbed in other Departments or adjusted with the Department itself.

At on 1-5-1978 :

Group	A	31
Group	B	147
Group	C	341
Group	D	171

690

(c)

Group	A	30
Group	B	138
Group	C	330
Group	D	168

666

(d) The employees of the Department as and when rendered surplus will be considered for appropriate absorption elsewhere their pay and seniority being governed by the applicable rules.

Agricultural extension programme in West Bengal

2065. SHRI M.A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Association approved any project in West Bengal for the agricultural extension programme;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the area covered and amount sanctioned; and

(c) the details of the work done, amount spent and the area benefited by the implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement with the International Development Association and the Government of West Bengal has been signed on 1st June, 1977.

(b) The project provides for consolidation and strengthening of the extension service, upgrading of adaptive research facilities and staff training. The programme envisages a coverage of the entire State except for District Darjeeling. A centrally sponsored scheme has been sanctioned for support of this approach for an amount of Rs. 48.20 lakhs for 1977-78 and Rs. 34.59 lakhs for 1978-79.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hoshangabad

2066. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager and employees of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad have submitted a representation for the upgrading from class V to class VII of Kendriya Vidyalaya recently opened there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to concede their just demand; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from the General Manager and employees of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, for upgrading the Kendriya Vidyalaya opened there from class V to class VIII.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hoshangabad has been opened this year with classes I to V. A higher class is added in each subsequent year until the school attains the secondary or higher secondary level. The proposal for opening of classes up to VIII in the new school at Hoshangabad could not be considered for want of suitable accommodation and physical facilities.

विश्व बैंक सहायता का दुग्ध उत्पादन पर
प्रभाव

2067. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक 485 करोड़ रुपये की योजना तैयार की है जिसके लिए 173 करोड़ रुपये की राशि किस बैंक से प्राप्त होगी ;

(ख) क्या उक्त योजना के अधीन 235 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के दुग्ध-चूर्ण का आयात किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस के कारण हमारे देश में दूध का उत्पादन घट जायेगा तथा इस से केवल घमरीकी और एशियाई देशों को अपना फालतू दूध बेचने के लिए भारत में सुविधापूर्ण बाजार पाने में सहायता मिलेगी ; और

(घ) दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने की यह योजना देश के लिए कहां तक उपयुक्त होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ। परियोजना के प्रथम चरण के लिए विश्व बैंक से 129 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण उपलब्ध होगा। विश्व बैंक उचित स्तर पर 44 करोड़ रुपये का और ऋण के लिए विचार करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गया है।

(ख) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा बटर आयात उपहार के रूप में देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। इन जियों की बित्री से 206 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध होगी।

(ग) जी नहीं। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य दूध उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना है। उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त जित्तों को खरीदी हुई देशी जित्तों के साथ पूल के बफर स्टॉक में शामिल किया जायेगा। उस स्टॉक को वर्ष भर, शहरी क्षेत्रों में दूध की सप्लाई के लिए बड़ी डेरियों में प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

(घ) उपहा स्वरूप में प्राप्त उत्पाद चरम स्तर पर कुल दूध उत्पादन का केवल 2 प्रतिशत होगा और किसी भी हालत में दुग्ध की वास्तविक उपलब्धि आयातित जित्तों पर निर्भर नहीं रहेगी।

Meeting of Experts from Asian Countries on Literacy

2068. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting of Experts on literacy from some Asian countries had taken place to exchange their views and experience in regard to plans for eradication of illiteracy; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of the countries participating and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) A meeting of the Regional Panel of Experts for Research and Training in Literacy in Asia and Oceania sponsored by the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia and Oceania, Bangkok was held in New Delhi from September 19-25, 1978.

(b) The name of the countries which participated are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

The main recommendations of the Meeting related to Cooperation, amongst the participating countries, in matters of promotion of Research Evaluation and Training, Planning and Coordination; Exchange of information and expertise; assistance for undertaking research and comparative studies; promotion of Co-

operative research projects; strengthening of national and regional agencies for research and training in literacy.

Power Tillers

2069. **SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN** : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of power tillers in use in various States at present;

(b) the precise demand for the same and the extent to which it is met; and

(c) the steps taken to make the peasants more conscious of the utility of power tillers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The total number of power tillers in use in various states is estimated at about 18200 nos. with statewide distribution as in the statement attached.

(b) As against an installed capacity for production of 12,400 power tillers per annum, the annual production for the past few years has been in the range of 1,500 to 2,500 nos. There is thus sufficient capacity available to meet the present level of demand.

(c) Many of the State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities and the State Agro Industries Corporations are making the farmers aware of the usefulness of power tillers through demonstrations and training. Some of the State Agro Industries Corporations are also promoting their use by providing power tiller hire services on custom basis.

Statement

Estimated state-wise population of power tillers

Sl. No.	State	Population as on March, 1978
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1015
2.	Assam	572
3.	Bihar	898
4.	Gujarat	873

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	219
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	J. & K.	60
8.	Karnataka	2194
9.	Kerala	1674
10.	Madhya Pradesh	180
11.	Maharashtra	653
12.	Manipur	54
13.	Meghalaya	98
14.	Orissa	84
15.	Punjab	414
16.	Rajasthan	46
17.	Tamil Nadu	2164
18.	Tripura	55
19.	U.P.	3041
20.	West Bengal	1791
21.	Andaman & Nicobar	8
22.	Chadigarh	3
23.	Delhi	23
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	55
25.	Lakshdweep	11
26.	Mizoram	10
27.	Pondicherry	11
28.	Sikkim	4
29.	Others	43
TOTAL		18231

B-Less than 50

Note : Since 1977 census figures are not available, statewide population has been estimated based on 1972 census with adjustments/assumptions made as under.

1. No interstate transfers of power tillers have taken place during the period in question.

2. About 50% of the power tillers in use in 1972 is likely to have gone out of use.
3. The additions after 1972 are based on information received from the power tiller manufacturers.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में बाढ़ रोकने का कार्य

2070. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कौन-से प्रमुख कार्य करने का विचार है और उन पर कितना व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) आसाम, बंगाल और बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए किन-किन नदियों पर निर्माण कार्य किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाढ़ों में होने वाली क्षति पर काबू पाने के लिए 1978-83 की योजना अवधि के दौरान हाथ में लिए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित बृहद् निर्माण-कार्य में हमारे : मौजूदा तटबन्धों का सुदृढ़ीकरण और नए तटबन्धों का निर्माण, जल-निकास नालियाँ बनाना और उनमें सुधार करना, कटाव-रोधी बक्स द्वारा नगर सुरक्षा कार्य तथा जलाशय परियोजनाओं को तैयार करना और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करना । पहले, 680 करोड़ रुपये की योजना-व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव किया गया था, परन्तु इस वर्ष बाढ़ से हुई क्षतियों को देखते हुए, इस राशि में भारी वृद्धि किए जाने की संभावना है । अगले 5 से 7 वर्षों के दौरान भारत-गंगा बेसिन में क्रियान्वयन के लिए एक एकीकृत कार्ययोजना तैयार करने के लिए एक बहु-विषयक कार्यकारी दल का

भी गठन किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम में भू-संरक्षण कार्य और वन-रोपण भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) जिन महत्वपूर्ण नदियों पर ये निर्माण-कार्य प्रस्तावित हैं, वे ये हैं : अरुन में ब्रह्मपुत्र, पुर्बिमारी, पगलादिया, मुबनसिरी, बूढ़ी दिहांग, देसांग, डिखोव, कोप्पिरी, रंगनदी, जल-बुराली और दिहांग; पश्चिम बंगाल के दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में गंगा, दामोदर, रुपनारायण, अजय, हाव्दी, मयूरक्षी, जालंगी; पश्चिम बंगाल के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में तोरसा, जलदका, रायडाक और महानन्दा; तथा बिहार में गंगा, घाघरा, बूढ़ी गंडक, बागमती, कमला, कोसी, महानन्दा, अधबारा और सोन, पुनपुन, किकियूल और हराहर ।

Reduction in book load in Primary and middle classes

2071. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to work out any scheme either in consultation with the State Governments or others in which the book load and subjects load on primary and middle classes students is reduced ; and

(b) by which time such scheme is likely to be finalised and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)

(a) and (b). The Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ishwarbhai Patel, which reviewed the syllabus for the Ten Year school recommended reduced syllabus load for all classes from Class I to X. The recommendations of the Committee as endorsed by the Conference of Board of Secondary Education in its meeting held in February, 1978 at Chandigarh, have already been sent to the State Governments for implementation.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has already reduced the academic load in Secondary Schools affiliated to that Board from the academic year 1977-78. The schools under the State Boards o

Secondary Education have their own syllabi. In many States the academic load of the syllabus in secondary schools was much less than that of the Central Board and further reduction was not necessary. However, State Boards of Sec. Education are re-examining the academic load of their syllabi.

विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान अयोग द्वारा अनुदान

2072. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए अनुदानों का वर्ष-वार तथा राज्यवार व्यय क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यों के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को दिए गए विकास अनुदान सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिखाए गए हैं। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया/बखिर्द संख्या एन०टी० - 2964/78]

Unauthorised occupation of Dargah in Delhi

2073. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the Indian Express dated the 28th July, 1978 about the "unauthorised" occupation of a Dargah and the alleged misuse of its land by certain persons in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Wakf Board has requested for an enquiry into the whole affair, including the alleged anti-social activities of the occupants; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that facts are being ascertained and the matter is under consideration.

Import of Benzene Hexachloride Technical

2074. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any unintended benefit received by any party in importing Benzene Hexachloride Technical in 1975 ;

(b) if so, when was this irregularity detected ;

(c) whether the said amount was recovered from the party; and

(d) if not, what steps are taken to recover the said amount ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir. One case of unintended benefit to a party which received imported Benzene Hexachloride Technical through State Trading Corporation in 1975 for formulation purposes has come to Government's notice.

(b) The irregularity came to the notice of the Department of Supply in September, 1977.

(c) and (d) The claim has been referred to arbitration in terms of the contract.

Agitation in Dandakaranya Project

2075. SHRI MATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the agitation Notice dated 7th October, 1978 served jointly by the various trade unions in Dandakaranya Project

about the problems and grievances of the employees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rehabilitation Employees' Union and the Dandakarnya Shramik Sabha (Madhya Pradesh) are unrecognised unions. As the payment of the Project Allowance and the Bad Climate allowance has been sanctioned by Government at existing rates upto 31st March, 1979 and 30th April, 1979 respectively, no cause for any real grievance exists.

Availability and Utilisation of Water

2076. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of water available in this country on surface and underground;

(b) how much of this water is being utilised at present ;

(c) what is the maximum percentage of water that can be utilised ; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken for optimum utilisation of water resources for irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c). The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) have estimated the total annual basic water resources of the country to be 185 million hectare metres (Mham) comprising 135 Mham of surface water resources and 50 Mham of ground water resources. There is, however, interchange at various stages between the surface water and ground water besides some recirculation. According to the present assessment, the utilisable surface water will be 70 Mham and the utilisable ground water 35 Mham. The present utilisation has been roughly estimated to be 25 Mham of surface water and 14 Mham of ground water.

(d) The various steps taken to maximise the utilisation of river water for agricultural purposes are as under :—

(i) Higher outlays for early completion of major/medium on-going schemes :

(ii) Taking up of new schemes under the major/medium irrigation sector ;

(iii) Maximum priority in the allocation of funds within the State Governments resources, mobilising institutional investment from banks with the support of the ARDC and the World Bank to the maximum extent possible ;

(iv) Systematic renovation and modernisation of existing irrigation systems.

(v) Giving maximum emphasis on accelerating ground water development in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which have comparatively much more ground water potential for further development.

(vi) Giving more emphasis to public tubewells for providing irrigation in pockets with preponderance of small farmers and in areas where private tubewells are unlikely to make headway—giving greater attention to better management and utilisation of public tubewells which have presently considerable scope of improvement.

(vii) Stepping up the tempo of rural electrification programme which is the backbone of minor irrigation.

(viii) Giving maximum emphasis on acceleration of ground water development in the command areas of surface irrigation projects where ground water development would not only help in increasing the intensity of irrigation but also in controlling water logging and salinisation and reducing the demand for horizontal drainage.

बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में फोरेस्ट रेंजर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

2077. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में फोरेस्ट रेंजर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में 24 जुलाई, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1044 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बालाघाट, मध्य प्रदेश में फॉरेस्ट रेंजर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रशिक्षण कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

कृषि और विचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस मामले पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Conference of Social Welfare Ministers

2078. SHRI S. R. REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a Conference of Social Welfare Ministers had taken place in Delhi and they discussed the problems of destitute kids;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Children's Board; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions made therein and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement regarding recommendations of the National Children's Board and the reaction of the Government on the recommendations is attached.

Statement

The National children's Board which met on 22nd July 1978, under the presidency of Prime Minister passed 5 resolutions as per Annexure.

2. These resolutions were forwarded by Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture to State Chief Ministers/U.T.

Administrators on 14 August 1978 to take necessary action at their end. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu have informed that they are taking necessary action on the resolutions. Replies from other States/U.Ts. are awaited.

3. The Union Government have already taken action on Resolution I and have forwarded the National Plan of Action for the International Year of the Child to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and to all State Governments and U.Ts. for implementing the plans and programmes spelled out in the National Plan of Action.

4. The constitution of National Children's Fund, as per Resolution II is under process in the Department of Social Welfare.

5. The proposal of constituting a Standing Committee of the Board as per Resolution III is under consideration of the Prime Minister.

6. Integrated Child Development Services scheme, which incorporates integrated approach to Child Welfare, has been expanded by expanding this scheme to 100 projects during the year 1978-79. In this scheme priority is being given for coverage of S.C. & S.T. areas and urban slums during the sixth Plan. (Resolution IV).

7. Action to conduct a survey to assess the magnitude of the problem of destitute children is under process. In the meanwhile concerted measures to tackle the problem of destitution through institutional and non-institutional services are being taken by stepping up the coverage of beneficiaries under the existing scheme for this purpose. The resolution concerning handicapped children has been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. In so far as the Department is concerned, they are negotiating with UNICEF to evolve a programme involving the free supply of Braille books to needy blind children, training of teachers for placing handicapped children in ordinary schools and the supply of professional books and texts to the National Institutes for the Handicapped. (Resolution V).

**Resolution passed in the meeting
of the National Children's Board
Held on 22 July, 1978**

**Resolution I National Plan of Action for
International Year of the
Child**

The National Children's Board approved of the broad strategy proposed in the raft National Plan of Action for the International Year of the Child subject to changes to be made in Chapter 5 consequent to withdrawal of the Adoption of Children Bill 1972, by the Government. Emphasis may be given to health and nutrition education. This could be best achieved through methods which a poor family can afford by making maximum use of locally available food commodities. The attack on malnutrition and poverty should be on many fronts. It was thought that under education, there should be appropriate emphasis on moral and physical education.

Resolution II National Children's Fund

The proposal to set up a National Children's Fund and similar Funds at the State level was approved. Rather than the Fund be confined to the Year 1979, this should be a standing fund for which contributions should flow from the public on voluntary basis. Prime Minister agreed to issue an appeal to the public for donations to the Fund and make contributions from the Prime Minister's Fund. Broadly, the Fund is to be utilised by voluntary organisations for extending various child welfare services, including rehabilitation of destitute children, according to a high priority to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

The Fund may be administered by a Board of Trustees at the national level and Committees at the State level.

Resolution III The Standing Committee of the Board has to have 5 members to be elected by the Board from among the members of the Board. The Board requested the President to nominate the five members from among the members of the National Children's Board.

While considering matters relating to the International Year of the Child, the Standing Committee may coopt as members Regional Director, UNICEF, Secretaries, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Planning Commission, Department of Education and Secretary (Expenditure).

**Resolution IV Strategy for child Welfare
in Sixth Plan :**

The Strategy for child welfare in Sixth Plan should be an integrated approach to child welfare with priority for coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and urban slums.

Resolution V. Special programmes may be initiated to look after handicapped and destitute children who are uncared, unattended and unloved and bring them up in an atmosphere of love and affection. Endeavour shall be made to take care of every destitute child in the country in five years' time.

आयातित दुग्ध पाउडर का वितरण

2079. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से मंगाया गया दुग्ध पाउडर देश के शहरों में डेरियों द्वारा नागरिकों को बेचा जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका लागत मूल्य क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वितरण के लिये शहरवार कितना कितना दुग्ध पाउडर दिया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

खरीफ फसल और मो` अनाजों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए ध्यान में रखे जाने वाले तथ्य

2080. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान खरीफ फसल और मोटे अनाजों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय सरकार किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखती है;

(ख) उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में राजसहायता उपलब्ध करनी पड़ेगी; और

(ग) इ पत्रों में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्या विचार हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) (क) फसल का प्रकार, उत्पादन की लागत पर उपलब्ध आंकड़े, आदानों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, प्रतियोगी फसलों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, सामान्य मूल्य स्तर, उत्पादकों को उचित लाभ और देश में अर्थ-व्यवस्था की स्थिति/कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों और राज्य सरकारों के विचार ।

(ख) राजसहायता की मात्रा बहुत से तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि अधिप्राप्त मात्रा, वसूली मूल्य, रखने की लागत, निकासी तथा निर्गम मूल्य और बफर स्टॉक का स्तर । इसके अलावा, राजसहायता का निर्धारण समूचे स्टॉक और निकासी पर निर्भर करता है और केवल खरीद फव्वारों और मोटे अनाजों के बारे में राजसहायता की गणि बनाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) 1978-79 मौसम के लिए खरीद अनाजों की मूल्य तथा वसूली नीति पर चर्चा के दौरान, अधिकांश राज्य मन्त्रियों/खाद्य मंत्रियों ने ऊँचे वसूली मूल्य की मांग की थी । सरकार ने 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को ध्यान में रखकर काम किसिम के घान और मोटे अनाजों (ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी) का मूल्य 85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया था ।

National Institute for Visually Handicapped

श्री. SHRI F.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Social Welfare propose to set up a National Institute for the visually handicapped for imparting adult education through braille;

(b) if so, is it not necessary to implement the scheme expeditiously in view of 90 lakh blind people in the country waiting for adult education; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANA SINGH GULSHAN) :

(a) to (c). The Government proposes to establish a National Institute for the Visually Handicapped. The main purpose of the institute will be to carry out research, train personnel and provide certain national level services, including instructions through correspondence in Braille. Work on the construction of buildings for the Institute is expected to begin shortly.

कानपुर में गंगा बैराज का निर्माण

2082. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कानपुर में गंगा बैराज के निर्माण के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब तक मंजूरी मिल जाने की आशा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पीने का पानी

2083. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बेतुल तथा होसंगाबाव जिलों

के लिए केन्द्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पेयजल योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन योजनाओं को कब तक मंजूरी देगी ; और

(ग) केन्द्र प्रायोजित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में आरम्भ किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह चालू वर्ष के दौरान कार्यान्वयन हेतु मंजूर की जाने वाली योजनाएं बनाएं । यदि बेतुल और होशंगाबाद जिलों की जलपूर्ति योजनाओं को अप्रगता सूची में शामिल किया गया हो तो उनके अनुमोदनार्थ विचार किया जाएगा ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के 43 जिलों की योजनाओं की मंजूर कर दिया गया है ।

Assistance to Karnataka for Rural Water Supply Schemes

2084. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance or grant or loan given to Karnataka Government for the Rural Water Supply Schemes for the year 1978-79 ; and

(b) how much grant has been asked by Karnataka from the Centre and for how many schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT) : (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme schemes costing Rs. 375.47 lakhs were approved by Central Government and Central grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 140 lakhs was released to the Government of Karnataka for the implementation of these schemes last year.

A further allocation of Rs. 140 lakhs has been made to the Government of Karnataka under this Programme during the current financial year. Out of this Rs. 70 lakhs were released in August, 1978. Further release of grant-in-aid during the current financial year will depend upon the progress of implementation of the schemes.

दिल्ली में यमुना पार कालोनियों को नियमित किया जाना

2086. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष सत्राहकार समिति ने यमुनापार सभी कालोनियों को नियमित करने की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1978-79 में नियमित किया जाएगा ;

(ग) यमुनापार की मंजूरशुदा प्रमुख कालोनियों के नाम और संख्या क्या है और अनधिकृत कालोनियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या उस क्षेत्र की शेष अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) अनधिकृत कालोनियों के भविष्य पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 26 फरवरी, 1975 को प्रस्तुत की थी न कि पिछले साल और अनधिकृत

कालोनियों को नियमित करने की सिफारिश की थी जिनमें यमुनापार की कालोनियां भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण अनुलग्नक-1 में दिया गया है जिसमें 1978-79 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नियमित की जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित यमुनापार की कालोनियों सहित सभी कालोनियों के नाम दिए गए हैं।

(ग) 1960-72 के मध्य शाहदरा क्षेत्र में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनुमोदित 72 कालोनियों के नाम अनुलग्नक-II में दिए गए हैं। सारी दिल्ली में नियमित की जाने वाली अनधिकृत कालोनियों की कुल संख्या 495 है।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया है कि मंत्रालय के दिनांक 16-2-77 के आदेशों के अनुसार नियमित की जाने वाली / क्षेत्रको शेष कालोनियों का अनुमोदन अगले दो या तीन वर्षों में कर दिया जाएगा।

विवरण—I

1978-79 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नियमित क.जाने वाले: 50 कालोनियों की सूची।

क्रम सं० कालोनी का नाम

1. हरिनगर 'जी' ब्लॉक
2. शिव नगर
3. विरेन्द्र नगर
4. शिव नगर एक्सटेंशन
5. हरिनगर 'ए' ब्लॉक
6. हरिनगर 'बी' ब्लॉक
7. हरिनगर 'बी तथा 'ई' ब्लॉक
8. हरिनगर 'एम' ब्लॉक
9. हरिनगर 'एम एण्ड एस' ब्लॉक
10. हरिनगर 'सी' ब्लॉक
11. हरिनगर ब्लॉक टावर

क्रम सं० कालोनी का नाम

12. लाजवन्ती गार्डन
13. जनकपाक एण्ड एक्सटेंशन
14. हरिनगर 'जी' ब्लॉक
15. नजफगढ़ रोड पर कृष्णापाक
16. नजफगढ़ रोड पर कृष्णापुरी
17. नजफगढ़ रोड पर शंकरपुरी
18. जेल रोड पर फोह नगर एक्सटेंशन
19. लाजवन्ती गार्डन एक्सटेंशन
20. गुप्ता कालोनी
21. सावन पार्क एक्सटेंशन
22. रानी बाग
23. हिन्दू नगर
24. ऋषि नगर
25. महेंद्रा पार्क
26. राजा पार्क शकूरबस्ती
27. सन्त नगर शकूर बस्ती
28. रानीबाग शकूर बस्ती
29. शकूर बस्ती
30. फ़डज कालोनी के निकट भारत नगर
31. कालकाजी के निकट गोविन्दपुरी
32. अर्जुन नगर
33. कृष्णा नगर
34. गौतम नगर
35. सांवल नगर
36. सन्त नगर
37. प्रकाश मीहल्ला (गढ़ी)
38. अमृत नगर कालोनी (कोटला मुबारकपुर)
39. गोविन्दपुरी एक्सटेंशन
40. योगाबाई एक्सटेंशन
41. अशोक नगर
42. गफ्फूर नगर
43. नूर नगर
44. डा० जाकिर हुसैन कालोनी
45. बाटला हाउस जामिया मिलियां
46. श्याम नगर
47. अमृत नगर एण्ड एक्सटेंशन बीच गढ़ी

क्रम सं०	कालोनी का नाम
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48. प्रेम नगर
49. पटपडगंज में कुन्दन नगर
50. ज्योति नगर एण्ड एक्सटेंशन

विवरण —II

शाहदरा क्षेत्र की 1960-72 के दौरान अनुमोदित कालोनियों की सूची

क्रम सं०	कालोनी का नाम
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1. कृष्ण नगर, शाहदरा
2. विश्वास नगर
3. ज्वाला नगर
4. पंडित पार्क
5. राम नगर (लोनी रोड)
6. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कालोनी
7. कुलदीप नगर
8. मांती पार्क
9. हरिदुष्ण नगर

(नवीन शाहदरा एक्सटेंशन)

10. फ्रेडज कालोनी
11. कृष्ण नगर जी० टी० रोड
12. शाहदरा औद्योगिक कालोनी
12. नवीन शाहदरा
13. रोहतास नगर
14. कबूल नगर
15. नार्थ गांधी नगर
16. रघुवरपुरा
17. कैलाश नगर
18. रणजीत नगर
19. प्रियाम पार्क
20. धर्म पुरा
21. साउथ गांधी नगर
22. भोलानाथ नगर—I
23. भोलानाथ नगर—II
24. बलवीर नगर

क्रम सं०	कालोनी का नाम
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25. आजाद नगर 'ए'
26. आजाद नगर 'बी'
27. आजाद नगर 'सी'
28. शंकर नगर 'ए'
29. शंकर नगर 'बी'
30. शिव पुरी
31. गोलडन पार्क
32. राधे पुरी
33. सिल्वर पार्क तथा चन्द्र नगर
34. हजारा पार्क
35. राजगढ़
36. गोपाल पार्क
37. गोविन्द पुरा
38. न्यू गोविन्द पुरा
39. रसीद मार्केट
40. अनारकली पाट —I
41. राम नगर
42. ज्ञान पार्क
43. लछमन पार्क
44. इन्दिरा पार्क
45. श्री राम नगर

46. गोपाल पार्क खुरजी खास सेक्टर—
—I

47. न्यू लायलपुर खुरजी खास
सेक्टर—I

48. ज्ञान पार्क खुरजी खास सेक्टर—
I

49. शिव पुरी एक्सटेंशन खुरजी
खास सेक्टर—I

50. बलदेव पार्क खुरजी खास
सेक्टर —

51. बूजपुरी खुरजी खास सेक्टर—
II

52. नवीन शाहदरा के निकट सुभाष
पार्क

क्रम सं० कालोनी का नाम

53. पंचशील गार्डन नवीन शाहदरा के निकट
54. द्वारकापुरी उन्दान पुरी
55. बलबीर नगर एक्सटेंशन
56. शालीमार पार्क, भोलानाथ नगर
57. जवाला नगर मुकेश नगर (महारथी कालोनी)
58. राम नगर लोनी रोड
59. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कालोनी के निकट मानसरोवर पार्क
60. कुन्दन नगर
61. विश्वास नगर (छोड़ा गया भाग)
62. आर० आर० ब्लाक तथा ए० आर० ब्लाक (जी० टी० रोड पर छोड़ा गया भाग)
63. शास्त्री पार्क खुरेजी—I
64. राधेश्याम पार्क, खुरेजी खास—II
65. पश्चिमी लक्ष्मी माकट (रिहायशी कालोनी)
66. श्याम नगर, खुरेजी खास
67. चौहान बांगर जाफराबाद
68. अर्जुन नगर खुरेजी खास
69. नय गोविन्द पुरा
70. अनारकली सान्ध, खुरेजी खास—I
71. चन्दुपार्क खुरेजी खास—I
72. शास्त्री नगर, पटपड़ मंज रोड।

सरकारी वास का पुनर्वर्गीकरण

2087. श्री दुर्गाचन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी आवासों का आर्वांटन हाल ही में किए गए पुनः वर्गीकरण के अनुसार कब से किया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को नए आर्वांटन में स्थान के बारे में उनकी इच्छानुसार कोई प्राथमिकता देने का विचार है ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं !

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) दिसम्बर, 1978 के बाद से अलग अलग चरणों में।

(ख) से (घ). वरिष्ठ केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को प्राथमिकता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सभी पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी पसन्द के स्थान में आवास बदलने के पात्र हैं। ऐसे अनुराधों की आवास बदलने की प्रतीक्षा सूची रखी जाती है और "पहले आए पहले पाये" के आधार पर आर्वांटन किया जाता है।

Maintenance of G.P.F. Accounts of the Employees of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

2088. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that GP Fund accounts of the employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road are not being properly maintained ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a good number of missing credits in the GP Fund Accounts of these employees because of which employees have to face a lot of difficulties at the time of withdrawal of money, specially at the time of retirement; and

(c) if so, the number of accounts where credits are missing and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (c). Provident Fund accounts of employees of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, are, by and large, being maintained properly. However, missing credits, which have been noticed in a few cases, are being adjusted on the basis of collateral evidence.

Sale of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh at Low Price

2089. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the farmers in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh are forced to dispose of their paddy at low prices to the local traders much lower than the support price fixed by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has not agreed to the payment of Rs. 15 per quintal as bonus by Government of Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the depôts opened by F.C.I. for purchase of paddy in said coastal Districts, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) All stocks of paddy offered by the farmers and conforming to the specifications are purchased by the Food Corporation of India and the State Agencies at the procurement price fixed by the Government. State Government have reported that some stocks of paddy rejected by Food Corporation of India because of tip blackening are being purchased by rice millers at prices lower than the procurement prices.

(b) and (c). The question is not clear. During the discussions held in September with Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of various States regarding procurement and price policy of kharif cereals 1978-79, the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh had stated that the support price should include a profit margin of 15% over and above the cost of production. After taking into consideration the views of all the State Governments and the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the procurement price was fixed at Rs. 85 per quintal for coarse variety of paddy. If, however, the reference is to bonus on surrenders of rice to Central

Pool, it cannot be paid as the stocks were offered in the Central Pool after the bonus scheme had been discontinued.

(d) 31 Purchase Centres in the Coastal, District of East Godavari and West Godavari have been opened by the Food Corporation of India. More centres will be opened according to the needs in a phased manner.

Housing Loans

2090. **SHRI P.K. KODIYAN** : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide financial assistance to allottees of house sites to enable them to construct houses.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-79) envisages that a "Revised Minimum Needs Programme" which includes "houses for landless rural labour households" as one of the items of the minimum needs, is intended to fulfil the promise of providing essential infrastructure and social services which the public sector alone can supply to the weaker sections of the population particularly in rural areas. A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and housing construction at the rate of Rs. 500-750 per site. This sum provides for the developed plot, provision for a well for 30 to 40 families and approach roads. All labour inputs will be provided by the beneficiaries. Approximately 8 million landless workers are likely to benefit from the scheme, thus, covering a substantial number of this section of the population. In addition, schemes are under consideration by HUDCO to assist in the rural housing programme for the population which is not covered under the above programmes. A statement showing the State/Union Territories-wise allocation of credit requirements is appended at Annexure statement I.

Statement

Outlay requirements for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme for the Five year Plan 1978-83 as sanctioned estimated by the subject Divisions and communicated to States/Union Territories

State/Union Territories	Housing for Rural Landless
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	66.80
2. Assam	8.70
3. Bihar	81.70
4. Gujarat	14.30
5. Haryana	8.70
6. Himachal Pradesh . .	Neg.
7. Jammu & Kashmir . .	0.60
8. Karnataka	35.60
9. Kerala	12.50
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	31.20
11. Maharashtra	42.40
12. Manipur . . . . .	..
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..
15. Orissa	21.20
16. Punjab	12.40
17. Rajasthan	35.00
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..
19. Tamil Nadu	62.40
20. Tripura	1.80
21. Uttar Pradesh	51.20
22. West Bengal	12.50
TOTAL (All States) . .	499.00

State / Union Territories

Housing for Rural Landless

1. Andaman & Nicobars .	Neg.
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	..
3. Chandigarh	Neg.
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Neg.
5. Delhi	0.60
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	..
7. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
8. Mizoram . . . . .	..
9. Pondicherry	0.60

TOTAL (Union Territories) 1.20

ALL INDIA 500.20

Blocking of Verandahs by Shop-Keepers in New Delhi:

2091. SHRI RAJE VISHVESH - VAR RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shopkeepers in Government colonies of Sarojini Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Lodhi Colony etc. have again blocked the Verandahs of their shops and are preventing the customers to use them while shopping; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the shopkeepers to misuse the Verandahs in all Government colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). In Sarojini Nagar Market, some shopkeepers have blocked the verandahs and the NDMC is considering the question of declaring verandahs of this market as public street. Shopkeepers in Kidwai Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar and Netaji Nagar Markets who keep their goods in the verandahs, are being prosecuted by the NDMC and their goods removed during raids. No encroachment is reported at Lodhi Colony Central Market.

गुप्तकाल की गुफाओं पर क्या क्या

2092. श्री हुसैन खन् कदरुय : क्या सिद्धा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गुप्तकाल के मन्दिरों के रखरखाव के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुहासमूह में गुफाओं के समूह और और गुफाओं में वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में मार्च तक क्रमशः 1,09,245 89 रुपए , 97,853.73 रुपए और 18,706.40 रुपए से प्रत्येक ठेकेदार द्वारा किये गये मरम्मत कार्य का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या ठेके देने से पूर्व टेंडर आमंत्रित किये गये थे और यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य के टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे और उन पाटियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ काम विभाग द्वारा भी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और क्या विभाग ने सामान भी खरीदा था और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा और मूल्य कितना है और क्या विभाग द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किये गये थे ;

(घ) क्या गुप्तकाल के मन्दिरों और ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों पर इतनी बड़ी धनराशि कमी खर्च नहीं की गई और स्थानीय अधिकारी ने इसे बहुत बढ़ाचढ़ा कर दिखाया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पूरे मामले की जांच करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिद्धा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र खन्) (क) से (ग) : वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78

के दौरान ठेकेदारों की ऐजेंसी के माध्यम से कोई संरचनात्मक मरम्मत का कार्य नहीं किया गया । निर्दिष्ट व्यय, विभागीय स्तर पर की गई खर्च-चन तमक मरम्मत और स्मारकों के वार्षिक अनुसूचक और रख-रखाव के कार्यों पर किया गया था । निर्माण की प्रकृति में गुफाओं से मलना हटाना ; पशु-कर्मियों में सुधार करना, सीमेंट के कोट के सुदृढ़ प्रयोग मंडप के स्तम्भों का निर्माण और सोड़ियों की व्यवस्था आदि सम्मिलित थे । इन मरम्मतों के लिए प्रेषित विभिन्न सामान जैसे : पत्थर की चिमिया, रेत, बलिया, कड़िया, तख्ते, सीमेंट, लोहे की छड़ें और बड़े, वर्ष 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान क्रमशः 46,165 रुपए और 28,468 रुपए की कुल लागत पर सामान्य क्रयनियमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभागीय स्तर पर खरीदा गया था । वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कोई भी सामान नहीं खरीदा गया ।

(घ) प्रश्न के इस खण्ड में कहीं गई बात ठीक नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Employment Created in the Districts under Integrated Rural Development Programme

2093. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Progress of the employment oriented scheme introduced in 1976 in the 20 Districts of the country selected under the new integrated rural development programme ; and

(b) the number of persons employed during the year 1978-79 upto October, 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme introduced in 1976 for implementation in 20 selected districts was eventually taken up in 16 districts. During 1976-77, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was spent on the programme. During 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 831.32 lakhs was released

for implementation of the programme in 16 districts. As the implementing agencies were having difficulty in utilising the amount during the financial year 1977-78, the time limit for utilisation of funds was extended upto 31-12-1978. Out of the total amount released in 1977-78, an expenditure of Rs. 180 lakhs had been reported utilised upto end of October, 1978 by the implementing agencies on the approved schemes. At the end of October, 1978, 64970 beneficiaries had been reported covered under the Programme.

(b) Four implementing agencies, namely these for Kutch (Gujarat), Tumkur (Karnataka), Puri (Orissa) and Bankura (West Bengal) districts had reported 2,85,236 mandays of employment generated through the programme upto October 1978. The other agencies had not reported the employment generated.

Award in Memory of Chopra Children

2094. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for institution of an award in the memory of Chopra Children murdered in Delhi during August, 1978, is under consideration of the Government ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have submitted the proposal to UNICEF; and

(c) if so, reaction of UNICEF there-of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Committee to Examine Baweja Committee Recommendations

2095. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the empowered committee to examine the recommendations of Baweja Committee has submitted to its

proposals for improving the functioning of D.D.A.

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposals; and

(c) the time-frame laid for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The proposals are before the Government and a decision is yet to be taken.

धान तथा मोटे धानाओं के समबंधन मूल्य के पुनरोक्षण का प्रस्ताव

2096. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा धान और मोटे धानाओं के लिए नियत 85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का समबंधन मूल्य इन जिलों के लागत मूल्य से कम है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में किसानों से कोई आपन भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपने उक्त निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का तत्पर है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह) : (क) वसुली मूल्यों के बारे में सिफारिश करते समय, प्रायोगिक

फसल का आकार, उत्पादन लागत पर उपलब्ध प्राकड़े, जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न थे, आदानों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, प्रतियोगी फसलों के मूल्यों में परिवर्तन, उत्पादकों को समुचित माजिन तथा देश में अर्थ-व्यवस्था की स्थिति समेत सभी सम्बद्ध तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखा था। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों, तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों पर गौर करने के बाद सरकार ने 1978-79 विपणन मौसम के लिए मोटी किस्म की धान तथा मोटे अनाजों का वसूली मूल्य 85/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया था जो कि पिछले वर्ष के मूल्यों से अधिक है।

(ख) सरकार को विपणन मौसम 1978-79 के लिए खरीफ अनाजों के लिए ऊंचे मूल्यों की मांग करने वाले कुछेक अध्यावेदन मिले थे।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Dairy Institute in Punjab

2097. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached him for opening a dairy Institute in Punjab ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have accepted the demand of Punjab; and

(c) if not, why ?
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION : (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes, Sir.

3296 L.S.—8.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the fact that the Punjab Agricultural University has an excellent Department of Food Technology and a very good herd of cattle and buffaloes, the Punjab Government has been advised that the existing facilities of the Department of Food Technology of that University may be strengthened so as to enable it to take up a Dairy Technology Training Programme. Research and training Programmes in Dairy Technology can be supported by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through appropriate grants to the Punjab Agricultural University. Establishing another Institute on the model of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal in Punjab may hence be not necessary.

Irrigation Facilities in Tribal Sub-plan Areas

2098. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of irrigation facilities provided so far by the States in the tribal sub-plan areas through minor, medium and major irrigation projects;

(b) allocation made by the States for irrigation in sub-plan areas for the year 1978-79, State-wise; and

(c) assistance given by the Centre to the States for irrigation in tribal areas in 1978-79 ;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) and (c) : The information is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Statewise approved outlay for irrigation in tribal sub-plan areas for the year 1978-79.

(In lakh rupees)

	Minor Irrigation		Major and Medium Irrigation	
	Flow from State Plan Outlay	Central Assistance	Flow from State Plan Outlay	Central Assistance
1. Andhra Pradesh	66.00	40.00	472.00	Nil
2. Assam	220.00	65.00	Nil	Nil
3. Bihar	950.00	15.00	Outlay for the State as a whole is Rs.10100.00. Separate outlay of tribal area not indicated !	
4. Gujarat	263.00	92.00	541.00	Nil
5. Himachal Pradesh	35.00	20.00	10.00	Nil
6. Karnataka	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	500.00	500.00	Nil
9. Maharashtra	588.65	Nil	538.30	Nil
10. Manipur	38.00	18.00	205.00	Nil
11. Orissa	376.30	190.00	897.00	[Nil]
12. Rajasthan	50.97	105.00	423.00	[Nil]
13. Tamilnadu	9.00	Nil	Nil	[Nil]
14. Tripura	27.00	Nil	4.00	[Nil]
15. Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. West Behgal	31.00	50.00	526.00	Nil
17. Andaman Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	[Nil]
18. Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

यमुनापार के इलाके में बाढ़ के कारण
सड़कों का क्षतिग्रस्त होना

2099. श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा :

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

श्री श्यामसुन्दर दास :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुनापार के
इलाके में गौतमपुरी, उस्मानपुर, शाहदरा,
दिल्ली-153 में सड़कों और गलियां भारी वर्षा
और बिनाशकारी बाढ़ के कारण बुरी तरह
से क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जल्दी से
जल्दी इन सड़कों और गलियों की मरम्मत
कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा
पुनर्वास हेतु को गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या
है ; और

(ग) इन सड़कों और गलियों की
मरम्मत कब तक कर ली जाएगी?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) जी, हां, यमुना पार क्षेत्र के गौतमपुरी,
उस्मानपुर, शाहदरा दिल्ली में भारी वर्षा और
बाढ़ के कारण सड़कों और गलियों का
भारी नुकसान हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) इन कालोनियों से जसे
ही बाढ़ का पानी निकला त्यों ही मरम्मत कार्य
आरम्भ कर दिया गया था । गौडा को उस्मान-
पुर गांव से मिलाने वाली एक सड़क का
मरम्मत कार्य पहले ही पूर्ण किया जा चुका है ।
सड़कों और गलियों की छुटपुट मरम्मत भी
शुरू कर दी गई है । बड़े खर्च वाल भारी
मरम्मत के कार्य निधियों के उपलब्ध होने के
अनुसार शुरू किए जायेंगे ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा दिल्ली
की एक फर्म को दालें पीसने का ठेका दिया
जाना

2100. श्री आर० एल० कुरील: क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय खाद्य
निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा लक्ष्मी दाल मिल को
कितनी मात्रा में दालें, टनों में, पीसने का ठेका
दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
खाद्य निगम द्वारा दिए गए ठेके की तुलना
में लक्ष्मी दाल मिल की क्षमता बहुत कम है
और इस मिल ने यह काम अन्य मिलों से कर-
वाया था ; और

(ग) इस अवध कार्य करने के दोषी
अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई
है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)
1977-78

1-11-1976 से 31-12-77 तक
5367 मीटरी टन

1-1-1978 से 31-10-1978 तक
2636 मीटरी टन

8003 मीटरी टन

(ख) मेसर्स लक्ष्मी दाल मिल नई
दिल्ली ने विभिन्न टेंडर इन्क्वायरी के संदर्भ
में प्रस्तुत टेंडरों में प्रतिदिन 50 मीटरी टन
की मिलिंग क्षमता बतायी है । निविदा की
शर्तों में दूसरी मिलों से किराये/पट्टे के आधार
पर स्टाक की मिलिंग करवाने के लिए कोई
प्रतिबंध नहीं है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि में अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance to Rajasthan for Adult Education Programme

2101. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no financial assistance has so far been given to Rajasthan by Central Government for undertaking adult education programme in the State with the result that regular adult education programme has not been undertaken anywhere in the State and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which financial assistance will be provided in future and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Central Grant amounting to Rs. 23,84,640 has been released to the Government of Rajasthan as follows :—

(i) Rs. 22,19,340 under the Scheme of Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme.

(ii) Rs. 1,65,300 under the Scheme of strengthening of administrative structures for Adult Education.

The above mentioned central grants are in addition to the grants released to the voluntary organisations in the State for undertaking Adult Education Programme.

Clash between Share-Cropper and Landlords.

2102. SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has ever been drawn to the incidents of violent clashes which took place between share-croppers and landowners in Bihar and Haryana at the time of harvesting of crops;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government or State Governments have taken any steps to confer ownership rights of those holdings on the share-croppers with a view to remove such complaints; and

(c) the total percentage or number of share-croppers in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It has been ascertained from the Governments of Bihar and Haryana that no such clashes have taken place.

(b) A number of States have provided for conferment of ownership rights on tenants. Others have provided for security of their tenure and regulation of rent.

(c) Since a number of share tenancies are oral and informal, it is not possible to provide this information. However, the data collected on the extent of share tenancy in the course of the Agricultural Census of 1971 are given in the statement appended.

Statement

State	Percentage of holdings held on produce share basis
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.3
2. Assam	0.33
3. Bihar	0.15
4. Gujarat	0.09
5. Haryana	6.97
6. Himachal Pradesh	6.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7.74
8. Karnataka	1.23
9. Kerala	0.03
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.08
11. Maharashtra	N.A.
12. Manipur	0.01
13. Meghalaya	2.27
14. Nagaland	N.A.
15. Orissa	1.19
16. Punjab	7.12
17. Rajasthan	0.68

1	2
18. Tamil Nadu	1'24
19. Tripura	0'18
20. Uttar Pradesh	N.A.
21. West Bengal	0'72
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2'00
23. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
24. Chandigarh	9'30
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . .	..
26. Delhi	0'23
27. Goa	9'91
28. Lakshadweep . . . .	..
29. Pondicherry	1'07

Request of Fertiliser from West Bengal and its Hold up at Ports

2103. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Central Government to supply 1 lakh tonnes Nitrogen fertilisers, 40,000 tonnes phosphates and 45,000 tonnes potash against immediate requirements of cultivators;

(b) if so, quantity supplied so far; and

(c) whether 5 foreign ships containing fertilisers worth about Rs. 10 crores are lying unloaded in Calcutta and Haldia Ports since August last and the foreign ship authorities having phoned the Chairman of Calcutta Port Trust that it will not be possible for them to detain the ships there for indefinite period and if the fertilisers are not unloaded immediately they shall return the ships loaded with fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The West Bengal Government have requested the Government of India to increase the supply of fertilisers to 1,40,000 tonnes of Nitrogen, 40,000 tonnes of P₂O₅ and 40,000 tonnes of K₂O during the current rabi season.

(b) According to the information received in the Ministry the following quantities of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) had been made available to West Bengal during the period from 1-8-78 to 31-10-78:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

N	..	0'48
P ₂ O ₅	..	0'19
K ₂ O		0'09

(c) As on 15-11-78 five vessels carrying 37,663 tonnes of fertilisers were waiting for berth at Calcutta. In addition, at Haldia two vessels carrying 15,000 tonnes were waiting for berth on the same day. However, no foreign vessel owner is reported to have phoned up the Chairman of Calcutta Port Trust to intimate possibility of any fertiliser vessel returning with fertiliser on board unless they were released early.

Cost of Conversion of Sugarcane into Sugar

2104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the cost of conversion of sugarcane into sugar in each of the 16 sugar zones, by each item of expense, during the crop years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) whether keeping in view the present market prices of sugar, the sugar mills can pay to the cane growers a price higher than the minimum price of Rs. 10 per quintal of cane and still make a reasonable profit; and

(c) if reply to (b) is in the affirmative what maximum price the mills can pay, to the cane growers in each of the sugar zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The zonewise break-up of the cost of production of sugar during the sugar years 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Pleased in Library See No. LT-2965/78].

(b) and (c): The cost of production of sugar and the profit margin of the sugar mills depend on a variety of factors like recovery percent cane, duration of crushing and the realisations that they get from the sale of sugar. The statutory cane price has been fixed for the current 1978-79

season at Rs. 10/- per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5% and the mills are not statutorily required to pay a higher price than that. If there is excess realization in the sale of sugar over the cost of production, computed on the basis of statutory minimum cane price, it would be shared (50:50) with the cane growers according to Bhargava Sharing Formula.

दिल्ली में पोलिटेक्नीक

2105. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 14 अक्टूबर, 1978 के "स्टेड्समैन" में "मोर पोलिटेक्नीक्स इन दिल्ली प्लान्ड" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और कितने पोलिटेक्नीक खोले जा रहे हैं और कब ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने, प्रबन्ध क्षेत्र, प्रौद्योगिकी और अर्ध-चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रमों तथा खाद्य और होटल प्रबन्ध में दिल्ली में तीन नए पालिटेक्निक स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था । अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् की इस विशिष्ट सिफारिश को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सभी नए पाठ्यक्रम सुस्थापित और सुपरिभाषित जन-शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित होने चाहिए, प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

बेघरबार लोगों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

2106. श्री राजनन्द कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लगभग सभी जिलों में इस वर्ष की भारी एवं भयंकर वर्षा के कारण लाखों कच्चे मकान गिर गये अथवा वह गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कुल कितने मकान गिर गये ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बेघरबार हुए लोगों को बसाने और उनकी सहायता के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस वर्ष भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ों से कुल मिला कर 11,97,552 मकानों को आंशिक रूप से या पूर्णरूप से क्षति हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार से केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होते ही केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीन बार केन्द्रीय दल भेजा था । केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ों से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मौके पर लिये गये जायजे और राहत संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों के आधार पर बाढ़ों से क्षतिग्रस्त मकानों/झोंपड़ियों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये फिलहाल अग्रिम योजना सहायता के रूप में 8.00 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की गयी है ।

Executive Directors of R.B.I. to assess the damages caused to Cooperative Credit and Marketing Societies

2107. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had sent its Executive Directors to make an on-the-spot assessment of the damages caused to cooperative credit and marketing societies as a result of the floods in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details of the assessment made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Reserve Bank of India sent a special team headed by the Executive Director, ACD, to assess the assistance from the Reserve Bank of India that may be required by the Cooperative Credit institutions as a result of the floods in West Bengal.

(b) According to the State Government's estimates, 10 out of 15 districts in the State were affected by torrential rains and floods. Affected districts are Bankura, Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Hooghly, Malda, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Nadia and 24 Parganas. The affected districts are served by 11 central cooperative banks and 2 units of the State Coop. Bank (24 Parganas). On the basis of the estimated damage to the standing crops in different districts, the estimated amount of short-term agricultural loans affected by floods worked out to Rs. 3970.76 lakhs of which Rs. 2381.24 lakhs were in respect of current Kharif advances and the balance of Rs. 1589.52 lakhs was overdue. The State Government has to send proposal for conversion of short term loans to the RBI.

The lending programme of the Central Coop. banks/units in the affected districts for rabi financing has been worked out at Rs. 28 crores. To provide support for the Rabi loans requirement of funds for supplementary credit limits for short term loans for the Central Coop. Banks in the flood affected district was estimated at about Rs. 16.26 crores. Sanction for Rs. 15.20 crores has been given on 28th October, 1978 by RBI. RBI has agreed to sanction further credit limits for the rabi season if it becomes necessary. For long term credit, tentative estimate of loss due to floods is estimated Rs. 10 crores by the State Government. The detailed assessment of unit-wise damage has to be made by the State Government and proposals for re-schedulings of loans sent to RBI. Fresh loans for reclamation and repairs could be given under ARDC refinanced and normal debenture programmes of the Land Development Banks.

Duck Breeding

2108. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether in view of its being most suitable, the Centre is giving/proposing to give specific attention and planning for duck breeding in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details in this respect and its location, number of ducks so far imported, alongwith the cost in respect of the Central Duck breeding farms;

(c) number of more Central Duck breeding farms proposed to be increased in North Eastern Region and proposed to be set up in Assam in the near future; and

(d) how the Government propose to provide scientific breeding programme for these farms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Regional Duck Breeding Farm financed by the North Eastern Council has been established near Agartala (Tripura) with an outlay of Rs. 20.90 lakhs. 301, day-old ducklings of Khaki Campbell breed known for high egg production have been imported from U.K. during 1977 at a total cost of Rs. 3766.90. 399 more day-old ducklings of this breed worth Rs. 6671.60 are proposed to be imported for this farm from U.K. in the near future.

(c) The Regional Duck Breeding Farm established near Agartala is expected to meet the demand for improved quality Khaki Campbell ducklings of the entire North Eastern Region including Assam and no new Central or Regional Duck breeding Farm is proposed to be established in the near future in Assam.

(d) After building up the foundation stock Scientific Breeding Programme will be taken up in the Khaki Campbell ducks at the Regional Duck Breeding Farm established near Agartala (Tripura).

Crossing of Efficiency Bar of Teachers in Delhi Administration

2109. **SHRI DAJIBA DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of crossing of efficiency bar of teachers are pending in Education Department of Delhi Administration, category-wise;

(b) since when these are pending; and

(c) the steps Government propose to get these cases decided soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI BENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) to (c). According to information made available by Delhi Administration, 900 cases of crossing of efficiency bar of teachers are pending in the Education Directorate of Delhi Administration. The break up category-wise is as under:

Headmasters	172
T.O.T./L.T.	532
Assistant Teacher/Junior Teacher	196

950 cases have since been cleared by the Departmental Promotion Committee and orders are under issue.

The majority of the cases are pending since 1-7-1978.

As per instructions on the subject efficiency bar can be allowed only after due consideration of the latest annual confidential reports. Then annual confidential report for the year 1977-78 in respect of the pending cases are being collected from the Reporting/Reviewing Officers. It has been decided to hold Departmental Promotion Committee meetings three times a month regularly in order to consider and clear all such cases.

Layout Plans of Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society.

2110. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4445 on the 19th December, 1977 regarding layout plans of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative society, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the information sought therein has been collected and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government now propose to revise the layout plans and provide plots as per the requirements of the Left Out Members of the Society who are waiting for these plots since 1959; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

A layout plan carrying out 93 residential plots was submitted by the society. Since it did not accommodate members on the

waiting list of the society, the society was asked by the DDA to prepare a revised layout plan keeping in view the provisions of the Master Plan relating to density.

It is for the society to circulate the approved layout plan among its members.

It may, however, be stated that the layout plans are approved in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan and not according to the views of the individual members.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a).

Amount spent on Part I & II Society by Gujranwala House Building Society

2111. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge amount which belonged to the Left Out Members of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi has been spent by the Society on providing amenities such as light and water etc. in Part I and Part II of the Society;

(b) if so, the amount so spent so far.

(c) the total amount spent for Part I and Part II out of the development fund created by the Society out of the sale of fruits, trees and wood; and

(d) the steps being taken to realise this amount from the residents of Part I and Part II and credit the same to the land and development account of Left Out Members of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a) to (d). As there were complaints against the Gujranwala House Building Society, the Managing Committee has been superseded by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and a statutory inquiry has been instituted under Section 55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. The irregularities really committed by the Managing Committee and the remedial steps required to be taken can be decided only after the inquiry is completed.

Residential University at Bhavnagar

2112. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Residential University at Bhavnagar in Gujarat; and

(b) If so, what is the latest position of the proposal?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRACHANDER):**

(a) and (b). A Residential University has since been established by the Government of Gujarat at Bhavnagar.

Poultry Development.

2113. **SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken so far for the Poultry development in the country;

(b) the names of States and location of the Central Poultry Breeding Farms in the Country alongwith amount spent, Farm wise, during the last two years;

(c) whether Government are contemplating or propose to set up a Central Poultry Breeding Farm in Assam with specific emphasis on Scientific Poultry Breeding for the benefit of the entire North Eastern Region; and

(d) details of the proposal to locate a Poultry Breeding Farm in Assam with particular emphasis on scientific Breeding?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALAJI :**

(a, and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) The measures taken so far for poultry development in the country are as follows:

(i) 102 Intensive Poultry Development Projects have been established in the country upto the end of 1976-77 to provide various inputs and services to the farmers.

(ii) Special Poultry Production Programme for small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been taken up in 68 districts in the country.

(iii) To meet the requirement of parental line of improved quality chicks/ducklings four Central Poultry Breeding Farms located at Hesaraghatta (Bangalore), Bombay, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Chandigarh have been set up and one Central Duck Breeding Farm at Hesaraghatta (Bangalore) is being set up.

(iv) A Central Training Institute for Poultry Production and Management has been established at Hesaraghatta (Bangalore) to impart specialised training in various disciplines of poultry production to poultry development and extension workers of State/UTs/private sector.

(v) For the benefit of poultry producers and consumers, marketing of eggs and poultry at national and regional levels has been entrusted to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED).

(vi) Arrangements have been made to issue Actual User's licences for import of Marek's Disease vaccine and Gumboro disease vaccine to protect the poultry stock against Marek's disease and Gumboro disease. State Biological Production Institutes have been suitably strengthened to ensure availability of various poultry vaccines manufactured in the country.

(b) There are four Central Poultry Breeding Farms in the country. The names of these farms and the amount spent on these farms in the last two years is as under:—

Sl. No	Name of the Farm	Expenditure for 1976-77 and 1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Hesaraghatta (Bangalore), Karnataka.	41.38
2.	Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bombay (Maharashtra).	26.50
3.	Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).	24.11
4.	Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Chandigarh	The poultry complex at Chandigarh was taken over by the Central Govt. on 1-4-78 from the Union Territory Administration.

Government Building in Thana (Maharashtra)

2114. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government buildings—department-wise in the district of Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) the amount sanctioned for the maintenance of the said buildings during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the amount above-said earmarked for the maintenance for the said buildings has been expended;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the officers responsible for the same; and

(e) whether the unexpected amount shall be done so in near future and the proposed measures to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Evacuee Property

2115. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of negotiations conducted by Government of India during last few years concerning evacuee property by displaced persons from former West Pakistan now Pakistan;

(b) the approximate number of evacuee properties in West Pakistan as for records of Government of India;

(c) in how many cases of evacuee properties the Government have settled with the concerned authorities in the State of Maharashtra especially in respect of Ulhasnagar and Kopari Colony, District District Thana; and

(d) what is the total number of cases pending and the Government's proposal to settle them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No negotiations have taken place with Pakistan Government during the last few years concerning evacuee properties left by displaced persons in former West Pakistan.

(b) The claims filed by the displaced persons from former West Pakistan under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950 concerned nearly 12 lakh properties.

(c) The administration, management and disposal of remaining acquired evacuee properties and Government-built properties in various Rehabilitation Colonies in Maharashtra was entrusted to the State Government with effect from 1-8-1971. The properties in Ulhasnagar and Kopari colonies are not evacuee properties as these were built by the State Government out of housing loans advanced by the Central Government.

(d) As on 1-11-1978, 417 cases pertaining to payment of compensation to the displaced persons from former West Pakistan settled in Maharashtra were pending for finalisation.

Cultural Institute In Maharashtra

2116. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants made available to all-India cultural institutions in Maharashtra during the period 1977-78 and 1978-79, institution-wise; and

(b) what is the criteria for giving a grant to a particular institution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement giving the financial assistance granted to the institutions in Maharashtra by the Department of Culture as well as the Sangeet Natak Akademi is enclosed.

(b) The main criteria are artistic excellence, contribution to the field and the importance of the project.

[Statement

— List of Cultural Institutes in Maharashtra alongwith the amounts of Assistance which were made available to them during the period 1977-78 and 1978-79. Institutions-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Sangeet Maha Bharati, Bombay	5,000	9,500
2.	Gayan Vadan Vidyalaya, Nanded	4,000	4,000
3.	Shri Shivanand Sangit Mahavidyalaya, Wai	2000	2,000
4.	Usankar Ballet Troupe, Bombay	4,500	4,500
5.	Kala Chhaya, Poona	15,500	6,000
6.	Avishkar, Bombay	5,000	5,000
7.	Nrityabharati Kathak Dance Academy, Poona	9,000	9,000
8.	Nritya Sadhna, Bombay	5,000	..
9.	Little Theatre (Balarangbhoomi)	5,000	3,000
10.	Bharatiya Sangeet Prasarak Mandal, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Poona	2,000	..
11.	Ragranjan, Bombay	2,000	..
12.	Bal Natya, Bombay	3,000	..
13.	Indian People Theatre Association, Bombay	5,000	..
14.	Rangsharda Pratishthan, Bombay . . . . .	..	5,000
15.	Nalanda Dance Research Centre, Bombay . . . . .	..	5,000
16.	Indian National Theatre, Bombay	78,000	50,000
17.	Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay . . . . .	..	7,500
18.	Ballet Unit, Bombay	1,30,000	54,000
19.	Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay	95,000	31,000
20.	Dr. Bhau Daji Lad Museum, Bombay—27	28,306	..
21.	Bharata Itihasa Samashodhaka Mandals, 1312, Sedashiv Peth, Poona—30	39,750	13,750
22.	Ahmednagar District Historical Research Museum, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	4,900	..
23.	Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay	1,00,000	2,000
24.	Vaidika Samashodhana Mandala, Poona—9	14,500	..
25.	Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Pune	6,250	..
26.	Shambaji Chhatrapati Museum, New Palace, Kolhapur	9,000	18,000

Establishment of Libraries Abroad.

2117. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have so far established any libraries abroad and if so the names of the universities in which such libraries are established ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish any such libraries abroad in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Central Government do not establish libraries in Universities abroad.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Stoppage of milk purchases by Mother Dairy from UP and Haryana

2118. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy has stopped taking milk from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana the traditional supply sources for Delhi for ages ;

(b) whether this is the result of handling over of DMS to the common Chairman of Mother Dairy, who is also, in addition, the Chairman of AMUL, NDDB and IDC;

(c) whether milk is coming to Delhi by road and rail from Anand and Rajasthan, at high cost despite use of special low fares, blocking traffic for essential and employment oriented industries; and

(d) whether it is true that Mother Dairy is being supplied WFP Milk powder at Rs. 6/- Kg. whereas DMS is largely using milk powder at Rs. 12/- Kg. both supplied by IDC?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) No, Sir. In order to meet the consumers demand, the Mother Dairy has been obtaining milk from Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation of U.P. from December,

'74 till Sept., '78. The supply from U.P. has resumed from 1-12-1978. Since there is no surplus, the dairies in Haryana have not been in a position to supply milk to Mother Dairy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since it has not been possible for the States of U.P. & Haryana to supply adequate quantities of milk, Mother Dairy is obtaining supplies of milk from Rajasthan and Gujarat by road and rail.

(d) No, Sir. S.M.P. from gifts supplied from W.F.P. have been sold to both the dairies at the same price of Rs. 6.50 per Kg. However, some allotments of SMP have also been made to DMS by Govt. out of commercial quota at the pool price of Rs. 12/- per kg. Allotment from the commercial quota at the said pool price for Mother Dairy has also been begun in the last year.

Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society

2119. SHRI MAHI LAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by the Registrar of Cooperatives to remove the gross irregularities pointed out in the Audit Reports, 1974-75 ;

(b) the specific reasons for which the Registrar of Cooperative, Delhi, has not so far got conducted the audit of accounts and working of the DSTCHB Society for the cooperative financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(c) the steps taken by the Registrar to check and prevent the gross irregularities committed so far and being committed even now by the so-called present Managing Committee of the DSTCHB Society, declared in unfair and unjust elections during the Emergency; and

(d) the date by which Audit of the said society for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 would be got completed by the Registrar?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) The Society has pointed out certain discrepancies in the Audit Report. The Registrar Cooperative Societies will take remedial action, wherever necessary after verifying these discrepancies.

(b) and (d) Accounts of the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 have already been allotted for audit to the Chartered Accountant who has reported that for want of completion of account books by the Society he could not complete the audit. Accounts of the year 1977-78 can be allotted after completion of the Audit report for 1976-77.

(c) The issue of membership is pending in the High Court and therefore election of a new Managing Committee will depend on the directions of the Hon'ble Court. So far as alleged irregularities are concerned remedial action to be taken will depend on the audit report that may be submitted by the auditor who has been asked to audit the accounts of the society.

चीन के प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ चर्चा

2120. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 सितम्बर, 1978 को चीन के प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) अर्ध मरू उष्ण कटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान, (आई सी आर आई एस ए टी), हैदराबाद (भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से स्थापित) से यह सूचना प्राप्त होने पर कि कृषि विज्ञानियों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल आई सी आर आई एस ए टी का दौरा कर रहा है, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आई सी ए आर) ने भारत सरकार की अनुमति से इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल को कुछ आई सी ए आर के संस्थानों तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का दौरा करने का निमन्त्रण दिया। कृषि विज्ञानियों का एक चार सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल एक दुभाषिण सहित सितम्बर, 1978 में भारत पधारा। उनके रुकने की अवधि के दौरान इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के विज्ञानियों के साथ दोनों देशों में उन्नत कृषि अनुसंधान तथा विकास

पर कई दिनों तक--जिसमें 15 सितम्बर, 1978 भी शामिल है, सामान्य विचार विमर्श किया तथा कुछ कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थानों और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का दौरा किया। दोनों ओर से वैज्ञानिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का आदान-प्रदान किया गया। चीनी प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने ज्वार, गजरा तथा मूंगफली की कुछ किस्मों के बीजों के नमूने पेश किए। बदले में, गेहूं, चावल, ज्वार, मूंगफली, तिल, तोरिया तथा सरसों की किस्मों के बीजों के कुछ नमूने, जिनका अनरोध चीनी प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा किया गया था, उनको भेजे जा रहे हैं।

Know-how for setting up of Gobar Gas Plants

2121. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations International Development Organisation approached the Union Government to allow Khadi and Village Industries Commission to be its sole contractors for providing know-how and equipments to developing countries for setting up Gobar Gas Plants ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations International Development Organisation approached the Government of India for appointment of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as a contractor to supply the goods and services needed for biogas technology project in Upper Volta.

(b) The Union Ministry of Industry has intimated the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, New Delhi, that the Government of India agree to United Nations International Development Organisation proposal for appointment of KVIC as a contractor to supply the goods and services for upper-Volta project.

Gobar Gas Plants

2122. **SHRI D. AMAT :**
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gobar Gas Plants set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the 1978; and

(b) the location of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has set up a total of 5879 gobar gas plants from January to September, 1978.

(b) Information regarding location of each plant is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

Report of Gujral Committee

2123. **SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR :**

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) when the Gujral Committee on the Development of Urdu was set up when its report was submitted and the main recommendation contained therein ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI) : (a) and (b) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu under the Chairmanship of Shri I. K. Gujral was set up on 5th May, 1972. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government on 8th May, 1975. No decision has been taken so far by the Government on the report of the Committee.

Drinking water projects in Rajasthan

2124. **SHRI CHATURBHUI :** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level World Bank team had visited Rajasthan

recently to finalise the Rs. 200 crore drinking water project to solve drinking water problem in the State ;

(b) if so, what are the other Central agencies providing financial assistance for the said project;

(c) when the project will be completed; and

(d) what would be the area of its benefits?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (d). A World Bank team visited Rajasthan in October, 1978, to make a preliminary study of the Projects for rural water supply (Rs. 109 crores) and urban water supply (Rs. 53 crores) in Rajasthan. The State Government has been advised by the Government of India to revise the Project and comply with certain requirements so that a viable project could be posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Setting up of special disaster assistance programme

2125. **SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA :** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the flood havoc in most of the States in the country, Government are considering to set up special disaster assistance programmes so as to meet the future needs more effectively without encroaching upon plan finance; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the assistance programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) There is no proposal to set up "special disaster assistance programmes".

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Rao Tula Ram College Delhi towards cost of land etc.

2126. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA :**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grant has so far been paid to the Rao Tula Ram College, Delhi

towards the cost of its land, building and furniture, etc.]

(b) whether the expenditure incurred on the annual repairs of building has not been paid by U.G.C. and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make payment to the College Trust?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). No grants towards purchase of land, construction of college building, or annual repairs has so far been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the College as neither the land nor the building has been transferred in the name of the Governing Body, as per requirements laid down by the Commission. As 'on account' grant of Rs. 18517.44 has, however, been paid to the College for purchase of furniture and office equipment as the Commission's share of the expenditure on those items.

(c) Grants from the Commission are paid to a college and not to a Trust which sets up the college.

Refugees in India

2127. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees in India as yet;

(b) whether Government have worked out any programme either to settle them here or send them back in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) As on 30-11-1978, about 21,500 families were awaiting resettlement.

(b) Settlement programme have been worked out for them.

(c) It is proposed to progressively settle new migrants from former East Pakistan mainly in Dandakaranya extending to about 1983. The camps for the Chhamb displaced persons are likely to be closed by the end of the financial year 1978-79. Schemes for the displaced persons from West Pakistan in Rajasthan and Gujarat have been sanctioned to be implemented

in about 2 to 3 years. The work relating to the rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates will continue, consistently with the actual rate of repatriation.

News item entitled "Indian School Textbooks Riddled with Sexism"

2128. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news item which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 29th September, 1978 under the heading "Indian School Textbooks riddled with sexism" ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The press report states that there is sex bias in the language school textbooks in India. The Government is not aware of the tools and techniques used by the author of the article for collecting data and, therefore, cannot offer any comments on it. However, NCERT has included sex bias in its tools of evaluation of textbooks as one of the points to be examined, particularly in language textbooks. The National Seminar on Status of Women held in 1975-76 had also suggested some guidelines to be followed by the authors and academicians working on textbooks. NCERT have advised all authors and academicians working on their textbooks to keep these guidelines in mind.

Houses allotted under Special Housing Scheme of D.D.A.

2129. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered under special Housing Scheme in Delhi who have been allotted houses ;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have taken possession of the houses; and

(c) whether complaints in regard to defects in these houses have been received.

ed and are being received and if so, the number thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) 1623.

(b) Possession letters have been issued to 860 allottees.

(c) Complaints regarding seepage, bad flooring, white-washing etc. are sometimes received and the concerned Executive Engineer is directed to look into these complaints. In view of this no separate record is being maintained by the Delhi Development Authority which would show the number of complaints received so far.

Gram Sewaks Employed in West Bengal

2130. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the recent visit to flood affected areas of West Bengal it was found by the officials of the Ministry that a number of posts of the gram sewaks and other are lying vacant in the State ;

(b) if so, the details of the observation made by the officials and the communications sent to the State Government; and

(c) the action taken up-to-date by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In certain blocks affected by flood it was found that a large number of vacancies existed in the ranks of the VLWs and Agriculture Extension Officers. It was reported by the local officers that postings have been made, but there was some delay in the officers joining.

(c) The matter was brought to the notice of the State Government during the discussions and by a recent communication from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Central Team to Flood Affected Areas of West Bengal

2131. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Central teams visited West Bengal after the recent floods ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Central teams areas visited date-wise ; and

(c) the details of the reports submitted by these teams and the action taken up-to-date on the basis of their reports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Central Teams visited the State of West Bengal three times.

(b) The first and second teams consisted of the representatives of the Planning Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Department of Health and Department of Irrigation. The third team consisted of representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Department of Irrigation and Department of Agriculture.

During the first visit from 1-9-78 to 3-9-78, the team visited Malda and Murshidabad districts. During the second visit from 21-9-78 to 24-9-78, the team visited the districts of Hooghly, Midnapore and Howrah. During its third visit between 19-10-78 to 25-10-78, the team surveyed the flood-affected areas by air and by road and also visited the districts of Murshidabad and Birbhum.

(c) On the basis of the recommendations of the Central Teams and the High Level Committee on Relief, advance Plan assistance of Rs. 88.99 crores has been sanctioned to meet the additional expenditure necessitated by floods.

The Central Government has also released 40,000 MT of wheat, 43,000 MT of rice and 500 MT of masoor dal for distribution as gratuitous relief.

Work done in Area under Rivers Brahmaputra, Subanshri, Delang and Bhorali for holding River Water

2132. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the detail investigations for multipurpose strong projects on Subanshri and Delang have already been taken up by the Assam Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work done up-to-date in this regard ;

(c) the details of the work done up to date in the area under the rivers, Brahmaputra, Subanshri, Delang and Bhorali for the purpose of holding the rolling waters and generating by dro-electrical powers ; and

(d) the details of the projects undertaken up to date in these states ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The investigations for the multi-purpose projects on Subanshri and Delang are being carried out by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission of Assam.

(b) to (d). Field investigations are being carried out in respect of hydrological observations, topographical surveys, reconnaissance geological survey of the dam sites and reservoir areas, siemological studies, availability of construction materials. Studies are also being carried out on various alternative layouts and heights of dam, etc. to establish feasible and economic projects.

Investigations for the Kameng Hydel Project in the Jia Bhareli Basin have been substantially completed and a feasibility report prepared earlier is being revised.

All three Project sites are located in Arunachal Pradesh.

Representation from SC & ST Government of India Press Employees Welfare Association Maya Puri, New Delhi

2133. SHRI MAHI LAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
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Government of India Press Employees' Welfare Association (Regd.) Maya Puri Ring Road, New Delhi regarding atrocities being inflicted on and intimidation of Harijan Employees in the Press;

(b) if so, the grievances or difficulties raised or pointed out in the said representation which are being faced by the employees of these communities; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to mitigate them ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is alleged in the representation that three Harijan employees of the Press were suspended and implicated in false disciplinary proceedings. On investigation, it was found that the disciplinary proceedings were initiated against the three employees for assaulting the Caretaker of the Press who also happens to be a Harijan.

(c) : On considering the representation the suspension orders were withdrawn and the three officials were reinstated. The departmental inquiry is in progress.

दिल्ली के गैर निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों के लिए सतर्कता दस्ता

2134. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में उन क्षेत्रों में, जो सरकारी विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, इस बात पर नज़र रखने के लिए कि सरकार की अनुमति के बिना गैर निषिद्ध क्षेत्रों में मकानों का निर्माण न हो, एक सतर्कता दस्ता गठित किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गैर निपिद्ध क्षेत्रों में यकानों को न बनने देने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

• निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) से (ग): दिल्ली में निपिद्ध अथवा अनिपिद्ध क्षेत्रों का ऐसा कोई सोमांकन नहीं है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में मास्टर प्लान अथवा क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं या भवन निर्माण उप विधियों के किसी भी प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करके किए गए अनधिकृत निर्माण पर ध्यान रखते हैं।

Adult Literacy Programme

2135. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the illiterate population in the country (State-wise) and the number of males and females among them, separately ;

(b) the State-wise break up of funds spent on adult literacy programmes during 1977-78 and 1978-79 as against the funds spent during 1976-77 ; and

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on this account in Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) A statement showing the number of illiterates of all age-groups, sex-wise, according to 1971 census in various States/ Union Territories is attached (Statement I).

(b) A statement showing amounts provided in the State Budget for Adult Education during 1978-79 is attached (Statement II).

During the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 almost all States/Union Territories have been budgeting their expenditure on adult education programmes under the Head "Other Educational Programmes" and no separate provision for adult literacy have been indicated in the State Budgets.

(c) The expenditure proposed to be incurred on adult literacy programmes in Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80 has not been determined as yet.

STATEMENT—I

Statement showing the illiterate population in the country (of all age-groups), State-wise and the number of males and females among them, separately, based on 1971 Census.

S. No.	State, U. Ts.	Illiterate population	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	386,744,690	172,005,865	214,738,825
1.	Audhra Pradesh	32,813,043	14,705,366	18,107,677
2.	Assam*	10,661,978	4,952,498	5,709,480
3.	Bihar	45,115,756	20,007,549	25,108,207
4.	Gujarat	17,142,237	7,438,746	9,703,491
5.	Haryana	7,337,649	3,371,834	3,965,795

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,354,609	1,003,765	1,358,844
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,758,668	1,800,655	1,958,013
8.	Kerala	8,449,303	3,533,755	4,915,548
9.	Madhya Pradesh	32,431,085	14,438,679	17,992,856
10.	Maharashtra	30,659,627	12,758,272	17,874,555
11.	Manipur	719,663	292,292	427,371
12.	Meghalaya	713,387	343,195	370,192
13.	Mysore	20,063,887	8,740,537	11,323,350
14.	Nagaland	374,931	179,403	195,528
15.	Orissa	16,199,216	6,813,277	9,385,939
16.	Punjab	8,988,937	4,332,234	4,656,703
17.	Rajasthan	20,851,513	9,608,948	11,242,565
18.	Sikkim	172,613	84,083	88,530
19.	Tamil Nadu	24,942,775	10,044,238	14,898,537
20.	Tripura	1,074,260	479,109	595,151
21.	Uttar Pradesh	69,167,174	32,204,096	36,963,064
22.	West Bengal	29,600,272	13,404,096	16,196,176
23.	Andaman & Nikobar Isl.	64,942	33,867	31,075
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	414,720	206,455	208,265
25.	Chandigarh	98,880	48,585	50,295
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63,065	28,585	34,289
27.	Delhi	1,764,093	819,247	944,846
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	473,907	197,036	276,871
29.	Lakshadweep	17,921	6,997	10,924
30.	Pondicherry	254,649	101,261	153,388

*Includes Miso district, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Statement—II

Statement showing amounts provided in the State Budget for Adult education during 1978-79.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Amounts provided in the State budget for Adult Education: (1978-1979)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.05
2.	Assam	27.67
3.	Bihar	70.00
4.	Gujarat	59.00
5.	Haryana	20.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.34
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.00
8.	Karnataka	23.80
9.	Kerala	30.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12.79
11.	Maharashtra	6.31
12.	Manipur	3.57
13.	Meghalaya	6.40
14.	Nagaland	6.45
15.	Orissa	22.00
16.	Punjab	11.56
17.	Rajasthan	31.00
18.	Sikkim	3.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	25.00
20.	Tripura	15.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	123.75
22.	West Bengal	33.36
23.	A. & N. Islands	0.70
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.07
25.	Chandigarh	2.10
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.20
27.	Delhi	66.00
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.60
29.	Lakshadweep	0.77
30.	Mizoram	4.00
31.	Pondicherry	1.03

TOTAL 639.28

दिल्ली में सरकारी आवास वाले कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता

2136. श्री गंगा बल्ल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास दे दिए गए हैं और कितने प्रतिशत को अभी दिए जाने बाकी हैं तथा उन्हें सरकारी आवास कब तक दे दिए जाएंगे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने श्रेणी-4 तथा श्रेणी-3 के कर्मचारियों को शीघ्रता से आवास प्रदान करने का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल बास के लिए पात्र कर्मचारियों के 42.1 प्रतिशत को बास उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है और 57.9% को अभी बास दिया जाना है। इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि किस तारीख तक सभी कर्मचारियों को बास दे दिया जाएगा। तथापि, सरकार ने पहले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 15,300 क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने का एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है।

(ख) ग्राबंटन, कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता अर्थात् कर्मचारियों को परिलक्षियों के आधार पर किया जाता है। ग्रुप 'सी' (श्रेणी-III) और ग्रुप 'डी' (श्रेणी IV) के कर्मचारी 'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' टाइप के क्वार्टरों के पात्र हैं। त्वरित कार्यक्रम में टाइप 'ए' के 1000 क्वार्टर, टाइप 'बी' के 5000 क्वार्टर और टाइप 'सी' के 9180 क्वार्टर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Conversion of Teen Murti Nehru Memorial House into Prime Minister House

2137. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert the present Teen Murti Nehru Memorial House and premises into the official residence of the Prime Minister as it was earlier for years ;

(b) if so, when and how ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (c). The building is under the administrative control of Minister of Education (Department of Culture) which is using it for the Jawaharlal Nehru Museum and library. The question of making alternative use of the building will arise after the Department of Culture decides to vacate the premises.

Book/Test Books Banned or Prescribed

2138. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any books and/or textbooks banned or prescribed by the Government during the years 1977 and 1978 ;

(b) if so, full facts thereof ;

(c) reasons thereto ; and

(d) main indication of Government's guidelines, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) :

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However the Central Board of Secondary Education withdrew a textbook entitled "Ancient India" by Prof. R.S. Sharma, published by NCERT from the list of prescribed books for class XI as it contained controversial material. They had also withdrawn two Tamil books namely "Yaathymore" and "Aarnagazh" prescribed for IX and X Classes as they contained material unsuitable for adolescents.

(d) The guidelines have been evolved by NCERT with a view to propagating sense of national integration among the school going students and also to identify the material and the approach which may directly or indirectly perpetuate untouchability, casteism, communalism, religious intolerance, linguism, regional chauvinism, etc. The intention is to advise schools against prescribing such books.

Deputing Academicians and Professors to International Conference

2139. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government sent or deputed one or more academicians and professors to one or more international conference during the years 1977 and 1978 ;

(b) if so, full details thereof, giving names, designations, qualifications and experience of such academicians, etc. who visited which countries for what assignments and conferences ;

(c) whether Government met their full or partial expenses ; and

(d) if so, facts thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Grants to Institutes of Historical Studies, Calcutta

2140. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given financial grants by way of outright assistance or loan to the Institute of Historical Studies Calcutta, during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 ;

(b) if so, full details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether the Institute has requested for continued and enhanced financial assistance, particularly for its project of National Biography Dictionary volumes ; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (d). The following grants have been given to the Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 :—

Year	Purpose of Grant	Amount released
1976-77	General Maintenance grant	Rs. 5,000/-
1977-78	1. General Maintenance grant	Rs. 15,000/-
	2. Special Publication grant	Rs. 15,000/-
	3. Grant for Supplementary Dictionary of National Biography Project	Rs. 50,000/-
1978-79	1. General Maintenance grant	Rs. 15,000/-
	2. Special Publication grant	Rs. 15,000/-
	3. Grant for Supplementary Dictionary of National Biography Project	Rs. 40,000/-

A total grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has already been approved for Supplementary Dictionary of National Biography Project out of which Rs. 90,000/- has been released in two instalments and four instalments of Rs. 40,000/- each, will be released in four years. No request for enhancement or continued financial assistance particularly for the Dictionary of National Biography Project has been received.

Rehabilitation of Bangladesh Refugees in Delhi

2141. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of displaced persons of the then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, in Delhi are yet to be given a plot of land each in East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony (Chittaranjan Park), New Delhi;

(b) the total number thereof and details of action taken to increase the number of plots of land in the area in accordance with Government assurance given to these persons on this count earlier;

(c) whether during the last lottery scheme conducted by the then Department of Rehabilitation only about 100 such applicants out of many could be allotted lands in the said area; and

(d) if so, what alternative efforts have been made to rehabilitate all of these registered displaced persons in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b). The scope of the scheme for the allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park (EPDP COLONY) in Delhi has already been fully availed of. There is no proposal to increase the number of plots nor was any assurance given in this regard

(c) During the last lottery held in April 1978, the remaining 82 plots (including two recently cancelled) were allotted.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) & (b) above.

Probe into Breaches of DAMS Affected by Floods in West Bengal and Bihar

2142. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have ordered a probe into the causes and circumstances leading to the breaches of the various dams affected by the recent floods in the State of West Bengal and Bihar :

(b) whether the floods could have been checked had the operating official of various dams and barrages been careful about it ;

(c) the total amount of losses suffered by these dams and barrages by the floods ; and

(d) action being proposed to check the recurrence of such situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (d). On the request of the West Bengal Government, a Technical Committee has been set up by the Central Government to go into the causes of the damages at Hinglow dam and Tilpara barrage in West Bengal during the recent floods, and to suggest suitable remediable measures. The committee is to give its report shortly.

Slum Population in Delhi

2143. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently made an assessment in regard to the slum population in the Union territory of Delhi and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for improvement of such slums in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b). No such survey has been conducted in the recent Past. However, it is estimated that about 13.50 lakh persons live in the notified slum

Areas in Delhi. The following steps are being taken in this regard :—

- (i) Improvement of private katras situated in slum areas by issue of notices u/s 4(i) of Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956.
- (ii) Provision of amenities such as brick paving of lanes/paths, community type lavatory blocks, water supply through hand pumps/water hydrants, open surface drains/sewers, street lighting etc. under the scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas.
- (iii) De-congestion of Slum Areas by providing alternative accommodation to the Slum dwellers in the newly built tenements at the outskirts with better facilities. 12,671 tenements have already been constructed and allotted. 1,384 tenements are nearing completion and it is proposed to take up for construction another 1,908 tenements during the current financial year.

Progress in Rural Housing

2144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of houses planned to be built, State-wise under the rural housing scheme during the year 1977-78 and total amount of money sanctioned for the purpose;

(b) total amount actually spent and total number of houses actually built during the said year ;

(c) total amount sanctioned and amount disbursed to date, State-wise, under this scheme during the current financial year ;

(d) total number of houses planned to be built, State-wise during the current financial year ; and

(e) factors responsible for slow progress of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (e). There are two rural housing schemes, viz., Village Housing Project Scheme and Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas. The former scheme provides for grant of loans to individuals and

their cooperatives for construction and improvement of houses up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house. The latter scheme provides house-sites free of cost to landless workers in rural areas who do not own a house-site or a built up house or hut on land of their own. Both of these schemes are in State Sector and as such are being implemented by the State Governments.

2. Central financial assistance for all State Sector Projects, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise funds for various State Sector programmes according to their priorities.

3. The Central Government do not have information regarding (i) the number of houses planned to be built during 1977-78 and current financial year by the State Governments, (ii) the number of houses actually built during 1977-78, and (iii) the amount actually spent during 1977-78.

Irrigation Projects in Chhotanagpur

2145. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of medium and minor irrigation projects undertaken or proposed to be undertaken in Chhotanagpur Area ;

(b) whether the Projects are running sluggishly despite availability of fund from the State and Central Governments with great dissatisfaction of the people ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to introduce and improve medium and small Projects in the interest of the common people ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c). The information about the number and details of irrigation schemes in Chhotanagpur area is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2966/78.] The potentialities of irrigation development in Chhotanagpur are comparatively less as surface water available in this region is limited while ground water potential is also poor on account of hard rock terrain. Nevertheless, the State Government have accorded a very high priority to development of irrigation in the backward and tribal areas like Chhotanagpur area.

Grants for Community Tube Wells in Bihar.

2146. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Bihar Government have approached the Union Government to provide grants for installing community tubewells in that State ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the assistance given by the Central Government to that State during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) : No, Sir. The Bihar Govt. have not approached the Union Government to provide grants for installing community tubewells in that State during the last two years.

(b). Does not arise in view of (a) above

Plan for Take-over of Flood Control Drainage and Erosion under Gandak and Kosi Projects

2147. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government has decided to set up a high level experts team to work out a feasibility study for 'Jacketing' the Ganga from Buxar downstream to Farakka ;

(b) whether the Bihar Government has approached the Central Government regarding the Gandak Control Board and reached a consensus in its recent meeting that the Centre should take over flood control, drainage and erosion side of the Gandak and the Kosi projects ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) During the 5th meeting of Ganga Flood Control Board held at New Delhi on 31.8.1978 the problem of bank erosion of river Ganga was discussed when it was decided that for preparing a comprehensive plan of anti-erosion measures for the Ganga, the Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal Governments will furnish necessary data to the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona for carrying out model studies.

(b) No, Sir.

Effect of In-built Stability of Agriculture on Vagary of Weather

2148. SHRI A.R. BADRI NARAYAN : SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agriculture have achieved an in-built production stability and now unfavourable weather cannot play havoc with the overall national output ;

(b) If so, how far this is true ;

(c) the factors responsible in achieving this stability ; and

(d) whether they are permanent one ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (d). Over the years Indian Agriculture has been slowly gaining in stability. Production of rice and wheat which are the two major cereals of the country has generally been steady. For example, inspite of the severe cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in 1977, rice production in that State was higher than in the previous year. It will, however, be pre-mature to say that unfavourable weather may not affect adversely the overall national output, in case abnormal weather prevails over large parts of the country. The country is however, much less vulnerable to a great drop in food output now than in earlier years like 1966 and 1972 when considerable areas were affected by severe drought. The major reasons for improvement in the stability of production are :—

(a) The larger area under irrigation.

(b) The possibility of multiple cropping which can help to launch compensatory programmes for offsetting the loss occurring in one season; for example, West Bengal has launched a much larger *rabi-rice* production programme to compensate for the loss due to floods in *kharif* season.

(c) Increased use of inputs like fertilizers pesticide and good seed.

(d) Possibility of introducing alternative cropping strategies and contingency plans according to weather conditions; this has become possible due to the development of short duration and quick yielding strains in several crops.

(c) Growing knowledge of water-harvesting and crop life saving irrigation techniques and the introduction of improved farming practices under the DPAP and other programmes.

Barring wide-spread and unprecedented weather abnormalities, particularly drought, it is likely that the country will continue to gain in stability of production. The two major causes of instability of production have been unfavourable weather and the incidence of pests and diseases. The vastly expanded irrigation programmes and the intensive research and developmental efforts now being undertaken in rainfed areas should help to minimise the adverse impact of aberrant weather on food output. Suitable cropping strategies are also being developed for chronically flood-prone areas, in order to make the flood-free season as the main agricultural season. National pests surveillance and control measures are also being strengthened. Seed reserves will be built up so as to enable the implementation of contingency plans during unfavourable weather. Agrometeorological research is also being strengthened. Above all, through a remunerative pricing policy, farmers have been given incentives for producing foodgrains, so as to render early warning and timely advice to farmers possible. Achieving stability of production has been given as much importance in our national food security system as improving terrestrial and aquatic productivity.

Movement of Fertilisers to Centres of Consumption

2149. SHRI A.R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India propose to move 3 to 3.5 lakh tonnes of imported fertilisers every month to different Consumers Centres;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be started; and

(c) the total tonnes of fertilisers upto 30th September during, 1978 moved to the different places?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has built up a capacity to handle and move

about 3.6 lakh tonnes of imported fertilisers per month from various ports to different consuming States under normal circumstances. However, during times of flood, heavy rains, difficulties at ports and strikes etc., this capacity will go down.

(c) During the first six months of 1978-79, Food Corporation of India has moved 11.47 lakh tonnes of imported fertilisers from the ports.

अपर सकरी जलाशय योजना

2150. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपर सकरी जलाशय योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या 20,000 एकड़ कृषि भूमि और एक ग्राम ब्लाक के 80 ग्रामों में ग्रहिकांश घाबादी वाला खेव जलमय हो गया था, जिससे इस योजना के कारण एक शरणाधीन समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई थी ;

(ग) क्या कई करोड़ रुपये के व्यय पर उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिससे लाखों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि व्यय की खानों में प्रति वर्ष पानी भर जाता है ;

(घ) क्या इस जलाशय से गिरिडीह और हजारी बाग जिलों को सिंचाई के लिए जल उपलब्ध नहीं होगा और उक्त व्यय छोटा नागपुर के विकास शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत किया जायगा; और

(ङ) क्या इस अनुपयोगी योजना को छोड़ देने से, इस योजना के अधीन सिंचाई के लिए प्रस्तावित भूमि की तुलना में दोन गुनी अधिक भूमि उपलब्ध होगी, जिसे 47 करोड़ ₹० से लेकर 100 करोड़ ₹० तक की मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई योजना को युद्ध स्तर पर क्रियान्वित करके सिंचाई के अधीन लाया जा सकता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिहार के नवादा, हजारीबाग और मुनेर जिलों में भूमि के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को सिंचाई संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अपर सकरी जलाशय परियोजना की सिंचाई और बाढ़-सुरक्षा परियोजना के रूप में तैयार किया गया है। इस परियोजना में बाएं और दाएं किनारे को नहरों द्वारा 3736 हेक्टेयर के कमान क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए बिहार के गिरौडां ह जिले में जोरासीमार गांव के निकट सकरी और छोटनार नदियों के संगम पर मिट्टी के एक बांध का निर्माण परिकल्पित है इसके अतिरिक्त, दोनों किनारों को नहर प्रणाली द्वारा 26081 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए बांध स्थल के अनुप्रवाह में लगभग 24 किलोमीटर दूरी पर बाकसीये में नदी पर एक पिक-अप बियर का निर्माण करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना में, बांधस्थल के अनुप्रवाह में लगभग 4.15 किलोमीटर दूरी पर स्थित वर्तमान पोरे बियर के कमान के अन्तर्गत 22581 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई में स्थिरता लाना भी परिकल्पित है। इस परियोजना पर 4591.810 लाख रुपये को लागत आने का अनुमान है।

(ख) परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 60 गांवों में जलमयन होने वाला कुल क्षेत्र 16000 एकड़ (6475 हेक्टेयर) होगा। इन प्रभावित गांवों को परियोजना स्थल से 32 किलोमीटर के व्यास के अन्दर-अन्दर पुनः बसाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) से (ङ). बिहार सरकार से सूचना मंगाई गई है और प्राप्त होने ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Supply of Foodgrains under Food for Work Scheme to States

2151. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total foodgrains supplied so far to each State and Union territories by the Union Government for the implementation of food for work scheme ;

(b) whether some of the States have demanded more food ; and

(c) whether Union Government have not supplied them the quota they needed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Requests for release of foodgrains from various States continue coming from time to time as the work progresses. Actual releases are, however, made on the basis of their utilisation by the States of at least 50% of the foodgrains released earlier. Thus, the Government of India allow upto 50% of allotted foodgrains to remain in the pipe lines that the work is not held up in a State.

Statement :

I — PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

Quantities of foodgrains allocated released and utilised are indicated below

(As on 15-11-1978)

State	Quantities of foodgrains allocated during the year			Quantities of foodgrains released during the year			Remarks
	(Metric tonnes)		1978-79	(Metric tonnes)		1978-79 Wheat	Rice
	1977-78 Wheat	Milo		1977-78 Wheat	Milo		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Andhra Pradesh .. ..	..	..	55,000	..	..	36,000	10,000
2 Assam.	7,500	..	..	7,500	..	..	..
3 Bihar	30,000	..	2,00,000	30,000	..	1,00,000	25,000
4 Gujarat . . . . .	..	..	50,000	..	..	15,000	..
5 Haryana . . . . .	..	..	14,000	..	..	2,000	..
6 Himachal Pradesh 940	..	..	3,000	940	..	..	..
7 Karnataka	1,000	1,000	50,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	..
8 Kerala	6,000	..	50,000	6,000	..	10,000	..
9 Madhya Pradesh 10,000	..	..	1,25,000	10,000	..	56,000	..
10 Maharashtra 11,940	450	..	7,300	11,940	450	..	..
11 Orissa	30,000	..	2,00,000	30,000	..	1,55,000	25,000
12 Punjab	8,000	..	63,000	8,000	..	16,000	..
13 Rajasthan	6,000	..	1,28,000	6,000	..	95,000	..
14 Tripura . . . . .	..	..	10,000	..	..	4,000	..
15 Uttar Pradesh 42,000	400	..	1,11,000	42,000	400	45,000	..
16 West Bengal 51,200	..	..	2,05,000	51,200	..	87,500	12,500
17 Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	1,200	..	..	1,200	..
	2,04,580	1,850	13,36,200	2,04,580	1,850	6,37,700	72,500

Program: The Observing Shri Savarkar Anniversary

2152. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise Late Shri Savarkar, a revolutionary, a freedom fighter and a great son of the country, an important personality;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to observe his anniversary in the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is at present no such proposal. Normally Government observes only centenaries.

नासिक में पोलिटेक्निक स्कूल खोला जाना

2153. श्री हरि शंकर महाले: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने नासिक में एक पोलिटेक्निक स्कूल खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्र सरकार से सहमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्र सरकार कब कार्यवाही करेगी?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रतापचन्द्र चव्हा): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार पोलिटेक्निक की स्थापना के लिए विद्यार्थियों के सम्मुख हो गई है, बल्कि कि राज्य में विद्यार्थियों के सम्मुख हो गई है, बल्कि कि राज्य में विद्यार्थियों के सम्मुख हो गई है, बल्कि कि राज्य में विद्यार्थियों के सम्मुख हो गई है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के किसानों को पम्प सेटों के नियतन के लिये उपबन्ध

2154. श्री हरि शंकर महाले: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में पम्प सेटों की सप्लाई के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित किसानों को शतप्रतिशत अनुदान देने के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है;

(ख) यदि इस प्रयोजन के लिए धनराशि नियत की गई है तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन हेतु महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरकाला): (क) छठी योजना में अनुसूचित जातियों के किसानों को पम्प-सेटों की सप्लाई सहित लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए ग्रांट तथा ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रतिमान को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Ashoka Mehta committee report on Panchayati Raj

2155. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI A.C. GEORGE:
SHRI NARENDRA SINH:
SHRI R.K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta has submitted its Report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations of the Committee is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2967/78.]

(c) Report is under consideration of the Government.

सोवियत संघ और चीन में हिन्दी

2156. श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत संघ और चीन जैसे देशों में भी हिन्दी को सम्मान-जनक स्थान प्रदान किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी देशों के बुद्धि-जीवियों ने हिन्दी सीखने के लिए अत्यधिक रुचि दिखाई है ;

(ग) क्या 9 अक्टूबर, 1978 को लोक-नायक श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण ने हिन्दी को विश्व भाषा बनाने के लिए आह्वान किया है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है तो इस बारे में सरकार की योजना क्या है और इसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख) . सोवियत संघ और चीन के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थानों में हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है। पश्चिमी देशों के

अनेक अध्यापकों ने भी हिन्दी में रुचि दिखाई है ;

(ग) और (घ) : इस मंत्रालय को ऐसे किसी आह्वान की जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, मोरोशस, फिजी, ट्रिनिडाड इत्यादि देशों में लोगों द्वारा हिन्दी पहले ही बड़ी संख्या में बोली जाती है तथा इस अर्थ में एक प्रकार से यह पहले ही विश्व भाषा है।

बाढ़ के कारण अकाल की स्थिति

2157. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में 1943 के अकाल जैसा अकाल पड़ने की आशंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है ;

(ग) क्या इन राज्यों में बाढ़ों के कारण 4-5 करोड़ लोग बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अभी तक राज्य के किसी भी भाग से खाद्यान्नों की कमी तथा खाद्य-पदार्थों के असाधारण उच्च मूल्य के विषय में कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) हालांकि बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है, परन्तु समूचे देश में खाद्यान्नों का कुल उत्पादन तथा रबी की फसलों के आसार सन्तोषजनक हैं। इस वर्ष अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ से

बरीक की फसलों की जो क्षति हुई है, वह देश के अन्य भागों में अच्छी फसल होने से पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार बाढ़ से प्रभावित आबादी के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

राज्य	प्रभावित हुई आबादी
	(लाख)
बिहार	120.48
उत्तर प्रदेश	226.00
पश्चिमी बंगाल	152.55
कुल	499.03

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए इन राज्यों को ग्रामिण योजना सहायता तथा निशुल्क राहत के रूप में वितरण करने के लिए आवाशों का निम्न-लिखित आवंटन किया है :—

राज्य	ग्रामिण योजना सहायता
बिहार	44.92 करोड़
उत्तर प्रदेश	54.22 करोड़
पश्चिमी बंगाल	88.93 करोड़

बाबाय

मेड़	बाबाय
मीटरी टन	मीटरी टन
40,000	—
50,000	—
50,000	45,000
दाल मसूर 500	

Price of Milk of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy

2158. SHRI NATHUNI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after Delhi Milk Scheme milk price was raised from Rs. 1.30 per litre, sale of milk of Mother Dairy has gone up and if so, details of increased sale of milk, year-wise ;

(b) why Mother Dairy was allowed to sell Milk at Paise 70 per Kg. when the difference in percentage was only one. per cent and milk price difference was 70 paise between Mother Dairy and D.M.S., if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether National Dairy Development Board, a private organisation, has been syphoning of Government money through Indian Dairy Corporation, if so, what corrective steps have been taken, give details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The sale price of Delhi Milk Scheme, milk was raised with effect from 2-5-1978. The position of sale of milk by Mother Dairy since January 78, is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Mother Dairy has never sold milk at 70 paise per kg.

(c) No, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation has a common Board of Directors represented *inter-alia* by Govt. officials to safeguard the interest of Govt. The Indian Dairy Corporation is a Gov Company established under the Companies Act. The National Dairy Development

Board was established by the Govt. of India and is the apex technical advisory and consultancy body to Govt. of India for dairy Development.

Statement

Statement showing sales of Mother Dairy.

Month	No. of booths	Average sale per day (in litres) compared to Jan., '78
1	2	3
January '78	192	1,73,748
February '78	193	1,80,194
March '78	194	1,86,243
April '78	195	2,14,984
May '78	199	2,41,512
June '78	203	2,47,631
July '78	201	2,60,893
August '78	202	2,76,165
September '78	204	2,81,268
October '78	205	2,65,408
November '78	207	2,46,201

Accounts of National Dairy Developments Board

2159. SHRI NATHUNI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board was given a grant of Rs. 52,000/- at the time of its formation in 1964-65, and is now earning over Rs. 10.00 lakhs as interest ; and

(b) whether the Government are thinking of getting the accounts of National Dairy Development Board examined by C. A.G. and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a). The National Dairy Development Board was set up in 1965-66 and the Government of India gave a non-recurring grant of Rs. 30,000/- during the year 1965-66 and Rs. 50,000/- in 1966-67. The main income of the National Dairy Development Board is derived from fees charged by it from the State Government/Dairy Industry in the Country for services rendered by it to these agencies. While it earns interest on its deposits and funds, it also raises funds from various financing bodies and pays interest thereon. The amount of interest received and paid differs from year to year. The details for 1975-76 and 1976-77, are given below :

	1975-76	1976-77
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Received	11,58,341.00	22,65,846.00
(ii) Paid	7,33,607.00	5,39,836.00

The National Dairy Development Board is not a profit making organisation.

(b) The National Dairy Development Board is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its accounts are audited by qualified Chartered Accountants appointed by the board in consultation with the Govt. of India. There is no provision in the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to the effect that the accounts of the bodies registered under this Act, should be got audited by the C. & A.G. The Memorandum & Rules & Regulation of National Dairy Development Board also do not contain any such provision. As such, no proposal to entrust the audit of this Board to the C. & A.G. is under consideration of the Government.

Milk Processing Plant of Operation Flood

2160. SHRI NATHUNI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many fluid milk processing plants and skim milk powder manufacturing plants have been set up during operation flood period ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that every quintal of milk converted into skimmed milk powder deprives 900 children of their milk out of which 800 would be from poorest families?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT

SINGH BARNALA : (a) Under Operation Flood I Project, the existing five city dairies in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have been expanded and four new Mother Dairies have been established in these cities. In addition, 17 feeder balancing dairy plants have been established in the milk-shed areas of the Project covering 10 States which are linked up with the four metropolitan cities.

(b) Whereas the requirements of liquid milk for consumption remain more or less uniform throughout the year, the production of milk exhibits seasonal variation with a low level of production in what are called lean months and a much higher level of production in the flush months. The objective of establishing feeder balancing dairies is to conserve surplus milk during flush season into milk powder and other dairy products, after meeting the fluid milk requirements of local consumers and city dairies. The conserved milk powder is utilised for meeting the regional and seasonal imbalances in milk production and procurement. Thus, the question of depriving children of their milk does not arise.

Gujarat Agriculture University

2161. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAIA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Gujarat Agriculture University was set up and the names of its trades ;

(b) the main subjects taught;

(c) whether its main campus is likely to be shifted ; and

(d) if so, what is the latest position ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The Gujarat Agricultural University was established on 1-2-1972. Teaching, research and Extension Education are the main functions of the University.

(b) The main subjects taught in the University are :

(i) Agriculture :

(i) Agronomy

(ii) Soil Science

(iii) Plant Pathology

(iv) Entomology

(v) Agricultural Economics

(vi) Agricultural Extension

(vii) Agricultural Engineering

(viii) Plant Breeding

(ix) Horticulture

(x) Forestry

(xi) Genetics

(xii) Microbiology

(xiii) Plant Physiology

(xiv) Statistics

(xv) Biochemistry

(2) Veterinary Science :

(i) Veterinary Medicine

(ii) Veterinary Pathology

(iii) Veterinary Bacteriology & Virology.

(iv) Veterinary Anatomy

(v) Veterinary Physiology

(vi) Veterinary Pharmacology

(vii) Veterinary Surgery

(viii) Livestock Production

(ix) Veterinary Hygiene and Public Health

(x) Parasitology

(3) Dairy Science :

(i) Dairy Chemistry

(ii) Dairy Microbiology

(iii) Dairy Technology

(iv) Dairy Engineering

(v) Genetics and Animal Breeding

(vi) Animal Nutrition

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Societies in Delhi not given Possession of Land

2162. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of societies which have been allotted land in Delhi but the possession has not been given ; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) The details are furnished in the attached statement.

(b) Maulana Azad and Kailash Cooperative Housing Building Societies were offered land in 1964 in the trans-Januna area. Since they did not send their acceptance within the stipulated time their cases were closed. On their representations the Land Allotment Advisory Committee has agreed to allot them land again. The Delhi Administration has requested the DDA to earmark suitable piece of undeveloped land to these societies.

The other societies come under 'Group Housing' scheme. Possession of land is given when the concerned society has made full payment towards the cost of land allotted to it. Three societies (No. 1, 2 and 3) have paid the full amount. Two of these have requested for change of the area of land originally allotted to them and the third society has asked for allotment of land in South Delhi. 17 societies (Sl. No. 4 to 20) have made part payment towards the cost of land. One Society (Sl. No. 21) has asked for allotment of land in a place other than the one in which it was allotted land. Hence they have not yet been given possession.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Society
1.	Maulana Azad Coop. House Building Society.
2.	Kailash Enclave Coop. House Building Society.
Group Housing Societies	
1.	B.I.L. Employees Coop. G.H.S.
2.	Madhuban Coop. G.H.S.
3.	Cabinet Sectt. Coop. G.H.S.
4.	I.I.T.D. Employees Coop. G.H.S.

5. U.P. Rajkiya Coop. G.H.S.
6. Delhi College of Engg. Teachers Coop. G.H.S.
7. Dhudial Coop. G.H.S.
8. Defence Ministry Employees Coop. G.H.S.
9. Model Coop. G.H.S.
10. Indian Oil Employees Coop. G.H.S.
11. East Delhi Coop. G.H.S.
12. Dakshini Delhi Coop. G.H.S.
13. Feroz Park Coop. G.H.S.
14. Balbir Park Coop. G.H.S.
15. Milan Coop. G.H.S.
16. Sangam Coop. G.H.S.
17. General Staff Coop. G.H.S.
18. A.G.C.W.&M. Coop. G.H.S.
19. Kashmiri Sahayak Samity.
20. Ghalib Memorial Coop. G.H.S.
21. T.C.P.O. Officers Coop. G.H.S.

राजस्थान नहर

2163. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद भाबुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर से इस समय कितने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होती है ;

(ख) राजस्थान नहर का दूसरा चरण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उससे कितनी जमीन की सिंचाई होने लगेगी ; और

(ग) इस नहर के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अन्य स्रोतों से कितना अनुदान या ऋण की राशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और इस नहर को पूरा करने के लिए कितने धन की और आवश्यकता है तथा यह राशि किस स्रोत से प्राप्त की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान नहर पर 2.94 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई की गयी थी ।

(ख) जैसा कि राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण-दो के इंजीनियरी वर्क को पूरा होने में सात वर्ष लगने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध हो जाए । इसके अन्तर्गत सिंचित होने वाला कृषि-योग्य कमान क्षेत्र लगभग 6 लाख हेक्टेयर होगा ।

(ग) 1968-69 के अन्त तक राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से 60.37 करोड़ रुपए की राशि ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त हुई थी । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से राज्यों को उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में एकमुश्त रूप में दी जाती है और वह योजना के किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम/सेक्टर अथवा विकास के शीर्ष से संबंधित नहीं होती । फिर भी, चौथी योजना के दौरान 10.49 करोड़ रुपए की गैर-योजना केन्द्रीय सहायता और 1975-76 के दौरान 4 करोड़ रुपए और 1977-78 के दौरान 2 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम केन्द्रीय योजना सहायता राजस्थान नहर के लिए दी गयी थी ।

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण पर 400 करोड़ करोड़ रुपए (चरण-एक—184 करोड़ रुपए और चरण-दो—216 करोड़ रुपए) व्यय होने का अनुमान है जिसमें से 228 करोड़ रुपए मार्च, 1979 तक खर्च हो जायेंगे और शेष 172 करोड़ रुपए राजस्थान नहर को पूरा करने के लिए बच जायेंगे । इसमें से चरण-एक के लिए लगभग 6.30 करोड़ रुपए का वित्त-पोषण विश्व बैंक ऋण सहायता में से किया जायेगा । फरवरी, 1978 में अपनी भारत यात्रा के दौरान ईरान के शहंशाह ने सामाना आधार पर, उधार के रूप में ऋण की कीमतों पर अथवा एकमुश्त अदायगी करने

पर, जैसा भी उपयुक्त हो, अतिरिक्त कच्चा तेल सप्लाई कराने की पेशकश की थी । इन किस्तों अथवा एकमुश्त रकमों, जैसा भी हो, के बराबर के रुपए को अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का वित्त-पोषण करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । राजस्थान नहर चरण-दो उन परियोजनाओं में से एक है जिसके लिए यह धन उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है । इसके ब्यौरे पर ईरान सरकार के साथ अभी विचार-विमर्श किया जाना है और अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिल

2164. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें आर्थिक संकटग्रस्त मिलों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या आर्थिक ऋण मिलों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) छियासी ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऋण चीनी मिलों की कोई सूची तैयार नहीं की है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर वहां 20 ऋण चीनी मिलें हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने उन चीनी मिलों को आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देने की एक योजना लागू की है जिनके अप्रचलित सयत्न तथा मशीनें हैं, और

अलाभकर क्षमता है। यह ऋण भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिया जाना है। चीनी उद्योग में ऋण के लिए पात्रता की कसौटी इस प्रकार है (i) आर्थिक आकार तक क्षमता का विस्तार अर्थात् प्रति 1500 मीटर टन तक गन्ना पेरने की क्षमता (ii) वर्तमान कम दाब वाले बायलरों को अधिक दाब वाले बायलरों से बदलकर थर्मल कार्य-क्षमता में सुधार (iii) इकानोमाइजर्स तथा एयर प्री-हीटर्स जैसे वेस्ट हीट रिकवरी यूनितों की स्थापना (iv) प्री-ड्रवैपरेटर वेयर टाइम जूस हीटर आदि जैसे स्टीमसेविंग साधनों की स्थापना (v) बिजली-जैनेरेटर की स्थापना द्वारा संयंत्र का धर्म-विद्युतीकरण तथा भाप द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले पम्प बदलकर बिजली द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले पम्प लगाना और (vi) मिन की कार्यकुशलता, वायुनिग-हाउस की कार्यकुशलता तथा चीनी की किस्म को सुधारने के लिए वर्तमान मंत्र तथा मशीनरी को बदलना।

भू-संरक्षण

2165. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष बाढ़ के प्रकोप का कारण पैड़ों को गिराना, कृषि भूमि का अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जाना, नानों को रोकना और विकास योजनाएँ बनाने समय जल निकासी की सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था न करना है;

(ख) क्या भू-संरक्षण के लिए और उसके लिए संसाधन जुटाने हेतु खूब सोच विचार कर योजनाएँ बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस वर्ष देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ से हुई क्षति, मुख्य रूप से काफी बड़े क्षेत्र में सीमित अवधि में भारी और लगा-तार वर्षा से हुई।

(ख) और (ग) . भारत-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ों के प्रभावों को नियंत्रित करने और उसे कम करने के लिए एक कार्य योजना और एकीकृत परियोजना की रूप रेखा तैयार करने के लिए एक बहु विषयक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया है। यह कार्यकारी दल 5 से 7 वर्षों की अवधि में बाढ़-नियंत्रण के शीघ्र लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए भू-संरक्षण, वन-रोपण, भूमि-प्रबंध और इंजीनियरी वर्क्स; आदि पर विचार कर रहा है। कार्यकारी दल द्वारा रिपोर्ट का शीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की आशा है।

Estimate of Food Production

2166. SHRI R.K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the food production in the coming years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ;

(c) whether the production will be sufficient to meet our requirements of food-grains; and

(d) if not, the estimated deficit?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The projected estimate of foodgrains production for 1982-83 is placed at 140.5 to 144.5 million tonnes as per Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

(b) State-wise details have yet to be worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir. The targetted production is expected to fully meet the estimated demand.

(d) The question does not arise.

Damage Due To Floods in Kerala, Tamilnadu And Pondicherry

2167. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDA-ARM :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent floods in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry ;

(b) if so, the number of people died, State-wise ;

(c) loss to the property caused ; and

(d) financial assistance asked by the State Governments and extended by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) According to the information available with us, the following is the position about number of people perished due to floods State-wise :

	No. of dead	No. of people reported missing
Tamil Nadu .	143	2
Kerala . .	60	6
Pondicherry .	3	—

In addition, 14 human lives were reported to have been lost in the cyclonic storm in Tamil Nadu during the 24th to the 26th November.

(c) The estimated loss of property (houses, crops, roads, buildings, and fishermen) is indicated below state-wise :

Tamil Nadu . Rs. 2489.01 lakhs

Kerala . . Rs. 7182.51 lakhs

Pondicherry . Rs. 80.33 lakhs

(d) A Central Team has already visited the flood affected areas of Kerala to make an on the spot assessment of the flood damage.

On the basis of its Report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Rs. 11 crores have been allocated as Advance Plan assistance to Kerala. In addition, 12,500 MT of wheat and 12,500 MT of Rice are also being released for distribution by way of gratuitous relief among flood victims.

Another Central Team has also visited Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry from the 24th to the 27th November, to assess the requirement of financial assistance and the extent of flood damage. Its report is still awaited.

Financial Assistance To Poets And Artists

2168. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial assistance is given to the poets and artists ; and

(b) if so, how much is being given ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). There is a scheme of financial assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances. Those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 400/- and whose age is above 58 years, are eligible for grant of a monthly allowance of up to Rs. 200/-.

Rural Housing Corporation

2169. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is giving any amount towards rural housing ; and

(b) if so, the amount given in 1978 to the various States ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance to the State Governments for all their State Sector programmes, including 'Housing', is released in the shape of 'block loans' or 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the 'block assistance' on their Plan schemes including rural housing according to their needs and priorities.

However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—is giving loan assistance to the agencies nominated by the State Governments for implementation of their rural housing schemes. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 1637.65 lakhs for 15 such schemes upto 28th November, 1978, for construction of 117,346 houses. HUDCO generally provide loan assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of the project cost at the net rate of interest of 5%. The unit cost of houses should not exceed Rs. 4,000.

University at Anantapur

2170. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start Krishnadeva Raya University at Anantapur ; and

(b) whether the State Government has asked for it ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP GHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has made a proposal, for the consideration of the University Grants Commission, to upgrade the existing post-graduate Centre at Anantapur as a University. The proposal does not mention any name for the proposed new University.

River Water Disputes

2171. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreements were made between concerned States regarding river water disputes this year ; and

(b) if so, regarding which rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The details of the agreements are as under :—

(i) Supplemental Agreement about the exploitation of Mahi River between Rajasthan and Gujarat on 5-4-1978 ;

(2) Agreement for taking up of certain medium irrigation schemes pending Narmada Tribunal's award and without prejudice to the States' claim before it, between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on 5-4-1978 ;

(3) Agreement on utilisation of the water resources of the Damodar-Barakar, Ajay, Mayurakshi-Sidheshwar-Noon Beel and Mahananda River Basins between West Bengal, Bihar on 19-7-1978 ;

(4) Agreements reached between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on 4-8-1978 and between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh relating to certain matters of the Godavari waters pending final allocation between all the Basin-States by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal; and

(5) Agreement on the utilisation of the water resources of the Subarnarekha-Kharkai basin between West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on 7-8-1978.

Central aid as Compensation to Small and Marginal Farmers in Kerala

2172. **SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka State Government had asked some financial assistance from the Centre for paying compensation to small and marginal land holders who lost their lands under the States Land Reforms Act ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b). The Karnataka Government had moved the Government of India in July, 1978 for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 34 crores in the form of a loan to meet the cost of compensation to small and marginal landowners and landowners suffering from specified disabilities in respect of lands in which occupancy rights were conferred on tenants under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The plea of the State Government was that out of the sum of about Rs. 40 crores which was payable in cash immediately to the landlords the Government had been able to recover only Rs. 6.66 crores from the tenants and was finding it difficult to raise resources to meet the expenditure connected with the payment of compensation to the landlords. As the Government of India have no scheme to

assist State Governments in payment of compensation to landlords, the State Government were informed that no assistance by the Central Government was possible.

Garland Canal

2173. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI SARAT KAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme 'garland canal' project by Capt. Dinshwan Dastur has been submitted to the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Garland Canal Plan is presently under study. Four Expert Committees have been set up in the Planning Commission to examine various aspects of the proposed scheme and it would take some time before a view is taken.

Grants for Community Tubewells in Karnataka

2174. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government to provide grants for installing Community Tubewells in the State of Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance granted to the State of Karnataka during last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has not approached the Central Government to provide grants for installing community tubewells in the State during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Bad Climate Allowance for Employees of Dandakaranya Project

2175. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to stop the payment of Bad Climate Allowance to the employees of Dandakaranya Project ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No, Sir, the sanction order has since been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

Involvement of Trade Unions in Adult Education Programme

2176. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to deprive trade unions from the active involvement in the adult education programme ;

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor ;

(c) whether the Central Trade Unions have protested against this decision of the Union Government ; and

(d) if so, the details and government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (d). It is not correct to say that the Government have deprived the Trade Unions from active involvement in the Adult Education Programme. In fact, the Government of India recognises that the NAEP can only be successful if all agencies including the trade unions render their cooperation. In this regard, discussions have also been held with the representatives of the trade unions and their co-operation has been solicited to transform the National Adult Education Programme into a mass programme. It is recognised that the Trade Unions can help in creating the right type of environment for this purpose and can motivate the learners and field level agencies to take up the work of adult education. However, it has been decided that the Government of India need not give financial assistance to Trade Unions for this purpose.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has not received any representation from the Trade Unions.

Low yield of Rice in Low Lying and Deep Water Regions

2177. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problem of low yield faced by rice farmers in low lying and deep water regions ;

(b) if so, steps, if any, proposed to assist such farmers with modern agro-technology to overcome low yield ; and

(c) contribution being made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in tackling this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally the short-statured high yielding varieties are not suitable for low land areas. Therefore, a number of photo-sensitive, medium tall, promising varieties with comparatively longer duration have been developed through research efforts. Such varieties include CR-1006, CR-1009 (West Bengal and Orissa), Chakia 59 (U.P.), CNL 31, CNL 53 etc. which can stand shallow submergence.

For low lying areas experiencing submergence 30 to 50 cms. or above, varieties such as Jaladhi-1, Jaladhi-2 (West Bengal), 64-117 (Bihar), Jalmagna, Madhukar (U.P.), Mahsuri, N.C. 1281, DW 48 and CMS-12 Manoharsali, RP 6-12, MTU-8002, IET-5656, etc. have been found promising. Some of the lines, like, BKN 6986108-3 possess higher degree of submergence tolerance.

Besides identifying the above mentioned varieties, certain production and protection technology has also been developed. To extend the available technology for the low lying and flood prone areas, the ICAR is organising operational research projects to test ; demonstrate and disseminate the technology to the farmers in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.

(c) ICAR is giving due emphasis in their research priorities relating to development of high-yielding varieties of rice suitable for low lying areas. Major emphasis is being laid to set forth a new strategy for high stability varieties and cost-efficient technology to suit the water logged, low land flood prone areas of the country. Special research centres,

like Ghagrahat in U.P., Pusa in Bihar and Chinsurah in West Bengal are engaged for rice research for low lying, flood prone area.

Sex Education in Schools

2178. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to introduce Sex Education in Schools in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) by when it will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c). No Sir. However, as a part of Population Education some information is being imparted in regard to reproduction in plants, animals and the reproductive system in human beings at the Secondary School stage. Certain concepts on re-production and development in plants animals and human beings are included in the integrated science also syllabus of middle classes, secondary and higher secondary courses on life sciences.

Memorandum from Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG)

2179. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 20th October, 1978 from the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG) ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has mainly referred to the question of continued grant of Project Allowance and Bad Climate Allowance to the employees of the Dandakaranya Project. Necessary orders for payment of the Project Allowance upto

31-3-1979 and the Bad Climate Allowance upto 30th April, 1979 at the existing rates have since been issued.

Rural employment created in M.P. under integrated rural development programme

2180. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) number of districts or blocks in which Integrated Rural Development Programme has so far been implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh and the coverage thereof.

(b) the target of providing total employment to the rural people of the State of Madhya Pradesh during the period 1978 to 1980 (upto March, 1980) ; and

(c) steps taken or being taken for monitoring of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) 184 blocks from 45 districts have been allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for intensive development. The State Government have finalised the selection of these blocks. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has so far been released to the State for implementing the programme.

(b) It is tentatively proposed to provide full employment in 1000 blocks by the end of March, 1981, out of the 2000 blocks, where IRD Programme is being implemented. The share of Madhya Pradesh out of these 1000 blocks has not yet been determined.

(c) State Level Coordination Committee has been constituted by the State Government for sanctioning the block plans within the framework of guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Programme is in the initial stages of implementation. Steps for monitoring the programme are being considered. 'Area Officers' have been appointed for each state for reviewing and reporting the progress in each state. The Area Officer for Madhya Pradesh has visited the state and submitted his report.

Locust in Rajasthan

2181. SHRI S.S. SOMANI :

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been repeated attacks of locust in the Rajasthan during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the districts which have been affected in Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Central Government have made efforts to prevent such attacks by locusts ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of the district affected are :—

Seriously affected:	Jaisalmer and Barmar.
Partially/nominally affected :	Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Nagaur, Sri Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Request from Southern Chief Ministers for Same subsidy for Wheat and Rice

2182. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Southern Chief Ministers stressed the desirability of giving the same subsidy for rice as for wheat while deciding the procurement price of paddy and issue price of rice from the Central pool for this kharif season; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) The Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu proposed that the procurement price of paddy for the 1978-79 season may be fixed at Rs. 95/-, Rs. 120/- and Rs. 137.50 per quintal respectively. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu suggested that disparity in the procurement price of wheat and paddy should be corrected to safeguard the interest of the paddy growers. The Chief Minister of Kerala proposed that the element of subsidy as is existing in the case of wheat should be equitably applied in the case of rice for purpose of fixing a higher price for the procurement of paddy. At the same time, no increase in the issue price of rice should be made.

(b) Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and on the basis of the discussions held with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of State Governments on the price and procurement policy of kharif cereals in the marketing year 1978-79, the Government fixed the procurement price of coarse paddy at Rs. 85/- per quintal in 1978-79 as against Rs. 77/- per quintal in the last marketing season. The issue price of rice for public distribution system has been maintained at last year's level. As a result of this, the subsidy on rice and wheat has been rationalized.

Technical Assistance for substitute Crop for flood affected areas in West Bengal

1183. **SHRI IYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what technical and other assistances, if any, are being given to the Government of West Bengal for growing substitute crops in the flood-devastated areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

1. The Government of West Bengal has already drawn up a comprehensive programme for the intensification of agriculture during the *rabi* and *boro* seasons in order to compensate, to the extent possible, the loss caused by the recent floods. This agricultural strategy includes the cultivation of substitute crops like vegetables, fodder crops, potato, cereals, etc. in the flood devastated areas. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken the following steps to provide the needed technical support

for these expanded production programmes through the organisation of Task Forces consisting of suitable scientists for—

(a) Assessing the alternative cropping strategies possible in areas covered by sand deposition;

(b) Pest surveillance and control to ensure the safety of the *rabi/boro* crops;

(c) Monitoring soil health in the affected areas;

(d) Organisation of vegetable production programmes to improve income and nutrition in the affected areas;

(e) Development of feeding strategies based on the enrichment of locally available cellulosic wastes including the aquatic weed, water hyacinth for feeding farm animals in the flood devastated areas;

(f) Organisation of fish seed production programmes.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Task Forces, steps have been taken to organise relevant training and other extension education activities. In addition, some quantities of seeds of appropriate vegetable crops are being provided through a grant from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. A Pilot project for demonstrating the value of emergency animal feeding procedures has also been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

II. The Government of India have also sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 15 crores for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for *rabi* programmes 1978-79 and an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 13.20 crores has been allocated for agricultural sector.

22 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : New papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री सरद बाबू (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 222 में आपको एक प्रिजिलेज का मोशन दिया है.....

MR. SPEAKER : I could not go through it. It is under my consideration.

श्री सरद बाबू : दो दिन के बाद मैं फिर फॉलोअप करूँगा....

MR. SPEAKER : I was not here. I was out of station.

15-01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2954/78]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY BOMBAY, AND INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 WITH A STATEMENT, (COMPANY LAW BOARD (BENCH) AMDT. RULES, 1978 AND MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMDT) RULES, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA GHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table :

(i) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2955/78].

(2)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78, together with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2956/78].

(3) A copy of the "Company Law Board (Bench) Amendment Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 649 of the

Companies, Act 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2957/78].

(4) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1124 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2958/78].

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT OF P. JAGANMOHAN REDDY COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, WITH GOVT. MEMO OF ACTION TAKEN ON, THE REPORT AND A STATEMENT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :-

(i) Third and Final Report dated the 23rd June, 1978, of the P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri Banshi Lal, former Chief Minister of Haryana and Ex-Union Defence Minister.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action taken by the Central Government on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1)(i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2959/78].

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND NOTIFICATION RE DISTRIBUTION OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE AND CALCIUM AMMONIUM BY ANDHRA PRADESH GOVT.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): On behalf of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi, for the year

1977-78. [Filed in Library. See No. LT-2960/78].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 425 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1978, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1269 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1978, regarding distribution and transport of Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities, Act. 1955. [Filed in Library. See No. LT-2961/78].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30 November, 1978, agreed without any amendment to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1978."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1978 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STRIKE BY NON-TEACHING STAFF OF DELHI UNIVERSITY.

श्री कृष्ण राम बसितवाल : (फैजाबाद) :
मैं बसितवालीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित

विषय की ओर निम्ना, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

"दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के गैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : According to the information received from the University of Delhi, an agreement was arrived at between the University and the representatives of the Delhi University and College Karamchari Union on 9th December, 1977 in regard to their demands. The agreement *inter-alia* provided that (1) the case of one employee, namely, Shri E. Bald of St. Stephens' College, should be reviewed by a judge to be nominated by the Governing Body of the College, (2) the remaining cases of alleged Emergency excesses should be examined by a Committee with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, six representatives of the Union and six nominees of the Vice-Chancellor, (3) in order to provide reasonably adequate security of service to the employees of the University and the Colleges, the University should examine the Act, Statutes and the relevant Ordinances and make necessary amendments, (4) efforts should be made to secured retirement benefits for the hostel and mess employees, and (5) a Committee be constituted by the University to look into the working condition of Karamcharies and also the other demands contained in the charter presented by it to the Executive Council.

In pursuance of the Agreement dated 9th December, 1977, (1) the case of Shri E. Bald was reviewed by Mr. Justice Hardayal Hardy and he submitted his report to the Governing Body of the Stephens College; (2) three meetings of the Committee set up by the University under the Chairmanship of Pro-Vice-Chancellor were held and after detailed discussions, decisions were taken in 16 cases of alleged Emergency excesses, while the remaining 5 cases are still under consideration; (3) the Committee appointed to examine the Act, statutes and the relevant Ordinances of the University with a view to providing reasonably adequate security of service to the employees has submitted its report and the same is under consideration of the Executive Council; (4) the University has taken up the question of extending re-

tirement benefits to the hostel and mess employees with the University Grants Commission and the same is under consideration of the Commission; (5) the Committee appointed by the University to look into the working conditions of karamcharis and also the other demands, met a number of times and discussed the demands of the union with their representatives. One of the demands made by the union during the course of the meeting was that the Vice-Chancellor, who is responsible for the observance of the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University, should himself take the final decision on complaints he may receive about the violation of the Act, Statutes or Ordinances etc. in any particular case. This Committee has already submitted its recommendations and the University has taken action on some of the recommendations, while others are under consideration.

In one of the meetings held on 4th November, '78, the official side had proposed that all the items which were to be looked into by the Committee appointed by the University to look into the working conditions of karamcharis under the charter of demands would be considered and decision taken latest by the end of February, 1979. The karamcharis, however, did not agree to this proposal. Thereupon the Vice-Chancellor assured them in writing that he will hold one meeting in a week to consider the service matters and charter of demands. However, the karamcharis went on pressing that all the alleged violations of the Act and Statutes etc. should be set aside and quashed by the Vice-Chancellor immediately. On the other hand, the University authorities feel that these should be considered by the Vice-Chancellor.

With effect from 18th September, 1978, the Delhi University and Colleges Karamchari Union launched on agitation as protest against non-fulfilment of the agreement arrived at on 9th December, 1977, initially by abstaining from work for one hour, which was later increased to two hours from 18th October, 1978. This was further intensified by abstaining from work for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon with effect from 7th November 1978. The Union had further informed the University that it would proceed on strike after 19th November, 1978 but no strike call has been given by it till date.

At its meeting held on 12th November, 1978, the Executive Council of the University took note of the situation created by the threat of strike and posture of confrontation by the Karamchari Union and appealed to the karamcharis to suspend protests and demonstrations, and in particular such activities during the working

hours which tantamount to neglect of duties, and came to the negotiation table to resolve the issues.

At a subsequent meeting held on 21st November, 1978, the Executive Council reviewed the situation created by the continued agitation by the Karamchari Union in spite of its appeal dated 12th November, 1978. The Council also noted that since its last meeting, there were formal and informal negotiations between the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues and representatives of the Karamchari Union. As a result of the negotiations, a stage had reached when representatives of the Union had practically expressed satisfaction over the points mutually discussed and agreed upon and as result, a letter was sent by the University to the Union on 15th November, 1978 on the clear understanding that the Union would call off the agitation after receiving that letter. In the said letter the University *inter alia* gave an assurance that (a) all complaints of violation of the Act/Statutes/Ordinances etc. made to the Vice-Chancellor will be examined promptly and his final decisions announced; (b) in all remaining individual cases of alleged emergency excesses which were still pending, the final decision will be made available to the Union immediately but not later than one month; (c) selection grades for non-teaching staff will be made available in accordance with the Government of India decision; (d) appointments to category 'D' posts will be made from amongst workers on daily wages in accordance with the prescribed procedures; (e) the University would make efforts to provide full retirement benefits to the employees of the college hostels and messes financed by the UGC to the extent of 75 percent and (f) the Negotiation Committee will discuss other demands with the Union and complete its deliberations by 31st December, 1978.

Instead of withdrawing the agitation on the basis of the assurance contained in the University's letter dated 15-11-78, the Karamcharies persisted in their agitation with the result that the whole University was practically paralysed. The Executive Council noted that while the Union was demanding implementation of the agreement it was flouting the same agreement itself in the most blatant manner. In conclusion, the Executive Council called upon the Karamcharies to suspend their agitation and to resume their work by the morning to 24th November, 1978. These who failed to respond were to face the inevitable consequences including non-payment of remuneration for the period of absence as well as disciplinary action. A Press Release to this effect was issued on 22nd November, 1978 by order of the Vice-Chancellor.

[Dr. Prajap Chandra Chander]

In spite of the Executive Council's resolution dated 21-11-1978, the agitation continued. At its emergency meeting held on 30-11-1978, the Executive Council took note of the further developments relating to the agitation and reiterated the appeals made by it and the Vice-Chancellor to the Union to suspend the agitation and come to the negotiation table to discuss all the outstanding problems. The resolution passed by the University was communicated to the Acting General Secretary, Delhi University & College Karamchhari Union on 1-12-1978.

There has been no change in the situation. Government feel deeply concerned and apdal to the Karamchhari Union to suspend their agitation and resume negotiations with the University so that all outstanding issues are settled amicably, without disrupting the administration or academic activities of the University.

श्री अमर राम जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस माननीय सभा में एक और मसला आया है जिस में अधिकारियों के आश्वासन को समय में पूरा न करने के कारण या उसकी इच्छा न रखने के कारण कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल और आन्दोलन का रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ा। आप को याद होगा कि सितम्बर 1977 में इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी। नवम्बर में स्टीफन कालेज से शुरू हुई और फिर नवंबर 1977 में यूनिवर्सिटी के कर्मचारियों ने अनिश्चित कालीन हड़ताल शुरू की। उस के परिणामस्वरूप यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द भी हुई और जो मुझे जानकारी है वह यह है कि आप के हो, यानी माननीय मंत्री जो के ही इंटरवजन में उस वक़्त वह हड़ताल समाप्त हुई। 9 सितम्बर 1977 को वाइस चांसलर और कर्मचारियों की, यूनियन के बीच में समझौता हुआ। उनकी मुख्य मांगें यह थीं कि एमजेसी के दौरान जो ज्यादातियां हुई हैं उन को दूर किया जाय, जो मामले पंडित पड़े हैं उन को निस्तारण किया जाय, जो रोजाना मजदूरी वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनको नियमित किया जाय, उन की सेवा शर्तों को सुधारा जाय, सुधार प्रदान की जाय और उड़ी के साथ

साथ जो मेस और होस्टेल के कर्मचारी हैं उन को सेवा निश्चित के बाद के लाभ जैसे पेन्शुइटी और पेंशन बवैरह है वह सब उनको दिए जायें। हमारा ख्याल है कि इस में ऐसी कोई अनुचित बात नहीं थी कि जिस की तरफ़ ग़ौरत ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सकता था। जहाँ तक कि वाइस चांसलर का मवाल है उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी हम इन के ऊपर ध्यान देंगे। उस वक़्त कोई कांफ़रेंस चल रही थी माइंस की उस में हिस्सा लेने के लिए वाइस-चांसलर श्री मेहरोत्रा को जाना था उन्होंने कहा था कि वहाँ में वापस आकर जितनी जल्दी भी मुमकिन हो सकेगा उतनी जल्दी हम इन का निस्तारण कर देंगे। यहाँ तक कहा गया था इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए कि मार्च 1978 के अंत तक जरूर इस को कर देंगे। मार्च 78 बीत गया। 16 सितम्बर तक प्राप्त देखेंगे कर्मचारियों ने किसी तरह का कोई आन्दोलन नहीं किया। नोटिस बग़ावर देने रहे, ध्यान आकषित करने रहे। 18 तारीख से उन्होंने अपना एक बंटे रोजाना का प्रदर्शन शुरू किया, 18 सितम्बर 1978 से। पहले महीने में एक बंटे, दूसरे महीने में दो बंटे और अब तीसरा महीना हो रहा है, तीसरे महीने में उन का चार बंटे का प्रदर्शन है।

तो अगर इन की इच्छा होती कि इन आश्वासनों को पूरा किया जाय तो वायद बहुत पहले काम हो जाता। लेकिन आप ने अभी अपना जो ध्यान पड़ा है उससे लगता है कि बोध सारा कर्मचारियों का है, अधिकारियों का है ही नहीं। अगर यही ऐंटीथ्यूड रहेगा तो कोई सामान्य ठीक हाने वाला नहीं है। और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह से समझौता कर के उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया तो वह जो कर्मचारी समुदाय है, लेबर है, मजदूर है इन लोगों को समझौते पर से विश्वास उठ जायगा और यह

विश्वास उठ जायेगा तो आप जानते हैं उस के नतीजे क्या निकलेंगे ? लोग हिंसा बरैरह का सहारा लेना शुरू करेंगे । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह बाकायदा इस की जिम्मेदारी मैं और इंटरवीन कर के इस मामले को दुरुस्त कराएं ।

जहां तक यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों का सम्बन्ध है हमारी उन से बात हुई है । वह कहते हैं कि अधिकांशियों की तरफ से इस की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनाया जाय और इन आश्वासनों को पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठाया जाय । कोई सबूत उम का मिले । अभी तक आप ने इस का सबूत नहीं दिया । मोटे तौर से जो उल्लंघन हुए हैं आप के ऐक्ट के, प्राइनेसिपल के और स्टैब्यूट के उन को पूरा करने में तो कहीं पैसे का खर्च नहीं है । उन को तो तुरन्त पूरा किया जा सकता है । तो कोई कार्यान्वयन की तरफ कदम उठाएं, सबूत द और यह प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनाया जाय कि हड़ताल तोड़ी जायगी उस के बाद ही बातचीत होगी क्योंकि नतीजा यह हो गया है कि इन कर्मचारियों के समर्थन में स्टूडेंट यूनियन ने भी अपना समर्थन बढ़ा दिया है और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज के कर्मचारियों का भी समर्थन इन्हें मिल रहा है । तो यह प्राग ज्ञानी कर्मचारियों तक ही नहीं बल्कि स्टूडेंट्स समुदाय तक भी फैलती चली जा रही है । जहां तक टीचर्स का सम्बन्ध है, जब अभी ये बन कर नहीं इस महीने में तो कौंसिल का फैसला हो गया कि जितने दिन तक ये कर्मचारी बरैर हाजिर रहे उतने दिन की वे इन को नहीं दी जायगी, इस तरह से ये मामले को उलझाते हैं, तो मैं ने यह सुना है कि वहां जो टीचर्स हैं उन्होंने भी अपनी वे लेने से इनकार कर दिया है । तो इस का विस्तार बराबर होता जा रहा है ।

मैं एक सवाल करना चाहूंगा । क्या वह बात सही नहीं है कि 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 के फैसले को जल्दी जल्दी, यानी मार्च, 1978

तक पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था ? यदि यह आश्वासन दिया गया था तो उसको पूरा क्यों नहीं किया गया ? फिर मार्च के बाद सितम्बर तक जो पीरियड था उसमें उसको पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया ? फिर अभी जो कुछ चल रहा है उसमें कोई प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बना करके क्या उसको पूरा करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have in my rather lengthy statement, indicated what steps have been taken to implement the agreement of 9th December, 1977. One has been referred to a retired Judge of the High Court. Then, as regards the alleged emergency, in 16 cases decisions have been taken, only five remain outstanding. The Committee which was appointed had met several times, and in that Committee, representatives of the Karmachari Union also happen to be present.

So, it will be noticed that some of these points are somewhat time-consuming. Moreover, a problem is created by the fact that under the University there are several colleges. The executive committees and the principals of these colleges should also be taken into consideration, because in many cases the University cannot impose its will on these colleges. So, a certain delay has happened, and the karmacharis also knew this and participated in these meetings.

The University has not taken any rigid stand. From time to time the Executive Committee considered all these points, and told the Karmachari Union that they were prepared to concede some of the other points. In spite of that, somehow or other, the strike is continuing. I have made an appeal, and I should also request the hon. Member to appeal, to the Karmachari Union to go back to work, and then the whole thing can be discussed in a peaceful manner.

जी हरिकेश बहुर (मोरखपुर) : मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा है हम लोग प्रपील कर रहे हैं कर्मचारी यूनियन से और उसीके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है । सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि 9 दिसम्बर 1977 को एसीनेट हुआ था और कहा गया था कि तीन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

महीने के अन्दर सभी बातें जोकि एग्जीमेन्ट में आई हुई हैं वह मान ली जायेंगी तो उन बातों को 31 मार्च 1978 तक मान लेना था। उन बातों को एग्जीमेन्ट क्यों नहीं किया गया इस बात की जानकारी माननीय मन्त्री महोदय हम लोगों को दें। अभी जो उन्होंने बताया है उसमें हम लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। अगर यूनिवर्स की बातों की इस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की जायेगी, अगर एग्जीमेन्ट किया जायेगा और फिर तोड़ा जायेगा तो धीरे धीरे लोगों का विश्वास ही इस प्रकार के एग्जीमेन्ट से टूट जायेगा। विश्वविद्यालय की नौकरशाही ने जो रिपोर्टें मंत्री जी को दी है वह तो उन्होंने हमें बताई है लेकिन कर्मचारियों की जो ग्रीवांसेज हैं उनको भी सुनने की कोशिश हानी चाहिये। अगर कर्मचारियों की बात नहीं सुनेंगे तो कोई भी न्यायोचित समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए हम माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहते हैं क्या उनके पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके आधार पर वे कर्मचारियों तथा विश्वविद्यालय मैनेजमेंट के भी कुछ बरिष्ठ लोगों को बुलाकर मीटिंग करें और उसमें कुछ एम पीज भी बुलाये जायें जसे कि श्री सुभाषचन्द्र स्वामी है जिन्होंने आई आई टी दिल्ली का जब सवाल उठा था तो उसका प्रश्न यहां पर उठाया था और प्रधान मंत्री जी के हस्तक्षेप से उस मामले का निपटारा हो गया था। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई बठक मंत्री जी बुलायेंगे जिसमें कुछ संसदसदस्य भी हों जोकि बारदातों से वाकिफ हों जैसे कि स्वामी जी हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं या लोकल एम पीज हैं, उनको बुलाकर बात करेंगे जिससे कि जल्दी से जल्दी समझौता हो जाये? मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे कर्मचारियों की बातों की उपेक्षा न करें बल्कि उनकी ग्रीवांसेज पर पूरा ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA GHUN-
DER: I have already explained the reasons for the delay. The steps have been taken. But because it involves many people and also many institutions and colleges

under the University, the thing could not be expedited. The University alone cannot be held responsible. However, the University has given fresh officers in the letter which I have already mentioned and the *karmachari* Union can take steps. The parallel of IIT cannot apply here for the reason that IIT is only one institution whereas the University has got a large number of colleges under it. It is a much larger body. So, that is creating some difficulty.

It is not a fact that I am sitting idle. As soon as Mr. S. M. Banerjee, former Member of Parliament, rang me up last night, I gave him time and I discussed the matter with him this morning. Unless people approach me, I cannot intervene in a matter which comes within the purview of an autonomous institution. I rang up the Vice-Chancellor; he was not available. Certainly, if I am able to solve the problem, I shall certainly do it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I asked a very specific question as to whether he is going to invite the management and, at the same time, the *karmachari* union and have a meeting under his chairmanship so that the crisis can be solved.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied that he cannot do it on his own; somebody has to initiate it.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETY-SECOND AND NINETY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Ninety-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report relating to Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (2) Ninety-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report relating to Ministry of Defence.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SIXTH REPORT

श्री हरि विष्णु कालस (होर्लान्गवाड) ।
वाचस्पति महोदय, आप की अनुमति से मैं छठी लोक सभा की याचिका समिति का प्रतिवेदन बच्च सदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

is an hon.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377; Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On a point of order, Sir.

Some time ago, you had informed the House that the Rules Committee had agreed unanimously or there was a consensus in this case of rule 377 statements made by the Members that the Ministers should reply or lay their statements in reply on the Table of the House. Every time, we are asking the Ministers to make statements. But none of them is making any statement in this regard. I want to know when this rule is forthcoming and what is being done about it.

MR. SPEAKER: The rules are to be approved by the House. It is only thereafter that they come into force. The final draft is under preparation.

(i) REPORTED DEMAND TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF PADDY IN SOUTHERN STATES

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): With your permission, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance:—

The Government is not treating paddy producers on par with wheat producers. It is a fact that even wheat producers are not getting a fair deal at the hands of the Government. Even the prices fixed for wheat is quite unremunerative.

The price fixed for paddy is worse than that. Whenever the Government increases the price of wheat, they have to take up the price of paddy as the similar conditions exist with regard to both foodgrains. But it is not taken note of by the Government.

The State Governments in south wanted the price to be fixed above Rs. 100 per quintal for paddy. They sent a note on the cost of cultivation of paddy in support of their demands. It has been turned down without due consideration.

The Agricultural Prices Commission is not taking the cost of expenditure as the basis for fixing the price of paddy but it is taking other factors which are not connected with production. At the same time, the Commission is not having adequate representation for farmers and specially from paddy producers which is mainly

responsible for such anti-peasant decisions. Therefore, it should be reconstituted with more farmers and it should also base its decisions on the cost of cultivation of the crops.

I want to add only two sentences. In Andhra Pradesh, the agriculturists have written to me that Phalguni paddy is not being produced by the FCI and with regard to Vijaya and Masoori, they are paying only Rs. 69—70 instead of Rs. 75 fixed by the Government. Therefore, I say, this is unjust, and I request the hon. Minister to look into it.

(ii) FILM FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURES EXPORT CORPORATION

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:—

The decision of the Government to expand the functions of the Film Finance Corporation, the decision to have one Chairman for the Film Finance Corporation and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, the fear expressed by the film circle that the production, import and export of film would become a monopoly of the Government, the delay in setting up a National Film Development Corporation, the protest lodged by the Film Federation of India, and the Government's reaction to the press criticism thereon.

I call upon the hon. Minister to make a statement in the House or at least give the reaction of the Government on the floor of the House.

(iii) REPORTED FAILURE OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN RENDERING ASSISTANCE TO THE WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY AND TO THE SMALL-SCALE SECTOR.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Before I raise the matter under rule 377, I would like to draw your kind attention to this. Some time back also we had raised it. This is a vital issue, an important issue....

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, I would not have permitted you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why are the names not even slated on the agenda? Nobody knows what is happening in the House.

This is a very vital issue of failure of the nationalised banks in rendering sufficient assistance to the weaker sections

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of the society and the 'small scale sector and the steps to be taken to fulfil the social objectives.

Banks were originally established in India by big businessmen and industrialists, but their transactions were mostly urban and heavy industry oriented.

At the time of nationalisation of the banks, people were told that the banks were now owned by them. But with the passing of years, people's expectations were belied. The banking system as such has not changed and it is continuing with its urban, big business bias.

The Sixth Plan document pointed out that 'the major beneficiaries of the banking system have been the wealthier part of the population both in urban and rural areas and the vast majority have been barely touched'. The real benefits are still being derived from the nationalised banks only by the rich, and the rural poor who are baffled with several formalities and forms hardly derive any benefit from the banks, even though outwardly several schemes are publicised as intended for the weaker sections. According to published figures, 35 per cent of total bank credit, till May, 1978, has gone to the priority sector. But the truth is that most of the small units which derived the benefits were only those which were set up by the kith and kin of the big industrialists. Of the Rs. 1,718 crores lent to the small scale sector, the bulk was cornered by the rich in an indirect manner. Similarly it is the rich farmers who manage to draw substantial credits leaving the small and the marginal farmers to fend for themselves.

It is suggested that, both in urban and rural areas, certain branches of the Banks should be set apart mainly for the small farmers, small artisans, Harijans, etc. And at such banks the procedures for giving loans should be simplified. Production of security deeds should not be insisted upon in such cases, but only the genuine needs of persons engaged in small farming and rural industries should be assessed and assistance rendered to them. Banks may also assist small farmers' associations by providing finance for undertaking cultivation of uncultivated lands. They can also devise methods for assisting rural artisans with the supply of raw materials, tools, etc., instead of merely advancing loans. Similarly, they can help in establishing marketing centres for marketing the products of the small artisans.

It is high time that people at the helm of affairs in the nationalised banks should realise that the banks have a 'socialist role' to perform and take urgent steps to

achieve the objectives of bank nationalization. It is also suggested that a Working Group may be appointed to go into the methods adopted by the nationalised banks in rendering assistance to the weaker sections of the society like the small farmers and rural citizens and suggest better methods for the purpose.

Before I sit down, I would request you, Sir, to see that the subjects are properly put down on the agenda, so that people know what we are doing in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): May I raise a point of order which is more in the nature of a point of submission.

I would like to stand in support of what my friend, Mr. Lakkappa has said, because in the last 3 months and more I have been carrying a feeling that your great and sincere effort to enable us, Members of Parliament, to raise matters of public importance everyday including Friday is a very good thing. It means, 25 subjects are discussed every week. I do not know why you could not consider the advisability of inserting those five points in the agenda so that Members know in the list of Business who are the members and what are the subjects. All the more so as I find the papers to be laid on the Table, Item No. 2, generally give details of all the papers to be laid and members know what papers are being laid. Similarly, it will be helpful for us and for the country. I hope you will consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I will invite your attention to rule 31, sub-rule (2) to reinforce the point made by Prof. Mavalankar. According to their rule, no business shall be included in the list of business without your permission, and no business shall be transacted at any sitting unless it is so included.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try and see what can be done because the selections are sometimes made late in the night. In that case, it is not possible. But we will try to see what can be done. Certainly there is something in what you say.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You can supply a cyclostyled list.

(iv) REPORTED RECENT INCIDENTS IN THE BORDER TOWN OF POONCH.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): The recent incidents in the border town of Poonch cannot but cause grave concern. Poonch is situated on the line of actual

control and its sensitive location makes any trouble there more than usually dangerous.

For several months there has been simmering discontent regarding the recruitment policy of the State Government and it has finally erupted in the Police firing on Saturday in which a student has been killed. Unless effective steps are taken to sympathetically deal with the genuine grievances of the people of Poonch and to generally redress the longstanding regional imbalances in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, there is every likelihood of the situation deteriorating further.

The State Government will be well-advised to appoint a judicial inquiry into the Poonch incidents and also deal with the deeper problems with sympathy and expedition.

12.34 hrs.]

MOTION RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL RIOTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Samar Guha.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country."

Prof. Samar Guha.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject that we are going to discuss to-day is a very sensitive one and 8 hours time has been allotted for it. I do not know in what mood our friends on all sides will participate in this debate, whether it will be an acrimonious debate accusing one another, apportioning blame on one another, levelling allegations against the former government or present government or we will approach the problem with a national perspective and constructive attitude so that the problems of communal troubles can be resolved with a national will and not with any desire for having any political gain out of this debate.

With this preliminary observation, Sir, I want to draw your attention that earlier,

by communal troubles or problems, we used to understand that there was some sort of trouble between two religious communities like the Hindus and Muslims.

But, now, Sir, another problem which has assumed rather a serious dimension is the problem of the upper-caste Hindus and the backward caste Hindus. That has also assumed a kind of communal tension—communal problem—in our country. It has, further, been aggravated recently by what you may call 'the caste conflict' by the issue on the reservation of jobs for the scheduled castes and the tribal people.

Sir, before I go into the problems on how to tackle that, let us recapitulate for a few minutes how this problem devolved on us and why this problem assumed the proportion as we find it to-day? It is known to all of us that the communal problem or the conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims is a legacy of the British Imperialism passed on us; it was known to everybody that before 1905, if we go through the history, we did not find anywhere in the record 'communal riot', 'communal conflict' but, at the instigation of the British Imperialism, to pursue their divide and rule, in 1905, to counter the anti-partition agitation of Bengal, the Muslims League was first formed in Dacca by the Nawab of Dacca for which Rs. 6 lakhs of money was given. That is how the communal riots started in the country thereafter.

Sir, I come from Dacca, a place, which is known as a plague spot of communalism. We had the best of relations between the two communities as a whole. But, Sir, we know that when the communal riots used to take place—it is known to all of you—perhaps Dacca was the centre of headquarters. There were two big revolutionary parties of Bengal and, whenever there had been any revolutionary action, some kind of killing or shooting of a district magistrate or some kind of an official took place and, within 12 hours, there were sets of people by whom the communal riots would start. This was the beginning. It was experienced almost monthly, yearly and innumerable. We had experienced this. The communal virus that was injected into our body-politic and how it has assumed and what it has assumed, its role, is all known to us; the worst feature of it, the worst kind of it, we witnessed was, in the days before and after partition. The tragedy of it is that all our national leaders who were crying hoarse against communalism finally succumbed to the ugly pressure of communalism and agreed to the Partition of India on the communal basis, although, afterwards, many guilty persons of partition discovered a new word 'secularism' for it. The word 'secularism' is

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nothing but the admission of the guilty conscience; there is no word as 'secularism'. I do not now want to dilate on it.

But, Sir, that legacy of the British Imperialism is also the legacy of Partition is still continuing. We expected, all our leaders that if we accepted the partition, the problem of communalism will be settled for good. But what has happened. Communalism has taken the shape of an ideological institution in Pakistan. Communalism has become the political/theocratic ideology of the State of Pakistan. After liberation of Bangladesh we thought that at least in one part of our sub-continent the communal problem has been given a burial but, Sir, again that problem has cropped up there.

Sir, many people some times felt why on the Floor of the House I was very particular to raise the issues of minorities of Bangladesh and the issues of Bangladesh. I was misunderstood by a few of my friends from the minority community. It is not known to many of you that 20 lakhs of stateless minorities are roaming about in West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. They have been driven out from Bangladesh. It is not known to many of you because the press also does not give any publicity. The minorities are living the life of serfs—they have no political or economic freedom. Horrible things have happened. I do not want to create any sentiment in this House but what I want to say is that because regularly minorities are trekking into India along the borders of West Bengal, Tripura and Assam lakhs of people who are living stateless. Our government does not want to give them citizenship and you do not know that this is a potential kind of threat to communal peace in our country.

Sir, I want to draw your attention only to the fact that although we are trying and we will be trying and it will be our regional duty to see—I do not want to use the word secularism—a true nationalism does not discriminate between any community but if we are really true to our nationalism, then whatever may be the constraints either of the propaganda of theocratic State of Pakistan or the attitude of the Bangladesh Government towards the minorities at present, I am mentioning these two basic aspects because they are the basic potential threat to our Indian nationalism. But knowing even that we have to take bold and courageous steps to see that our concept of nationalism is not in any way violated by any communal consideration or any caste consideration or any kind of divisive consideration.

Sir, with this preliminary observation and again as a second preliminary observation want to draw your attention, as I have

already that I do not want to go into counting or recounting the communal happenings of the past or communal happenings as they are today in our country—some are there—I want to draw your attention that there are two basic aspects to tackle the communal problems in our country—when I say the communal problems it includes also the caste problems not only it is between two religious communities now it has assumed another great importance of between two caste also. There are certain basic issues:

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : (हॉमियारपुर) :

प्रध्वंस महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ माइंड है। इस हाउस में बैठकर, प्रलग प्रपनी कमेटी बनाकर क्या प्रलग-प्रलग बातें कर सकते हैं? प्रगर किसी ने बात करनी है तो बाहर जाकर बातें करें।

प्रध्वंस महोदय : आपकी बात ठीक है, मगर यह आप पर भी लागू होती है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : इस हाउस में बैठकर इस तरह से बातें करना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (मथुरा) : कौन लाबीइंग कर रहा है?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Sir, as I was telling through you to my hon. friends, there are two basic aspects in regard to the communal incidents in this country which we have to tackle.

Number one, the basic aspect, is the rights of the minorities, the rights of the scheduled Castes and the others.

What are their rights? What are their privileges? What are the things which are being denied to them? How can we tackle them? That is one aspect.

The other aspect, as you find every day in the Press is this. There are communal incidents here and there. There are communal riots or atrocities on the harrisons. We find some kind of atrocities. But very unfortunately, what we find today is this. Has this House, or even anybody outside, or even any political party, gone very seriously into this problem of the minorities, into the basic problems of the minorities? I don't know. Atleast I have not found.

If there are some incidents in Aligarh, if there are some communal incidents somewhere, immediately there is a cry. They are crying hoarse. The Press will be giving wide publicity. The leaders from here and there, from this party or that party, will be rushing to that spot, issuing statement after statement. They will try to go to the Press, go to the Radio, go to the TV, bring issues on the floor of the House and so on. But what is the basic issue? Why should these things happen? They have not gone into them. These issues have not been highlighted. Similar is the case with the Press, in regard to caste conflict, the contradictions or the incidents that are happening. We are very happy with the constitution of the Scheduled Castes Commission, but we have not gone into the basic issues. What is it that is affecting the lives of the scheduled castes and the tribals? That, we have not gone into. But whenever there is one incident of atrocity on a harijan anywhere, immediately thousands of people try to go there. Even some of the big leaders, just getting over elephants, almost rush to that place. (Interruption) It is known to all of you. I don't want to mention. They pose as if their heart is breaking for the harijans and minorities. They cry hoarse. They say their heart is bleeding. They say, they have a bleeding heart.....

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : How can you say that their heart is not bleeding?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Now, Sir as I said, in this country what we find is this, we don't go into the basic issues, but only certain communal incidents or certain atrocities on Harijans are getting publicity. This is so only about harijans of a particular choice, not all. If there are some harijans, if there is some election potentiality, only those harijans are cared. In this House, when I raised the issue of Dandakaranya, about one lakh harijans who have migrated from Dandakaranya to West Bengal, when I pointed out how thousands of them died of starvation and so on, I could not even evoke a ripple of sympathy in the heart of any one. When I raised the issue of minorities of Bangla Desh,—90% of them being Harijans—I could not evoke any response or any heart of sympathy. Therefore, as I was saying, this feeling has developed, that there is some other motive, not the motive of really resolving the basic problems of either the minorities or of the Harijans, but for some other purpose, these incidents, these conflicts are utilised, or exploited, as we find from the mood of the political parties, of the political leaders and the political elements in this country. Sir, my hon. friend Shri Chavan was defining the word 'political parties' when I mentioned it. I will come to that point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) : I have not said a word yet.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Your face gave an indication that I have uttered some wrong word.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am speaking after you.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I am very happy. Now, I want to know one thing about the communal riots. Is Aligarh the only incident? Hundreds and thousands of such incidents have happened earlier also and these are happening now as well. Are the atrocities on Harijans a new thing in our country? It is a social crime which has existed for thousands of years and it is the result of that.

Sir, what I was trying to impress on the hon. Members of this House is that unfortunately the basic issues relating to minorities, relating to Harijans have not been discussed by us in this House. Only the communal happenings or atrocities on Harijans have received the attention of the House in a disproportionate way. I want to draw your attention again to the institution of Minorities Commission. You know, Sir, Mr. Chavan and other hon. Members will also remember, that in 1950 after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, we had our Minister for Minorities Affairs here and they had their Minister for Minorities Affairs in Pakistan. It is known that not only at the State level or the district level, but they failed everywhere in achieving the desired objectives. Now, we have constituted the Minorities Commission. I am afraid, it will not be of any help, any utility at all. Why? I will come to that later. Similarly, the setting up of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or reservation of seats for them, will not tackle the real problem, nor we will be able to find a solution for the ugly happenings in the country, the tragic happenings in the country that we have today. As I said, it will not solve the basic problem.

We have to differentiate between the basic and other issues. In regard to the basic aspect, we have to welcome the awakening among the minority communities and awakening among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have to welcome their agitation and their movements to that extent. Because of the partition, some kind of psychology was developed in our country as if the minority communities were getting alienated or some force was there since the partition to get them alienated from the mainstream of our national life. Some kind of such atmosphere

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was created. We have to welcome such agitation from the minority community, the Muslim community particularly, who have been the worst victims of partition; it is not the Hindus, but the Muslims, who were the worst victims of partition. We have to get rid of that psychosis. Their leaders fled away to Pakistan and they enjoyed all the power and everything, and the others, the poor people, were left here... (Interruptions)

From that standpoint, whenever there are fundamental issues, we must see, how and as early as possible, the political distinction between the minority and majority communities can be sorted out. We can create an atmosphere, a socio-cultural atmosphere and also political atmosphere—why I have used the word 'also', I shall tell that later—to create a feeling in the country of oneness. We are one, we are undivided; we may belong to any community, we belong to India as true sons of India according to the spirit of Indian nationalism. In that perspective, whenever there is an agitation from the side of the minorities, we should welcome it.

About the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I am reminded of what Swami Vivekananda had said....

SHRI NATHUNI RAM (Nawada) : On a point of order. The hon. Member is speaking at the top of his voice, but what is the strategy being suggested by him in order to eradicate this evil that has been there in our society? How can we get rid of the evil of untouchability and the atrocities being perpetrated on the untouchables?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I had a talk with the hon. Speaker; the communal situation means both religious communalism and caste communalism.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Guha, you have taken already 21 minutes, only five minutes more.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Usually, the practice is that the Member who initiates the discussion on such a debate gets half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, I shall give you half an hour.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I do not want to echo, but I would remind you of what Swami Vivekananda said. He said: 'The upper classes go into oblivion; let

the New India arise from the houses of the tillers, from the houses of washermen, from the houses of low castes and of those whom we dealt with as *shudras*. Therefore, if there is an agitation, even an excess, from the side of the scheduled castes people as the British used to name them—and also tribals and from the side of those underdogs and oppressed and suppressed people who were treated as serfs for thousands of years; we will welcome their agitation—but not for political purposes. All of us will welcome, and the country and all the political parties should welcome the agitation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to assert their basic and economic, political, social and cultural rights.

I want to know one thing: are we really determined to see that these communal incidents and class conflicts are blotted out; are we capable and can we do it? Yes, we can do it, provided all of us—sitting here—do not try to show our fingers there, or they do not try to point their fingers here. We must realise that we are all sinners, either to-day or earlier. There is no qualitative distinction between the sides. Earlier there might have been some sins. To-day we might have committed some sins. But it is a matter of national shame—what we have committed on minority communities shame for all of us. It is a matter of national disgust for all of us. It is most important to see whether we will tackle this problem of the minority communities and also the problem of caste, from a national perspective. If we do so, the first and foremost, crucial point is that we have to take a pledge that we will deal with all the communal issues and all the caste issues—not from the party standpoint, but from the standpoint of our national objectives. (Interruptions) This is the prerequisite, if you really want to solve this problem. If we do so, it will be possible for us to create a national will—not by a microscopic minority either of any community or any caste—against hooliganism or any kind of atrocity whether it comes from this side or from that.

There are only a few criminals and un-social elements taking advantage of certain factors prevailing in our country, and of the situation whenever there is any communal or caste riot. In Aligarh, was it a communal or religious issue which was involved? There were certain conditions there. Taking advantage of those conditions, the criminals and un-social elements acted. What did we do? Immediately, we the politicians tried to take advantage of the position and to exploit the position for party purposes and political purposes. And there is a competition between one another in issuing statements and in going here and there and bringing the issue before Parliament. We just point the finger and say: "They are the criminals",

taking advantage of all those communal happenings and also the atrocities on Harijans. It is the politicians, I should say, who are responsible and we have been the instigators. We have been using the communal situation as vultures and rats. We have turned into political vultures and political rats. The vultures always try to feast on things. When I say "We the politicians", I do not distinguish between myself and other friends. We politicians try to take advantage of every political happening in this country; and like political rats, we try even to spread the communal virus, and even communal conflict between Harijans and others, only for our electoral purposes, and political purposes. We say: "Here, the Harijans are with us; there, the Muslims are with us; and elsewhere the caste Hindus are with us." All these things are done with political motives. If there is any criminal to-day in the country responsible for the communal happenings, it is the political parties as a whole and the political system as a whole. The politicians have created a climate out of which this communal situation has come about.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to sit for five minutes more so that Prof. Guha may be able to finish?

13 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : If we want to deal with communal happenings or caste conflicts the first pre-requisite is this: can we in this House pledge ourselves that we will not view these communal happenings or caste happenings from party standpoint or political standpoint but from the national standpoint? Thereby we create a national emotion all over the country. (Interrupted) If we take this pledge we shall tackle this issue on a national perspective, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to revive the National Integration Council, not in the old way to make it a debating society, but the National Integration Council should be revived and reconstituted and given a new shape and at lower levels, state committees should be formed and district committees should be formed. We should take a pledge that wherever there is a communal issue or there is a caste conflict, members of the National Integration Council will visit that area and no political party will issue a separate statement, no political leader will issue a separate statement; we shall jointly tackle it and we shall jointly recommend a solution to the problem. In this we have to enlist the cooperation of the Press also. We should try and ask the Press Council that no statement issued by a

political party or a political element should be given publicity by TV or radio or newspaper; only statements issued jointly by the National Integration Council, only that should be given publicity.

This is not enough. Certain administrative measures have to be taken. Firstly, the office of I.G. has to be created for each state; it should be strengthened by intelligence cells. In each state sensitive areas have to be mapped out; a list of anti social elements, criminals has to be prepared. The anti social elements, the criminals in those places, whenever there are incidents, they magnify it and take full advantage of it. I also suggest that there should be special courts to try expeditiously communal offenders and caste offenders. I will go a step further; even preventive detention for one or two months in the case of communal or caste offender should be reintroduced for that purpose. I am opposed to collective fine; it is a failure of the government and of the political parties. 80 or 90 per cent of the people are peaceful; by this method you apportion the blame on them; imposition of collective fine is absolutely wrong idea. I am not going into the social and cultural and other aspects. In our country culture, art, music are a unifying factor. When you hear Bismillah-Khan or Bade Ghulam Ali Khan or Vilayat Ali Khan's music, do we think that we are hearing the music of Muslims or when Ravi Shankar plays sitar and we hear that music, do we think that we are hearing the music of a Hindu. In India we have developed such a wonderful cultural synthesis, a wonderful synthesis in art. But we have not applied our mind to the basic issue. I will end by saying only one thing. The minorities commission will not do; the Scheduled Castes commission will not do. Even reservation of seats will not do; reservation is taken advantage of by a few vested interests of the oppressed, suppressed and depressed classes. I have no time to explain it now, but it is necessary for the Government to constitute a Backward Classes Commission which will go into the problems of economic backwardness not of the scheduled castes, not of Harijans, but of the minorities also and also go through the social and other constraints that exist. On the basis of that, a Backward Classes Commission should be immediately constituted. We have talked a lot about the development of backward areas. The earlier Government or this Government can point out that these are the areas where Harijans or backward communities are there. But have they taken up socio-economic development programmes for tackling the basic issues and for their upliftment? We have not taken that.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made the point.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : Yes, I have made the point. I will get some time or reply also. I will again conclude by making an appeal to all the political parties to give up behaving like political vultures or political rats. Only then I will be possible for us to tackle the communal and caste problem in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch till 14.05 hrs.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha resumed after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT COMMUNAL RIOTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members whose substitute motions have been circulated and who desire to move any of them may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the substitute motions that they would like to move. These substitute motions will be treated as moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I rise to participate in the discussion on the motion moved by Shri Samar Guha on a subject which is at once of a very serious import and importance for the whole country.

The first and foremost point that I would like to make is that communal riots have been taking place in our country because of the chauvinist attitude of the majority community, because one thing that has to be remembered is that communal riots can never take place in any community at the instance of a small minority. In the pre-independence period it was said that this was done at the instance of the British who used the divide and rule theory and provoked, but after independence, if the majority community had adopted a correct approach towards the minorities, there need not have been any recurrence of communal violence in this country. In this context, I want to put the blame squarely at the door of those who have been preaching Hindu chauvinism, Hindu racism and equating nationalism with religion.

The first test of Fascism is this chauvinism, racial or religious. Hitler told his people that they belonged to the Aryan race, which was superior to all other people and races in the world, and he inculcated that fanaticism into the minds of the young people of Germany. Similarly, Mussolini also started the Fascist movement in Italy, which in its very meaning shows a political party representing a nationalist reaction against socialism and communism. This is the meaning of the word "Fascism". It was started in 1922 by the people who came to power in Italy, the Fascist Party of Italy, by violent means, and it died only in 1943 with the defeat of Fascism, of Italy and Mussolini. So, the basic characteristic of Fascism is chauvinism, narrow sectarian religious fanaticism, which is inculcated in the minds of the people.

The second characteristic is to create a fanatic cadre of people and to give paramilitary training. If you see, the RSS cult was based on the Hindu *sakhsada* fanaticism inculcated in the minds of the people who were caught young.....

AN. HON. MEMBER : You have been a member of that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have told you before that. That is why I can say with knowledge. It is to catch them young in the name of sport; they come and they are told all those historical stories, entirely loaded in favour of one religion, one community, against other communities, against Gandhi, against Nehru, against everyone and, then, brain-wash them, make them fanatics with blinkers on.

When such a generation is created, what you see is Navmans in Aligarh. It is not that Balasaheb Deoras or Subramaniam Swamy or somebody has to give an order. What has happened in Aligarh is most unfortunate. Do not go by my report. I reproduce here quotations from the report given by an independent body, of Shri Mukundan C. Menon and Shri Sumanta Banerjee who belong to an organisation which is headed by Shri Gobind Mukhoty who, during the Emergency, was a champion of the Janata Party. So, no one can make an allegation that they are biased. What do they say in their report? Just read that and come to your own conclusions.

On the very first page, they say :

'Even after two weeks of the major events we felt that the situation was still tense. This is because the disturbances of October 5, were not an isolated and spontaneous expression of communal hatred among the common people, but because the causes "that led to the riot are still very much there and are likely to be exploited by the vested political interests in the near future".

This was before October 6.

Then, later on they say in the report how the incident happened in Aligarh. They say :

"We found Bhorey's death was not a sequel to the fight over a wrestling competition on September 12 at a Meila five miles away from Aligarh as was reported by the Delhi based national dailies. From talking with across-section of the people in Aligarh, we came to the conclusion that Bhorey's death was a result of inter-gang fight. Let us recapitulate the events of October 3 when Bhorey was stabbed".

Further, they say :

"Our team found from interviewing various sources that communal tensions had been building up at Aligarh for quite sometime over certain issues. One of the main issues was the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) Bill which was before Parliament, and which sought to reiterate the minority character of the institution. In fact, among some of the main figures involved in the communal disturbances of October 5, there are two well-known Hindu academicians....."

I will not name them.

The Report goes on to say :

"A meeting was held in August this year, said to be presided by Mr. Shiv Hari Sangal, another erstwhile Jana Sangh leader, and an important Janata Party member and a lawyer. Speeches were believed to have been delivered at that meeting warning against the passing of the AMU Bill. According to those who attended the meeting, the speakers warned that if the Bill was passed, "Aligarh would be made into another Marathwada".

Then, Sir, here is another :

".....the climax of the communal feelings steadily built up by the erstwhile Jana Sangh member and the present RSS reached its height on October 5".

"This was not a communal riot.... rather a political frenzy with the Aligarh Muslim University as the background."

The Report continues :

"We would now like to throw light on another cause of communal tension that has been building up. From talks with the Muslim inhabitants of Manak Chowk, the worst affected area of Aligarh

during the October 5, riot, we reached the conclusion that the Hindus have been trying to oust the Muslims from the area for quite some time. There are hardly ten or fifteen Muslim houses in the Hindu dominated area of Manak Chowk. According to Mr. Kumar Davendra Pal Singh, Manak Chowk is a strong RSS belt. Mr. Krishna Kumar Navaman's house is also in the same Mohalla. According to the affected Muslim victims in Manak Chowk area, the RSS elements asked them to leave the houses or face serious consequences".

Then, Sir, comes this portion of the Report :

"From various sources our team came to know that those who "snatched" the deadbody consisted of people who were earlier detained by the police but were released under pressure, including gherao, by the erstwhile Jana Sangh and RSS men led by Mr. Krishna Kumar Navaman. We, therefore, found the whole episode relating to the "snatching" of dead body as mysterious, since such an incident could have happened even in their presence of the armed PAC and other senior officials particularly when there were tensions since September 12. Also, it is common knowledge that the body of anyone killed from assault should be subjected to post-mortem. But in this case, nothing of this sort happened and the body was allowed to be "snatched" away.

Then the Report says :

"However the only praise for the PAC which we heard in Aligarh came from the Janata Party President Mr. Krishna Kumar "Navarao". He felt that if the police and the PAC were not there, the situation could have taken a turn for the worse for the Hindus".

That is what Krishna Kumar had to say.

Then, there is an eye-witness account about Manak Chowk :

"We visited several houses in Manak Chowk walked along the narrow lanes and by-lanes and talked to the inhabitants to gather the exact information as to what really happened there on October 5. According to the inhabitants, at least 12 people were killed only in Manak Chowk".

"The first house we visited was House No. 904 in Ward No. 19, two Muslims were killed here, named Liaquat, aged 35, and Mukhtiar aged

[SHRI VASANT SATHE]

43. They were fruit-vendors. We were shown a long spear (about 5') with which they were pierced to death and which was left by the assailants. The room in which they were killed was ransacked. The womenfolk who witnessed the scene are still in a dazed state. The witnesses complained to the public at the Madar Gate Police post which is in charge of this area and situated only a few hundred yards from the scene along with a list of names of the murderers. One of them is Satya, son of Aligarh City Janata Party President Mr. Krishna Kumar "Navaman". (Interruptions) "Satya was seen with a gun supervising the murder. But till today, none of those whose names were given to the police has been arrested. While a few have fled, others are still roaming around the area".

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North-East) : Sir, on a point of order. Rule 352 says that a Member, while speaking, shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. There is a judicial inquiry going on in respect of the Aligarh matter. Therefore, he cannot say anything which may have any reflection on that. I would request you Sir, to prevent him from raising this issue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The very fact that the discussion was allowed.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what to do because the very fact that the discussion has been allowed is bound to bring out certain things which might be pending in the court.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I agree with you that he can use the word 'Aligarh'. There is no objection to that. My point is, how the whole thing happened, who is responsible, etc., he has no right to mention these. He can talk about Aligarh Railway Station and all that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why are you afraid? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sathe, please try to avoid raising matters which may be pending in the court of law.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All right, Sir. I will not name the persons...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You cannot raise any question regarding the facts of Aligarh.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No Commission of Inquiry has been appointed yet. What are you talking? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please continue, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : "In the adjoining house No. 303, the owner Sarvari Begum who was a witness to the scene told the team....."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am sorry, Sir. He is again mentioning...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have asked him to avoid reference to cases which are pending in the court of law. I hope he keeps to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : ".....that the body of one victim who was killed by the spear, was cut into two and flung into the burning pyre. According to her, the RSS elements tried to take possession of the Muslim premises in the locality about two weeks back asking them to vacate the houses or face dire consequences".

Let us see the role of the PAC. This report was made some time back. The report says that the PAC made indiscriminate firing against the people who were particularly residing in the Muslim locality. This is the charge.

I will refer to the report of the Minorities Commission. This is what they have to say. Do not go only by that independent inquiry. This is what is said in the *Indian Express* of today :

"The Minorities Commission has found that the Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) itself was involved in the recent Aligarh riots. It has demanded its immediate removal from the city".

I do not want to read the whole report.

Then there is Mr. Raj Narain's statement also. (Interruptions)

It is stated further in today's *Indian Express* :

"While the Commission has not said anything about the involvement of the RSS, it has pointed out that some members of the local unit of the Janata Party who were associated with the RSS took part in the riots. The role of Mr. K. K. Navman, the local Janata leader, has been particularly mentioned".

This is not the first time. Nowadays I find even Morarji bhai giving a certificate to the RSS that it is only a cultural organisation. (Interruptions) He never called it a communal organisation. There have been

many inquiries. Take the famous Bhiwandi inquiry where Mr. Justice Madan was appointed Commissioner. What has he to say in his report? Page 22:

"The behaviour of a section of Hindu processionists, particularly the R.S.S. and the P.S.P. sections, was calculated to provoke and humiliate the Muslims. Provocative and anti-Muslim slogans were shouted and 'gula' was thrown in such excess that it annoyed even the police-officers and policemen present there."

Again, what were the slogans shouted? He has quoted in the report on page 65. Evidence has established that the following slogans were shouted by the processionists:

- "(1) 'Gali Gali Me Shor Hai, Sub Musalman Chor Hai'."
- (2) "*Rashtriya Utsav Mandal Zindabad*".
- Rashtriya Utsav Mandal is an RSS body.
- (3) "*Jo Hanus Takreyega, Woh Mitti Me Mil Jayega*".
- (4) "*Aala Re Aala Hindu Aala, Gela Re Gela, Landya gela*".
- (5) "*Landi Sare Chor Hai*".
- (6) "*Dr Vyas Zindabad*".

Dr. Vyas is an RSS man

- (7) "*Utas Lungi Bajao Pungi*".
- (8) "*Musalman Murdabad*".
- (9) "*Jana Sangh Zindabad*".

This is not my report. This is Mr. Madan's report.

- (10) "*Sadak Pe Hindu, Gali Me Hindu, Idhar Se Hindu, Udhar Se Hindu*".
- (11) "*Landyana Haklen Lawe*".
- (12) "*Hindu Dharamacha Vijay Aao*" and
- (13) "*Hindu Dharama Ki Jai*".

What else is chauvinism if this is not chauvinism? This is the worst kind of chauvinism and of Hindu Rashtravad. What greater proof you require of those who are giving para military training to the youngmen to make them fanatics in this country? It is these people who are guilty and so long as this cult prevails no minority will be safe, whether Muslims or Christians or anybody. In this Hindu

Rashtravad when you provoke the Chaturvarnasram and when you sing the glory of Chaturvarnasaram, even the Harijans will not be safe.

That is why the first and foremost thing, that is necessary is to evolve a national consensus. All parties do not give any credence and do not harbour these tendencies which are a cancer. Any such tendency of chauvinist cult of narrow fanatic organizations if you tolerate under whatever guise, you are going to have a cancer in the body politic. That is why I say if you want to solve this, there is no use of waxing eloquent about generalities. If you want to uproot communalism from this country, then uproot this cult of chauvinism from the body politic of our nation. This is all I want to submit.

SHRI HARIKESH B. HADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, seriously feels that stringent legislation be framed to check these riots and the persons found taking part in communal riots be awarded to years' rigorous imprisonment." (2)

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, feels that all possible ways and means inclusive of legislation be adopted to root out anti-national elements and encourage national elements for the safety of the democracy in the country." (5)

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having, considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, directs the Government—

- (a) to convene a meeting of the National Integration Council after suitably reconstituting it;
- (b) to constitute a three men judicial body to examine and decide which

[DR. RAMJI SINGH]

organisations are communal posing danger to national integrity and which deserve to be outlawed;

- (c) to strengthen the people's power, peace and amity through Santi Senas as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan on a permanent basis; and
- (d) to publish a White Paper on communal riots in India, their causes and remedies giving in short the views expressed by different judicial probe bodies in the past on communal riots in the country." (6)

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, seriously feels that Government take appropriate and stringent measures to prevent the political leaders from inciting communal feelings to fulfil their political motives." (7)

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, is most distressed to find that in the matter of protection of minorities, the current measures to enforce law and order have proved to be miserably ineffective and that the social structure of Indian people is becoming more communal than being democratic and national and therefore directs the Union Government to bring a suitable legislation to include the protection of minorities in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and also to provide for Special Minority Protection Police force composed of both State Police as well as of Central Reserve Police under the control and command of Home Minister of Union Government, and also further to provide by gradual stages for a Common Civil Code for all the people of India." (8)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of

the country, recalls the spirit of brotherhood amongst all communities experienced during the struggle against the Emergency and while in detention and despite all provocation from authoritarian forces and calls upon the Government to convene a meeting of all representative cultural organisations to devise ways and means to recapture that spirit of brotherhood essential for democracy." (14)

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES
(Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, strongly feels that the Government should urgently evolve the practice of *sub moto* placing before Parliament a statement on any communal disturbance as soon as possible after its occurrence anywhere in the country, impose collective fines on the people of the areas affected, ensure more than adequate minority representation in the police personnel in communal trouble spots, hold officers responsible for law and order accountable for communal disturbances in their areas, while taking immediate steps to give the police forces in the country a proper motivational thrust, forthwith ban all provocative communal activities, emanating from any quarter whatsoever, and periodically call together all religious and cultural groups to foster a spirit of oneness in our land." (16)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the situation arising out of the recent communal riots in different parts of the country, expresses its serious concern on the rising trend and increasing intensity in the communal riots in different parts of the country and the continued insensitivity of the Government thereto, and recommends to Government to take appropriate measures in the matter including among others the creation of such a special anti-riot force at the Centre, and securing of such a restructuring of Provincial Armed Constabularies and law and order machinery in the States, as would have adequate inclusion of Muslims and other minorities." (17)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बहुत तेजी के साथ हैदराबाद से लेकर अलीगढ़ तक हो रहे हैं। यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि जब इस देश का विभाजन ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद करने पर उतारू था उस समय इस देश के लोगों में घृणा का वातावरण उसने उत्पन्न किया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब हमारा देश आजाद हो रहा था उस समय हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में बहुत गम्भीर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए। उन दंगों के कारण हमारे देश में ऐसी शक्तियों को बल मिला जो घृणा और दुर्भावनाओं का वातवरण फैलाती थीं। पिछले अनेक वर्षों में बराबर इस बात की कोशिश होती रही कि साम्प्रदायिक दंग न हों घृणा और दुर्भावनाओं का जो वातावरण बनाया गया है, उसे समाप्त किया जाय, लेकिन यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि आज भी इस तरह की शक्तियाँ हमारे देश में कायम कर रही हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिक विद्वेष और घृणा को फैला रही हैं और साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करा रही हैं।

यह इतिहास के पन्नों में बहुत अधिक नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि उनसे इस माननीय सदन के समस्त सदस्य अवगत हैं, लेकिन एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि आज हमारे विभिन्न वर्गों में ऐसे लोग जो ताकतवार हैं वे ऐसे समाज नरीय लोगों पर अत्याचार करते हैं, जो काइलारिडी या मण्डारिडी किसी भी सम्प्रदायी के अन्दर होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक अवसर लिखत है—

“अलीगढ़, बारीगली, सम्बल और दूसरी जगहों पर होने वाले साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भी ताकतवार और प्रभावशाली लोगों के द्वारा कमजोर तबकों पर किये जा रहे सुविशेषित हमले की एक और विस्तार है।

इन कमजोर तबकों के लोगों पर किये जा वाले हमलों के ज्यादातर मामलों में राज प्रशासन द्वारा अत्याचार करने वालों को मदद करना और उन की हिमायत और समर्थन करना उस की प्रसिद्धी सुरत को उजागर करता है और निष्पक्षता के उस के दावे का परीक्षण करता है।”

आहे। अलीगढ़ का मामला हो या हैदराबाद का मामला हो, हर जगह यह बात देखी गई है। हैदराबाद में क्या हुआ—इस बात को माननीय साठे साहब को याद करना चाहिये। हैदराबाद में एक अल्पसंख्यक परिवार की महिला के सामने उस के पति की हत्या की गई, उस के साथ बलात्कार किया गया—क्या यह शर्मनाक घटना नहीं है ? वहाँ पर कौन सी सरकार कार्य कर रही है—इस का जवाब कौन देगा ? इस तरह की घटना अलीगढ़, हैदराबाद या किसी भी जगह पर होती है, तो इस देश के सब राजनीतिक दल, सब राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारे मुक्त में आज जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, इस के लिये किसी एक को जिम्मेदार बताना हमारे लिये नामुमकिन है, मेरी दृष्टि में हम में से हर एक केम्बर इस के लिये उत्तरदायी है। ऐसे लोग जो घृणा में हारे हुए हैं, जो आज इस बात के लिये परेशान हैं कि किसी भी तरह से सत्ता की कुर्सी पर आ कर बैठ जाय, वे इस तरह की अमानक प्रावनाओं को उभार रहे हैं। . . . (अव्यवधान) . . .

श्री बल्लभ साहू : इन में राज नारायण भी हैं। राज नारायण से पूछो, मधु सिन्घे से पूछो।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, इन ने आज साम्प्रदायिकता को घृणा का एक हथियार बनाया है। जिन लोगों ने साम्प्रदायिकता को घृणा का हथियार बनाने की सज्जि

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

की है, वे सभी लोग इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। किसी एक वर्ग को हम दोषी नहीं ठहराना चाहते, आज हमारे समाज के प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल में, प्रत्येक सांस्कृतिक संगठन में ऐसे लोग घुसे हुए हैं जो देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभारने की कोशिश करते हैं, कभी-कभी ये प्रगतिशीलता का लबादा आड़ लेते हैं और कभी-कभी ऐसा जाहिर करते हैं कि उन से बड़ा इस देश में धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यक्ति कोई नहीं है। लेकिन वास्तविकता ऐसी नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह है कि ऐसे लोग साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को उभार कर देश को विभिन्न टुकड़ों में विभाजित करने का षडयन्त्र करते हैं और आज देश के सामने ऐसा खतरा उपस्थित करना चाहते हैं जिससे समाज के अन्दर एक दूसरे के प्रति नरकर और घृणा के भावना पैदा होती है और राजनीति गुणा और विद्वेष्ट की तरफ मुड़ जाती है। अगर इसी तरह से राजनीति को गुणा और द्वेष की तरफ, ईर्ष्या की तरफ, बदला लेने की भावना की तरफ मोड़े जाने की कोशिश होती रही, तो मैं साफ सन्देहों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश से कभी भी साम्प्रदायिकता खत्म नहीं होगी। क्योंकि साम्प्रदायिक भावना को उखाड़ना भी ऐसे लोगों के लिए एक राजनीतिक हथियार जैसा बन कर रह गया है।

मान्यवर, जो राज्य सरकारें आज ऐसे दंगों को रोकने में सक्षम नहीं हैं उन राज्य सरकारों की ओर भी केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इस बात को मैं बड़े ध्रुव के साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से लोगों के विचार समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से हमारे सामने आये हैं। कुछ लोगों का तो यहाँ तक कहना है कि जिन राज्यों में इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं और जिन राज्यों की सरकारें इन्हें रोक नहीं सकती हैं, उन राज्यों में बहोत के पासक लोग सरकार बनाने के काबिल नहीं हैं।

मान्यवर, जब मैं बनारस विश्वविद्यालय का छात्र था, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री जी के, जो कि उस समय उपप्रधानमंत्री थे, मुझे वे शब्द याद हैं जो कि उन्होंने बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषा के सवाल पर कहे थे। (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (बाराणसी) :
मन्त्रालय लाना तो इन का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जब वे उपप्रधान मंत्री थे—साफ तरीके से कहा था कि जो सरकार इस प्रकार के विवादों को नहीं रोक सकती है, वह राज्य करने के काबिल नहीं है। आज भी ऐसे लोगों को जो कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कराते हैं, जो कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे रोक नहीं पाते हैं, उसी भाषा में समझाना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, अभी माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हम ने आज ही प्रकाश में पढ़ी। उस में साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि पी. ए. सी. के लोग इन दंगों में इन्वोल्व थे। अगर यह बात सच है तो मान्यवर बहुत ही कुछ और मन की बात है। इसलिए सरकार के लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि खास तौर पर ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ पर कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, वहाँ पर ऐसी पुलिस फोर्स भेजी जाए जिस में माइनोरिटी के लोग भी हों। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करवाना बहुत कठिन काम होगा। माइनोरिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं के भी नाम हैं। उसको सरकार को धीरतापूर्वक लेना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, सब से बड़ी बात इस रिपोर्ट में यह कही गयी है कि जिसका जो प्रभाव है, वह

उस ने अकर्मण्यता से काम लिया। हम ने भी बहुत से लोगों से ऐसी बातें सुनी हैं कि आज तक वहाँ से, वहाँ का जो कमिश्नर था, उसका ट्रांसफर नहीं किया गया। इसमें हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि जो व्यक्ति इस काम में इन्वाल्व रहा हो उस को वहाँ से हटाना होगा। भले ही इन्कवायरी बँठी हुई है और उस की रिपोर्ट बाद में आयेगी लेकिन ऐसे अधिकारियों को जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको वहाँ से हटाना आवश्यक है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि जो इस प्रकार के दंगों को रोक नहीं सकते हैं, जो पहले से इस बात का अन्दाजा लगा कर सुरक्षा की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं, ऐसे अधिकारियों को न केवल निलम्बित या ट्रांसफर किया जाए, बल्कि उनका अन्तिम इलाज यह भी होना चाहिए कि ऐसे लोगों को नौकरियों से बर्खास्त कर के जेल में रखना चाहिए। क्योंकि ऐसे लोग शासन चलाने के लिए नहीं हैं। ऐसे लोग सरकारों को बदनाम करते हैं। हमेशा ही ऐसे अफसर सरकारों को बदनाम करते आये हैं। इस बात का पूरा अन्दाजा हमारे साठे साहब को भी होगा कि किस प्रकार से ऐसे अफसरों ने सरकारों को बदनाम किया है और वे आज भी सरकार को बदनाम करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं। इन के खिलाफ सख्ती से निपटने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हिन्दु, मुसलमान दोनों तरह के अफसर रखे जाने चाहिए। यह सुझाव स्वागत करने योग्य है और सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में जिन परिवारों का नुकसान हुआ, जिन परिवारों के लोग मारे गये, जिन की हुकानें लूटी गयीं, घर जलाये गये, ऐसे लोगों को एडिक्वेट असाऊन्ट में कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस के लिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे।

मान्यवर, जिस समय ये दंगे शुरू हुए थे, पांच अक्टूबर को रिलीफ वर्क के लिए अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को कर्पू पासिज दिये गये थे और उन्होंने बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य किया था और इस के लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। ऐसे छात्रों की जतनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए वह थोड़ा है। लेकिन 6 नवम्बर को जब ये दंगे हुए तब जिला प्रशासन ने उन छात्रों को जिन्होंने सराहनीय कार्य किया था, कर्पू पाम देना अस्वीकार कर दिया। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है; जिला म.प्रदायिक सद्भाव की भावना उत्पन्न करना चाहते थे, साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव का वातावरण बनाना चाहते थे ऐसे लोगों को भी पास देने की तरफ जिला प्रशासन ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस बात की पूरी जांच करनी चाहिए और जो अधिकारी इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उनको दण्डित किया जाना चाहिए।

अल्पसंख्यक हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रमुख एवं अविभाज्य अंग हैं और उनके ऊपर होने वाला किसी भी प्रकार का अत्याचार सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो लोग भी इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में भाग लेते हैं उनको कम से कम दस बरस की कड़ी सजा देने की और जेल में रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन भी करना चाहिये। जो अधिकारी इनके लिए जिम्मेदार पाए जाएं या दोषी पाए जाएं उन्हें नौकरी से निकाला जाए और उन्हें भी जेल में रखा जाए।

जिन जगहों पर इस तरह के दंगे होते हैं वहाँ पर सामूहिक जुमाने किए जाने की प्रक्रिया लागू की जानी चाहिये। प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस में अल्पसंख्यकों की काफी संख्या में भरती की जानी चाहिये ताकि इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक दंगे जहाँ कहीं पर भी हो रहे हों वहाँ पर इसकी रोक को भेजा जा सके और अशांति से निपटा जा सके।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

हारे हुए राजनीतिक दल जो इस समय धराजकता फैलाने के उद्देश्य से साम्प्रदायिक दंगे करा रहे हैं उन पर सरकार को कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि वे इसमें किसी भी प्रकार से भाग न लेने पाएं।

साथ ही एकता समितियों का गठन किया जाना भी आवश्यक है जिस में सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लोग हों, सभी सांस्कृतिक संगठनों के लोग हों ताकि समाज में सद्भावना और भाईचारे का वातावरण बनाया जा सके।

साम्प्रदायिक एकता के लिए जो लोग कार्य करते हैं ऐसे लोगों को पुरस्कृत किए जाने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस विषय पर बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करे और देखे कि आने वाले समय में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे न हों, देश में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना का वातावरण बने, एकता का वातावरण बने, सद्भाव और शान्ति का वातावरण बने। इन सब की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को तो लेनी ही चाहिये साथ ही साथ हमें एक दूसरे पर आश्रय लगाने से बचना चाहिये। ऐसा करके इस बुराई को समाज से दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस में सभी राजनीतिक दल अपनी सुनियोजित एवं सुसंगठित भूमिका अदा करें जिससे साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को हमेशा के लिये समाप्त किया जा सके

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
(Satara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am participating in this Debate, which is a very important Debate from the national point of view.

Sir, for the last few weeks or for a few months, I would say, the country is full of an atmosphere of conflict and confrontation between the different sections of the community, sometimes in the name of caste and sometimes these communal troubles. And I think, it is a very good thing that we have decided to discuss this question on the floor of the House.

Prof. Samar Guha in the beginning said that this question needs to be looked into from a national perspective. I don't think anybody would dispute that point. But

discussing a question in national perspective does not mean to make it quite academic the results of which ultimately will lead to no conclusion. We are today provoked to discuss this question because of what happened in Aligarh. Therefore, Aligarh becomes very important and symbolic.

The sense of insecurity in the mind of minority of this country is the greatest disease that a democratic society can face. I would therefore feel that what has happened in Aligarh is something very serious. I know it has not only happened in Aligarh, because, that also has happened in Kanpur, Lucknow, Sambhal and many other places, and in Hyderabad also. I don't say that it has only happened in U.P. It happened in different times, at different places.

We have a long history of communal troubles in this country. At one time we used to say that there is a communal triangle, Hindu communalism, Muslim communalism and British imperialism this was a triangle responsible for these types of communal troubles in the past. At the present moment there is no British Imperialism to be blamed or to be made a scapegoat of, But this problem is continuing. And if at all we want to meet this challenge or this problem seriously. I think, we will have to sit across and seriously think about what is responsible for it.

The root cause for it is the communal politics in this country. It is no use running away from this fact. There is a certain communal politics. That communal politics has taken the place of British Imperialism now. The ignorant people on one side, are the Hindu section, and the ignorant people on the other side are the Muslim people and this communal politics is trying to take advantage of it and is creating a position of the situation which is ultimately leading to the killings of many people. The details of this Mr. Sathie, in his speech, has explained, show how terrible a thing it can be. We have always found that this communal trouble starts from a very small paltry incident. In case of Aligarh, it is very strange and rather shameful that the trouble in Aligarh did not take place only once but it took place twice in two phases—once in October and then again in November. And administration of a State Government, kindly excuse me I am not saying it because it is Janata Government. But if there is a State Administration which cannot stop communal trouble communal fights, communal conflicts in one phase and which has the capacity of allowing it to happen in the second phase again deserves to be pushed out and kicked out of power. I should say it is a shameful incident.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Hyderabad?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If it is in Hyderabad, if it is in Bombay, if it is in any other place, I won't make any exception. Let us take the case of Aligarh, which is responsible mainly for the present discussion. (interruptions) If at all we had discussed about Hyderabad, I would have said the same thing. (interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have a point of order. Just now our friend, Mr. Chavan, has said that we are discussing the situation in Aligarh. We are discussing the communal situation throughout the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I referred to your speech and I said that it was good to consider the question in national perspective. But at the same time you cannot make it merely an academic and thin issue. We have to take certain concrete measures and Aligarh is a symbol of what is happening in the whole country.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The discussion is based on that point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is no use running away from the fact. What has happened in Aligarh? So, it is always said that the trouble starts from a small paltry incident. May be you could have avoided that paltry incident, but when a paltry incident develops into some sort of an explosive situation, it is not that paltry incident that is responsible for this trouble, but it is the atmosphere which is created before that paltry incident which is ultimately responsible for this and that is what was responsible for Aligarh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): As the root-cause....

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: And the root cause is the communal politics and I endorse what Mr. Sathe has said that R.S.S. has to take its share of the responsibility.... (interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): We know him for 30 years.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You know me and I also equally know you. We know each other. (interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is the price which the Congress has paid.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Swamy, both Mr. Chavan and Mr. Mhalgi know each other. Let him continue.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If we merely give compliments to each other, what is the use of it. If at all you want to find a solution to the problem for communal trouble in India, you will have to find an answer and solution to the problem of communal politics and the politics of Hindu Rashtrawad is the root-cause of the whole trouble which must be accepted honestly and bravely. Sir, the administration has to take the major responsibility in this matter.

There are three aspects of the communal problem; the administrative problem, the political problem and the socio-economic problem. The socio-economic problems also have their own place in these communal troubles. In this, I would invite your attention to the administrative aspect. The best way and the best time to stop communal trouble is to stop it before it starts. It is very difficult to stop communal trouble when it once starts. The only right time when you can stop it is before it starts. You can stop it only if the administration has a better organisation of intelligence.... (interruptions). What happened in Aligarh. There was only one incident. A procession took place in which certain provocative slogans were raised certainly it has contributed to that, but there was a hostility gradually being built between the Hindus and Muslims, in the minds of Hindu youngmen and in the minds of Muslim youngmen, but what we find is that in Aligarh, it is the Muslims who have become the entire target of the trouble. The intelligence is, therefore very important. Many Commissions have been appointed in the past. We are not dealing with this problem for the first time; we have appointed many Commissions and they have in detail dealt with the different aspects of this problem and they have also mentioned about the question of intelligence. What type of intelligence have we got? The only intelligence that we get is that after the incident has taken place, many people rush there and make their own reports. We have by now got history of every town and every State. Normally, Hindu-Muslim riots take place in areas of urban conglomerations. These take place very rarely in the rural areas; sometimes, they do take place, I think, taking the history of the last thirty, fifty or eighty years, we have got the history of most the important towns where the communal trouble takes place. Has the State ad-

[Rhri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

ministration at any time considered this aspect when they post somebody as Deputy Commissioner or Collector or Commissioner of a particular area, whether he will be competent to take care of that area?

PROF. SAMAR GUHA : I have suggested a special Inspector General of Police (interruptions).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would say that the most important person in the police investigation and intelligence in these matters is not the I. G., but the head constable; he is more important because he sits in the police station and he knows who is what and knows what anti-social element is there. Sometimes, unfortunately, they are hand in gloves with them.... (interruptions).

We are a democratic country and they are bound to be. Governments of different parties in different States and we have to accept this reality, but we must accept one point that when a communal riot is about to start or has started, no political person or persons who hold office must take any partisan attitude. Unfortunately, in the case of Aligarh, we have found that even the Ministers have taken a partisan attitude. This has to be stopped.

There is another aspect also. It has also a certain socio-economic aspect. It is a question of recruiting the people from minority communities in the law enforcement services.... (interruptions). In the law of enforcement services, in the cadre of sub-inspectors, in the cadre of I.P.S. and even in the constabulary, which is much more important, you can recruit more people from the minority communities. The question of unemployment will also be solved. And there will be some sort of an assurance to the people of the minority communities. As I told you there is a political aspect of it. There is a socio-economic aspect. Poverty is being exploited by the veterans on both sides, and the leaders, to further exploit the position for political purposes. The common masses are being exploited—who unnecessarily fight and kill each other.

25 hrs.

I am very glad indeed that the Prime Minister has called a meeting of the leaders of the parties and groups some time next week, on 17th or so. He has invited us; and certainly we will try again to put forth our detailed view in the matter. I do not want to attribute

any motives to any particular person or Minister. Really speaking, as far as communal troubles and problems are concerned, no aspect of question has remained undiscussed threadbare. Everything has been discussed, not once or twice, but may be even a hundred times. But there has been no follow-up.

Sometimes we took it when we were there. We have certainly taken some firm action. The main point that I am trying to make is that we will have to take the matter very seriously. It is not merely a question of Hindus and Muslims, or of a minority struggle. There are also Scheduled caste problems and other caste struggles. Let us not add to the burning problems—problems from which we are suffering by adding to them another new dimension—for nothing. If we want to discuss this matter completely, forgetting our party affiliations in this matter, and reach the basic issues, it is good, but there is one issue, unless we are prepared to face it boldly and courageously—I mean the question of communal politics and communal organisations—the question of this communal trouble will not be solved by a hundred discussions like this. I would, therefore, like to make an appeal to those in power, because they matter to-day. They must make up their mind, and if they want to do it, I will say that we will certainly cooperate with them as far as possible, in this particular matter.

श्री रशीब मसू (सहारनपुर) :
मोहतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, प्राज साठे साहब की तकरीर सुन कर यह महसूस होता था कि वह मुसलमानों के बहुत ज्यादा हमबर्द हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में झकझोर है कि उनकी पूरी तकरीर से यह नहीं मालूम हो सका है कि उनकी यह बात कब मालूम हुई है कि प्रारं. एम० एम० हिन्दुस्तान में क़सादात के लिए जिम्मेदार है। अगर उन्होंने रात को क्वाब में यह देखा है, तो वह माफ़ी के लायक है, उन्हें माफ़ कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर वह पिछले ग्यारह साल से जानते हैं कि प्रारं. एम० एम० क़सादात कराता था—जबकि पिछले ग्यारह सालों में 2900 कम्यूनल क़सादात हुए हैं—तो मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे मुसलमानों को क्यों सीद्दत और प्रोटेक्शन दी, जो मुसलमानों के क़ाफ़ि

के लिए एक लफ्फ भी नहीं बोल सकें। अब उन की हुकूमत नहीं है, इसलिए वह कहते हैं कि धार० एस० एस० जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन पिछले तीस साल में उन की हुकूमत ने धार० एस० एस० के खिलाफ एकान क्यो नहीं लिया? आज वह बड़े जोर-शोर से चिल्ला रहे हैं। लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने मुसलमानों की ज़बानें बंद कर दी थीं। (अबबचान) आज मुसलमान अपने हुकू के लिए आवाज उठा सकता है। लेकिन इधर के अपने भाइयों के लिए भी मेरे पास हमदर्दी के झलकाव नहीं हैं, क्योंकि मैं धार० एस० एस० को इस डब्लाम से बरी नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं इन फ़सादात के पीछे धार० एस० एस० और इन्दिरा कांग्रेस, इन दोनों, की मिली-भगत समझता हूँ। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। मैं आंकड़े दूंगा कि ये फ़सादात खाली धार० एस० एस० के कराये हुए नहीं हैं, बल्कि उसके साथ इन्दिरा कांग्रेस भी जिम्मेदार है।

साठे साहब ने फ़रमाया कि धार० एस० एस० ने इसलिए रायट्स करबाये कि धलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के एक्ट को बदला न जाये। सवाल यह है कि किस एक्ट से धार० एस० एस० को इतनी मुहब्बत हो सकती है, वह एक्ट किसका लाया हुआ है? उस वक्त धार० एस० एस० या जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत नहीं थी उस वक्त तो कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी। उस वक्त आप बामोश क्यो रहे? जिस एक्ट से हमारे धार० एस० एस० को हमदर्दी हो सकती है, जिस एक्ट से मुसलमानों के दुश्मनों को हमदर्दी हो सकती है आप के झलकाव में, उस एक्ट को क्यो पेश किया? आप ने क्यो ऐसा किया? क्या आप नहीं जानते थे कि मुसलमानों को धलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी धनीज है? क्या आप को उस वक्त यह पता नहीं था कि मुसलमान धलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को अपने खून से प्यारा समझते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान, अगर धलीगढ़

के ऊपर जरब आएगी तो अपनी जान पर खेल जायेगा। क्या उस वक्त आप यह नहीं जानते थे? अगर जानते थे तो कितने लोग थे आप में जिन के अन्दर यह हिम्मत हुई कि यहां पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर खड़े हो कर उस वक्त बोलते कि नहीं, मिसेज इंदिरा गांधी, आप इस एक्ट को यहां नहीं ला सकतीं जिस से मुसलमानों के जजबात का खून होता है? ... (अबबचान) ... यह इसलिए नहीं दिखाई दिया इन को कि उस वक्त कांग्रेस हुकूमत में थी और कांग्रेस डेमोक्रेसी नहीं थी, डिक्टेटरलिज थी। वह जानते थे कि जबान किस तरह से बन्द की जा सकती है? आज जनता पार्टी के हम इस बात के लिए कम से कम मसकूर हैं कि हम खुल कर कह तो सकते हैं। जिस मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की सीट के पाये मुसलमानों के खून के ऊपर रखे हों उस मेम्बरी को हम पसंद नहीं करेंगे। कोई मुसलमान उस मेम्बरी को पसंद नहीं करेगा जिस के पाये मुसलमानों के खून के ऊपर रखे हुए हों। आज हम अपने उन बजोरो से भी कहते हैं कि उन को भी इस तरह का रख अपनाना चाहिए, अगर जायज बात है तो उस के लिए उन को लड़ना चाहिए। वह क्यो बामोश रहते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी है और डेमोक्रेसी में हर एक आदमी को हक है कि वह अपने हुकू के लिए खड़े। यह नहीं कि मैं कोई मुसलमानों की हमदर्दी कर रहा हूँ। नहीं, मुसलमानों की हमदर्दी मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि जुल्म चाहे मराठवाड़ा में हो, चाहे हैदराबाद में हो, चाहे धलीगढ़ में, जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना हमेशा इंसानियत का कर्ज है और मैं यही चाहता हूँ कि हर मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट या एम० एल० ए० अगर मुसलमान है और उस की कांस्टीट्यूएंस में एक हिन्दू भी ऐसा मिल जाता है जो यह कहे कि इस मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने मेरे साथ जबाबदारी की है और मुसलमान का साथ

[श्री रबींद्र मल्ल]

विषय है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट रहने का हक नहीं है। इसी तरह वे एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट जो हिन्दू है, उसकी उसकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में एक मुसलमान भी ऐसा मिल जाता है जो यह कहता है कि इस मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने मेरे साथ ज्यादती की है क्योंकि मैं मुसलमान हूँ और उस ने हिन्दू का साथ दिया है तो उस को मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट बने रहने का हक नहीं है। लेकिन यह आप का क्या तरीका है कि आप के 11 सत्र में 2900 राइट हुए, है तब आप की जमान नहीं खुली और आज आप की जमान खुल गई ?

इसके जवाब का कौन ज़िम्मेदार है इस के लिए वह मैं विचारऊंगा, मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, अलीगढ़ के बारे में फोटो भी हैं। लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर पूछना चाहता हूँ अपने इन ज़िम्मेदार भाइयों से जिन के हाथों में हुकूमत है। आप आर० एस० एस० की शाखाएँ होती हैं जहाँ बल्लम, लाठी और चाकू चलाना सिखाया जाता है। बल्लम, लाठी चाकू से कोई बाहर के हमलावर का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। बाकिर यह किस के लिए सिखाये जाते हैं ? यह उन सपूतों का खून बहाने के लिए सिखाये जाते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं और अगर इस को नहीं रोका गया तो आप यकीन रखिए कि कल मैं मुस्लिम राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की बुनियाद रखने का रखा हूँ और मैं उस में किसी के तौर पर छुरी बल्लम लाठी चलाना सिखाऊँगा। हरिजन अपनी एक ऐसी आर्गेनाइजेशन की बुनियाद रखेंगे जो उन को छुरी, लाठी बल्लम चलाना सिखाए। सिख अपनी एक आर्गेनाइजेशन की बुनियाद रखेंगे जिस में उन को छुरी, लाठी, चाकू चलाना सिखायेंगे। दूसरी जगहों रखेंगी। तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सिविल वार के लिए एक बहुत अच्छी फिजा तैयार हो जायेगी। इस हिन्दुस्तान को अगर सबाह नहीं करना है तो आप को सोचना पड़ेगा और इस किस की हरकतों के अगर

पाबन्दी लगानी पड़ेगी। बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि 70 करोड़ की आबादी का मुल्क और इस के अन्दर हम कोई भी एक टीम ऐसी नहीं पैदा कर सके किसी भी खेल के अन्दर जो पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर मुकाबिला और नाम पैदा कर सके। अगर यह बल्लम उन को लाठी बल्लम न सिखा कर के खेल सिखाने में लगाया जाये तो ज्यादा बेहतर हो सकता है।

मेरी दरखास्त है कि यह आप लोगों के लिए कोई खुश होने का मौका नहीं है। अगर आप यह सोचें कि मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आर० एस० एस० के साथ इंदिरा कांग्रेस भी ज़िम्मेदार है तो यह आप के लिए खुशी का मौका है तो यह आप के लिए खुशी का मौका नहीं है बल्कि सोचने का मौका है। आप को एक चांस मिल रहा है इस बारे में सोचें और देखें। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आर० एस० एस० या कोई भी दूसरी जाति हो, कोई सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन हो उससे हमें कोई खिद नहीं है, है, बल्कि हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन जरूर होनी चाहिए, हर कम्युनिटी की होनी चाहिए लेकिन इसलिए नहीं होनी चाहिए कि वह नफरत फैलाए बल्कि इसलिए कि वह मुहम्बत फैलाए हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई भाई भाई की तरह रहें, इस के लिए होनी चाहिए न कि वह हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद या दूसरे वाद के नारे दें।

जो सब से अफसोसनाक पहलू है अलीगढ़ का वह पहलू यह है कि आर० एस० एस० की मेरे पास एक लिस्ट है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं आर० एस० एस० इस में इस्लाम नहीं है उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप यह धम्मीय रखते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० कोई कम्युनिस्ट रेजिमेन पैदा कर देगा इस के लिए वह क्या आप वह उम्मीद रखते हैं कि वह अपने मेम्बरों की यह हुकम से कम

कि जायो मुम कले प्राय करो? धार० एस० एस० का हाथ इसमें है या नहीं यह हम इस बात से देखेंगे कि उसके जेम्सर्स जो हैं वह इन रायट्स के अन्तर इन्वाल्ड हैं या नहीं। मैं आपके सामने एक लिस्ट पेश कर रहा हूँ, 51 आदमियों के खिलाफ एक० आई० धार० दाखिल हुई है, इत्फाक की बात है या डेलिबरेट बात है, इसमें से 41 आदमी धार० एस० एस० से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हैं..... (अव्यवधान)..... आप देख लें धीर बतायें, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपके लोग, धार० एस० एस० के लोग नहीं थे तो आपने क्यों उन लोगों की मज्जमत नहीं की? आपको उन लोगों की मज्जमत करनी चाहिए थी धीर कहना या कि उन लोगों का धार० एस० एस० से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, वे लोग इंडिबी-जुप्रल कंपैसिटी में इस काम में लगे होंगे। आप कहते हैं कि हम उनको कंटेन करते हैं धीर उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। (अव्यवधान) इससे पूरे मुल्क को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। आईनेन्स फॅक्टरी के बने हुए बम इस्तेमाल किए गए हैं, मैं आपको फोटो दिखाना चाहता हूँ। यह फोटो है, आप लोग देखें, यह बे मकानात हैं जिनकी एक बम गिरने से छत की छत उड़ गई। अगर पहले से तैयारी नहीं थी तो बम कहां से आ गए, कहां से एक्स-प्लोजन हुआ?

इसके अलावा मैं एक चीज धीर दिखाता हूँ। एक साहब हैं जिनका नाम मैं नहीं पूछ सका क्योंकि मामला सब-जुडिस है। उन्होंने एक छुट्टी की दरखास्त दी जिसमें लिखा कि मैं एक काम में फुजैरा जा रहा हूँ लिहाजा मुझे 4-5 अक्टूबर की छुट्टी दे दी जाये। अलीगढ़ से फुजैरा जाने जाने के लिए कम से कम तीन दिन चाहिए। यह बात किसी की अम्न में नहीं आ सकती कि इस काम के लिए यह दो दिन की छुट्टी से। यह छुट्टी क्यों ली गई? मैं आपको आगे बताना चाहता हूँ कि फिर जबपुर से 5 तारीख की एक तार आ जाता है छुट्टी एंस्टैंड

कराने के लिए धीर कहा जाता है कि मेरी 6 और 7 की छुट्टी एंस्टैंड कर दी जाये।

यही नहीं, इसके अलावा एक धीर अलीगढ़ बात आपको बताता हूँ। आपने बहुत सी दरखास्तें देखी होंगी, बहुत से मामलात देखे होंगे लेकिन ऐसी कोई भी छुट्टी की दरखास्त नहीं देखी होगी जिसमें प्रीबिक्स छुट्टी का एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया गया हो कि मैंने छुट्टी इसलिए ली थी। एक दरखास्त बही साहब 14 अक्टूबर को बेटे हैं जिसमें कहते हैं कि 16 से 31 तक की छुट्टी दे दी जाये, मैं पहले ही छुट्टी से चुका हूँ— मैं उसको पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :

"I have been at Jaipur on leave for 5th and 6th October as per my application and on 7th and 8th October as per my telegram."

देखने की बात यह है कि वे गए ही नहीं, वे अलीगढ़ में ही थे (अव्यवधान) मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि उनकी जो दरखास्त है उसकी मेरे पास फोटोस्टेट कापी है। चूंकि वे गए नहीं इसलिए उनको याद नहीं रहा। टेलीग्राम 5 अक्टूबर का है। 16 अक्टूबर को दरखास्त बेटे हैं जिसमें एक्सप्लेनेशन बेटे हैं 5-6-7 तारीख की छुट्टी का। आप सभी चीजें पढ़े लिखे हैं आपको दफ्तर का तजुर्बा है, आप मुझे बतायें क्या आपने कभी कोई ऐसी एप्लीकेशन देखी है जिसमें अपनी प्रीबिक्स छुट्टी का एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया गया हो? तो यह सब प्रीप्लान था। यह सब धार० एस० एस० के बकैर है—इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। फिर आप कैसे कहते हैं कि धार० एस० एस० शामिल नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ इस बात को छिपाने से कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा। अगर उसका कोई आवधी शामिल होता है तो उसकी कंटेन नहीं करने से जनता पाठी को फायदा पहुंचेगा। आज तक धार० एस० एस० हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों से नफरत

[श्री रशीद प्रहमद]

करती है लेकिन भाज. तकभार. एस. एस. की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वह कहती कि उसके पोलिटिकल विंग, अनुसंध को मुसलमानों के वोट की जरूरत नहीं है। प्राप 1971 की बात को याद कीजिए, पटना में मिस. इन्दिरा गांधी ने तकरीर की थी और उन्होंने यह बात कही कि मुझे मुसलमानों के वोट की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा नेहरू गांधी (चिक-मनलूर) : यह बिल्कुल झूठ है, माफ कीजिएगा। (अवधान)

श्री रशीद मलूब : जिस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट रायट्स होते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि ला एंड घाईर मेनटेन करने के लिए प्राम्प्ट ऐक्शन लिया गया लेकिन उसको क्या कहेंगे जब लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन देने के बजाये गोली दी जाती है। 22 अक्टूबर को भूरा की लाश लेकर लोग चले। प्राप याद रखिए कि वह कांग्रेस (भाई) का मेम्बर था। भूरा की लाश को पुलिस से छीन लिया गया, यह बात कही जाती है। वहां पर एस. पी. बी. एस. पी. और ए. डी. एम. मौजूद थे और उनकी मौजूदगी में लाश छीन ली गई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इतना बड़ा जुर्म करने के बावजूद भी उनके ऊपर पी. ए. सी. की गोली नहीं चली। एक डब्बा भी पी. ए. सी. का नहीं पड़ा, उनको घाम छूट दे दी गई। वे लाश उठा कर, बजाय इसके भूरे के घर जाते-या समयलात भूमि जाते, बही नहीं गये, जहाँ मुसलमानों की सबसे बड़ी आबादी थी वहाँ से जा कर जवाजे को खूब दिया और कहा—“खून तब बदला खून।” इतना ही नहीं हुआ, उसके बाद वहाँ पर लूटना शुरू कर दिया। वहाँ कुछ मुसलमान इकट्ठे हुए तो पी. ए. सी. ने गोली चला दी। 300 ए. डी. की गोली उन बदमाशों पर नहीं चलती है, मुसलमानों पर चलती है—कारण बतलाइये, इस तरह से क्या इन्साफ

मिलेगा, कौनसी सरकार इन्साफ देगी। अगर यही हासल रही तो जनता पार्टी भी नहीं रहेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राप इस को समझने की कोशिश करें...

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल सही है।

श्री रशीद मलूब : प्राप भी इनसे ज्यादा बेहतर नहीं हैं—यह खुशी का मामला नहीं है, जो सच्चाई है उसे कहा जायगा। मैं दोनों को कह रहा हूँ—कांग्रेस (भाई) और हमारी पार्टी—यह मुल्क दोनों का मिला-जुला मुल्क है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था—भार. एस. एस. की बकिंग में कोई भी डेमोक्रेटिक आदमी काम नहीं कर सकता है, उसमें डिफेंटर ही काम कर सकता है, और डिफेंटर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में कौन है—सब जानते हैं। इसीलिये भार. एस. एस. का उनके साथ हाथ मिला हुआ है।

प्राप देखें—मकानात के मकानात छलनी हो गये हैं। सराय काबा में दो मुसलमान गुम्बे दिल्ली से ले जाये जाते हैं। कौन ले जाता है ? इसकी एन्कवायरी की जरूरत है। मैं कहता हूँ यह हमारे कांग्रेस के भाइयों की साजिश थी, लेकिन छोड़िये इस बात को, यह बात एन्कवायरी चाहती है। लेकिन उनको ले जाया जाता है, उस जगह जहाँ प्राण लग रही है—क्यों गये थे वहाँ पर—वे लोग, जहाँ प्राण लगी हुई थी ? उस प्राण से लोग तिकन कर भागना चाहते हैं, जब मुसलमानों को भार. एस. एस. के क्रीम

कावेस (घाई) के लोग, पी० ए० सी० के लोग मारते हैं, एक आदमी इधर भागता है, एक आदमी उधर भागता है—यह हालत वहाँ पर पैदा की गई। वहाँ पर टण्डब साहब बिराजमान थे, यह कौनसी ग्रहम शक्तियत है, कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप सब जानते हैं। उनको कहने के साबजूद भी, कि करफ्यू न उठाया जाय, वह हुकम देते हैं कि करफ्यू उठा दिया जाय। करफ्यू उठा दिया जाता है वहाँ दोबारा रायट्स हो जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) आप के दोरे-हुकूमत में भी—11 सालों के दौरान 2900 फिसादात हुए हैं, उनका नाम भी इतने थोड़े वक्त में नहीं लिया जा सकता है।

जानबेबाला, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उस दौरान सारे काम खराब हुए, कुछ अच्छी बातें भी उस दौरान हुई हैं। हमारा प्रेस, हमारे लीडरान उन अच्छी बातों को उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे बातें उनको फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकती हैं। लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि वहाँ पर हिन्दुओं की हिफाजत मुसलमानों ने की है और मुसलमानों की हिफाजत हिन्दुओं ने की है। बाकायदा अटैक को हिन्दू सिखों ने रोका है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ—सराय हकीम पर बाकायदा मुनज्जम अटैक किया गया, मुसलमान मर्द वहाँ पर मौजूद नहीं थे, क्योंकि वहाँ कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ था। सिर्फ़ औरतें वहाँ पर मौजूद थीं। यह स्टोरी मुझे एक औरत ने बतलाई है—जिसको हिन्दुओं ने बचाया था। उन्होंने हवा में फायर किया और कहा—भगर तुम आगे बढ़ोगे तो हमारे पास बहुत एम्प्लीशन है, जब तक यह हमारे पास है इसको चलाते रहेंगे, भगर यह खत्म हो गया तो जान दे देंगे, लेकिन तुमको इन पर हाथ नहीं लगाने देंगे। वह लोग चले गये, लेकिन एक बजे फिर घाते हैं, औरतें बर जाती हैं, वे कहते हैं—बरो नहीं, हम तुम्हारे चाई हैं, किसी को भी तुम्हें हाथ नहीं लगाने देंगे।

वे लोग धमकी दे कर चले जाते हैं—भगर तुम लोगों ने कल भी यही किया, तो कल तुम को देख लेंगे। उनमें से ज्यादातर लोग वे थे, जिनको रिपोर्ट दर्ज थी, जो आर० एस० एस० के लोग थे।

श्री बसंत साठे : ठीक है, अब बजाइये ताली (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूब : यूनीवर्सिटी, सिविल लाइन खामोश थी, वहाँ कोई शगडा नहीं था। लिहाजा आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने कोशिश की कि वहाँ के हालात को भी गंदा कर दिया जाय। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपके सामने बताता हूँ कि बनवारी लाल साहब गिरफ्तार हुए। उनके पास से 1200 कारतूस और बन्दूकें निकलीं। कहां से आयीं ये चीजें उनके पास? इसके अलावा सबसे बड़ी बात मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि आर्डिनेंस फेक्ट्री के बम वहाँ आये। वे कहां से आये। इन बम्बूस पर के० एस० एफ० लिखा हुआ है। इनकी तस्वीरें मेरे पास हैं। कहां से आये ये। वह मैं सब को दिखा सकता हूँ।

यही नहीं, जरा यह देखिये कि कितना नंगा नाच वहाँ नाचा गया है। इसके लिए हम सबको शर्म आनी चाहिए। किस कदर कम उम्र के जवान लोगों को जिनको देख कर यह प्रहसास होता है कि काब में भी ऐसा ही जवान होता, ऐसी ही मेरी सेहत होती, जला कर राख कर दिया गया। यह सब आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने किया। (व्यवधान) मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आर० एस० एस० की तरह का तन्जीब भगर मुल्क की हर कम्युनिटी के लोग बना लें, मुसलमान बना लें, हरिजन बन लें, सिख बना लें, ईसाई बना लें तो यह मुल्क तबाह हो जाए। भगर ऐसा हो गया तो इस मुल्क की तबाही आप पर होगी। भगर आपको

■ [श्री रसीद मसूद]

मुल्क को बचाना है तो आपको इन सब बातों को रोकना होगा। यह एक तरीका बन गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रोजाना कम्युनल राइट्स होते हैं।

अब मैं अपने कुछ सज्जेशंस आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कम्युनल राइट्स को रोकने के लिए एक बात साठे साहब ने कही थी, हमारे प्रोफेसर समर गुह साहब ने भी कही थी कि कम्युनल राइट्स की जाँच करने के लिए सभी पार्टीज के मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना दी जानी चाहिए जो कि जा कर यह इंकवायरी करे कि इन राइट्स के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, कौन जिम्मेदार नहीं है। यह कमेटी इंडीविजुअल पार्टीज की नहीं होनी चाहिए। सभी पार्टीज की यह कमेटी हो जो जा कर जो सफररस हैं, बिक्रिमस हैं, उन को इमदाद पहुँचाये।

मेरा सज्जेशन यह भी है कि पी० ए० सी० को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। पी० ए० सी० जहाँ भी भेजी जाती है वह वहाँ कत्ले गारतगरी करती है। इसकी जगह जो भी फोर्स खड़ी की जाए उस में हरिजनों को, मुसलमानों को, सिखों को और दूसरी माइनोरिटीज को भी रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि वह जाकर वहाँ अयम कायम करे।

तीसरे प्पुनिटब फाईस भी होने चाहिए। जिस जगह पर कम्युनल राइट्स होते हैं वहाँ पर प्पुनिटब फाईस किये जाएँ।

चौथी बात जहाँ पर कम्युनल राइट्स होते हैं वहाँ के आफिसर्स को तहसीलदार तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए और उन को सक्त से सक्त सजा दी जाए।

अब आपने यह कर दिया तो मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि कम्युनल राइट्स कभी नहीं होंगे। कम्युनल राइट्स एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन की वजह से होते हैं।

एक आपने जो कमीशन बिठाया है उस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि उस में एक आदमी नहीं होना चाहिए। इंकवायरी कमीशन में हमेशा तीन आदमी होने चाहिए। बेहतर यह है कि उस में एक सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का नुमाइन्दा हो, एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का नुमाइन्दा हो, एक उसी कम्युनिटी का हो—मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, हरिजन हो, माइनोरिटी कमीशन का नुमाइन्दा होना चाहिए। हरिजन कमीशन है तो हरिजन नुमाइन्दा हो, मुसलमान कमीशन है तो मुसलमान नुमाइन्दा होना चाहिए। तीन आदमी इंकवायरी कमेटी में होने चाहिए। एक आदमी की कमेटी से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

[شمس رشید معسود (سہارن پور)]

محترم تہیگی سپیکر صاحب - آج سائے صاحب کی تقریر سن کر یہ محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہ مسلمانوں کے بہت زیادہ ہمدرد ہیں - لیکن مجھے یہ کہنے میں افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ان کی پوری تقریر سے یہ نہیں معلوم ہو سکا ہے کہ ان کو یہ بات کب معلوم ہوئی ہے کہ آر - ایس - ایس فلسفہ وستان میں فساد کے لئے ذمے دار ہے - اگر انہوں نے رات کو خواب میں یہ دیکھا ہے تو وہ معافی کے لائق ہیں - انہیں معاف کو دینا چاہئے لیکن اگر وہ دیکھتے ہیں ۱۱ سال سے جانتے ہیں کہ آر - ایس -

ایس فسادات کوڑا تھا جب کہ دیکھتے ہیں ۱۱ سالوں میں ۱۹۰۰ کھول فسادات ہوئے ہیں تو میں ان سے

پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ایسے مسلمانوں کو کیوں سہتیس اور پوچھکھن دی۔ جو مسلمانوں کے قانون کے لئے ایک لفظ بھی نہیں بول سکے اب ان کی حکومت نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے وہ کہتے ہیں کہ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ۳۰ سالوں میں ان کی حکومت میں آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس کے خلاف ایکشن کیوں نہیں لیا۔ آج وہ بڑے زور زور سے چلا رہے ہیں۔ لیکن اس وقت انہوں نے مسلمانوں کی زبانیں بند کر دی تھیں۔ مگر آج مسلمان اپنے حقوق کے لئے آواز اٹھا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اندر کے اپنے بھلوں کے لئے بھی میرے پاس ہمدردی کے الفاظ نہیں ہیں۔ کہوں کہ میں آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کو اس الزام سے بری نہیں سمجھتا ہوں۔ میں ان فسادات کے لئے آر۔ ایس۔ ایس اور اندرا کانگریس، ان دنوں کی ملی بھگت سمجھتا ہوں۔ میرے پاس آنکڑے ہیں۔ میں آنکڑے ہوں گا کہ یہ فسادات خالی آر۔ ایس۔ ایس نے کڑوائے ہوئے نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ اس کے ساتھ اندرا کانگریس بھی ذمے دار ہے۔

ساتھ صاحب نے فرمایا کہ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ ایس نے اس لئے فسادات کڑوائے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی ایکٹ کو بدلنا نہ جائے۔ سوال یہ ہے

کہ جس ایکٹ سے آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کو اپنی مصیبت ہو سکتی ہے۔ وہ ایکٹ کس کا لیا ہوا ہے۔ اس وقت آر۔ ایس۔ ایس یا چلتا پارٹی کی حکومت نہیں تھی۔ اس وقت تو کانگریس کی حکومت تھی۔ اس وقت آپ خاموش کیوں رہے۔ جس ایکٹ سے ہمارے آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کو ہمدردی ہو سکتی ہے۔ جس ایکٹ سے مسلمانوں کے دشمنوں کو ہمدردی ہو سکتی ہے۔ آپ کے الفاظ میں اس ایکٹ کو کیوں پیدہ کیا۔ آپ نے کیوں ایسا کیا۔ کیا آپ نہیں جانتے تھے کہ مسلمانوں کو علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی عزیز ہے۔ کیا آپ کو اس وقت یہ پتہ نہیں تھا کہ مسلمان علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کو اپنے خون سے پھارا سمجھتے ہیں اور ہندوستان کا مسلمان اگر علی گڑھ کے اوپر ضرب آؤںگی تو اپنی جان پر کھیل جائیگا۔ کیا اس وقت آپ یہ نہیں جانتے تھے اگر جانتے تھے تو کئی لوگ تھے آپ میں جن کے اندر یہ حسد ہوئی کہ یہاں پارلیمنٹ کے اندر کھڑے ہو کر اس وقت بولتے کہ نہیں۔ مسٹر اندرا گاندھی آپ اس ایکٹ کو یہاں نہیں لا سکتے جس سے مسلمانوں کے جذبات کا خون ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ اس لئے نہیں دکھائی دیا ان کو اس وقت کانگریس حکومت میں تھی۔ اور کانگریس قیومگریسی نہیں

[شری رشید معسوم]

تھی - ڈاکٹریٹر شپ تھی وہ جانتے تھے کہ زبان کس طرح سے بلد کی جا سکتی ہے۔ آج جیتنا پارٹی کے ہم اس بات کے لئے کم سے کم مشکور ہیں کہ ہم کھل کر کہہ تو سکتے ہوں - جس ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ کی سہت کے پائے مسلمانوں کے خون کے اوپر رکھے ہوں اس ممبر کی ہم پسند نہیں کرینگے - کوئی مسلمان اس ممبر کو پسند نہیں کرے گا - جس کے پائے مسلمانوں کے خون کے اوپر رکھے ہوئے ہیں - آج ہم اپنے ان وزیروں سے بھی کہتے ہیں کہ ان کو یہی اسی طرح کا رخ ایڈانا چاہئے - اگر جائز بات ہے تو اس کے لئے ان کو لوٹنا چاہئے - وہ کیوں خاموش رہتے ہیں - ہندوستان میں ڈیموکریسی... اور ڈیموکریسی میں ہر ایک آدمی کو حق ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقوق کے لئے لڑے - یہ نہیں کہ میں کوئی مسلمانوں کی ہمدردی کر رہا ہوں - نہیں - مسلمانوں کی ہمدردی میں نہیں کر رہا ہوں - بلکہ ظلم چاہے مراد والا میں ہو چاہے حمزہ باد میں ہو چاہے علی گڑھ میں - ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھانا ہمیشہ انسانیت کا فرض ہے - اور میں یہی چاہتا ہوں - کہ ہر ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ یا ایم - ایل - اے - اگر مسلمان ہے اور اس کی کانستبلونسی میں ایک

ہندو بھی ایسا مل جائے جو یہ کہے کہ اس ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ نے میرے ساتھ زیادتی کی ہے - اور مسلمان کا ساتھ دیا ہے تو میں صرف کہوں گا کہ اسے ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ دہلی کا حق نہیں ہے - اسی طرح سے ایک ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ جو ہندو ہے اس کی کانستبلونسی میں ایک مسلمان بھی ایسا مل جاتا ہے - جو یہ کہتا ہے کہ اس ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ نے میرے ساتھ زیادتی کی ہے - کہونکہ میں مسلمان ہوں - اور اس نے ہندو کا ساتھ دیا ہے - تو اس کو ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ دہلی کا حق نہیں ہے - لیکن یہ آپ کا کیا طریقہ ہے کہ آپ نے 11 سال میں 1966 فسادات ہوئے ہوں تب آپ کی زبان نہیں کھلی - اور آج آپ کی زبان کھل گئی ہے -

اس کے علاوہ کون ذمہ دار ہے اس کے لئے - یہ میں دیکھوں گا - میرے پاس آنکڑے ہیں - علی گڑھ کے بارے میں فوٹوز بھی ہیں - لیکن میں ایک بات ضرور پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے ان ذمہ دار بھائیوں سے جن کے ہاتھوں میں حکومت ہے - آج آر - ایس - ایس کی شاخاؤں ہوتی ہیں - جہاں بلم لٹھی اور چاقو چلانا سکھایا جاتا ہے - بلم لٹھی چاقو سے کوئی باہر کے حملہ آور کا مقابلہ نہیں کر سکتا ہے - آخر یہ کس کے

لئے سکھائے جاتے ہیں - یہ ان سہوٹیوں کا خون بہانے کے لئے سکھائے جاتے ہیں جو ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں اور اگر اس کو نہیں روکا گیا تو آپ یقین رکھئے کہ کل میں مسلم راشٹریہ سونم سہوک سلگہ کی بھاد رکھنے جا رہا ہوں - اور میں اس میں قہقہہ لگنے کے طور پر چہری، بلم، لٹھی چلانا سکھاؤنگا - ہری جن اپنی ایک ایسی آرگنائزیشن کی بھاد رکھینگے جو ان کو چہری، لٹھی، بلم چلانا سکھائے - سکھ اپنی ایک آرگنائزیشن کی بھاد رکھینگے جس میں ان کو چہری، لٹھی، چاقو چلانا سکھائینگے - دوسری ذاتی رکھینگی - تو پورے ہندوستان میں سول وار کے لئے ایک بہت اچھی فضا تیار ہو جائیگی - اس ہندوستان کو اگر تباہ نہیں کرنا ہے تو آپ کو سوچنا پڑے گا اور اس قسم کی حرکتوں کے اوپر پابندی لگانی پڑے گی - یہ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ۷۰ کروڑ کی آبادی کا ملک اور اس کے اندر ہم کوئی بھی ایک ٹیم ایسی نہیں پیدا کر سکے کسی بھی کھیل کے اندر جو پوری دنیا کے اندر مقابلہ اور نام پیدا کر سکے - اگر یہ وقت ان کو لٹھی بلم نا سکھا کر کے کھیل سکھائے میں لکایا جائے تو زیادہ بہتر ہو سکتا ہے -

میری درخواست ہے کہ یہ آپ لوگوں کے لئے کوئی خوش ہونے کا موقع نہیں ہے - اگر آپ یہ سوچیں کہ میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آر - ایس - ایس کے ساتھ انڈیا کانگریس بھی ذمے دار ہے تو یہ آپ کے لئے خوشی کا موقع ہے تو یہ آپ کے لئے خوشی کا موقع نہیں ہے بلکہ سوچنے کا موقع ہے - آپ کو ایک چانس مل رہا ہے - اس بارے میں سوچیں اور دیکھیں کہ.... میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آر - ایس - ایس - یا کوئی بھی دوسری جماعت ہو - کوئی شوشل آرگنائزیشن ہو اس سے ہمیں کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے - بلکہ ہم تو یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ شوشل آرگنائزیشن ضرور ہونی چاہئے - ہر کمونٹی کی ہونی چاہئے - لیکن اس لئے نہیں ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ نفرت پھیلانے بلکہ اس لئے کہ وہ مصیبت پھیلانے - ہندوستان کے ہندو مسلمان سکھ عیسائی بھائی بھائی کی طرح رہیں - اس کے لئے ہونی چاہئے نا کہ وہ ہندو راشٹریہ وان یا دوسرے وان کے نمونے بنے -

جو سب سے افسوس ناک پہلو ہے علی گڑھ کا وہ پہلو یہ ہے کہ آر - ایس - ایس - کی مہرے باس ایک لسن ہے - جو لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں آر - ایس - ایس - انوائڈ نہیں ہے - ان سے میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں - کہ

[عربی رشید معسود]

کہا آپ یہ اُسود رکھتے ہیں - کہ آر -
ایس - ایس - کوئی فائلل ریپوزیشن
پاس کر دیتا - اس کے لئے کہا آپ
یہ اُسود رکھتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنے مہمبر
کو یہ حکم دے گا کہ جاؤ تم قتل عام
کرو - آر - ایس - ایس - کا ہاتھ اس
میں ہے یا نہیں - یہ ہم اس بات
سے دیکھیں گے کہ اس کے مہمبر جو
ہوں ان ان رائٹس کے اندر ان کا ہاتھ
ہے یا نہیں - میں آپ کے سامنے
ایک لسٹ پڑھ کر دے گا ہوں -
۵۱ آدمیوں کے خلاف ایف - آئی - آر -
داخل ہوئی ہے - اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ
اس میں سے ۴۱ آدمی آر - ایس -
ایس کے ہیں - آپ دیکھ لیں اور
بتلائیں - میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں -
کہ اگر آپ کے لوگ آر - ایس - ایس -
کے لوگ نہیں تھے تو آپ نے کہیں
ان لوگوں کی مزمت نہیں کی - آپ
کو ان لوگوں کی مزمت کرنی چاہئے
تھی - اور کہا تھا کہ ان لوگوں کا
آر - ایس - ایس - سے کوئی تعلق
نہیں ہے - وہ لوگ انڈیپنڈنٹ کپہیستری
میں اس کام میں لگے ہوئے - آپ
کہتے کہ ہم ان کو کڈتے کرتے ہوں -
اور ان کو سزا ملنی چاہئے - اس سے
پورے ملک کو خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے -
آرڈیننس فیکٹری کے بلے ہوئے ہم
استعمال کئے گئے ہیں - میں آپ کو
نوٹو دکھانا چاہتا ہوں یہ نوٹو ہیں -

آپ لوگ دیکھیں - یہ وہ مکانات
میں جن کی ہم لگنے سے چھت کی
چھت آر گئی - اگر پہلے سے تھامی
نہیں تھی تو ہم کہاں سے آئے - کہاں
سے ایکسپلوژن ہوا -

اس کے علاوہ میں ایک چیز اور
دکھانا ہوں - ایک صاحب ہیں -
جن کا نام میں نہیں لونا - کہونکہ
معاملہ سمجھوتہ ہے - انہوں نے ایک
چھتی کی درخواست دی - جس
میں لکھا کہ میں ایک کام سے فلور
جا رہا ہوں - لہذا مجھے ۵-۴ دنوں
کی چھتی دے دی جائے - علی گڑھ
سے فلور جانے کے لئے کم سے کم تین
دن چاہئیں - یہ بات کسی کی
سمجھ میں نہیں آئی - کہ ایک کام
کے لئے وہ دو دن کی چھتی لیں -
یہ چھتی کہوں لی گئی - میں آپ
کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں - کہ پھر پھر
سے ایک نار آ جاتا ہے پانچ تاریخ کو
چھتی ایکسپلنڈ کرنے کے لئے - اور
کہا جاتا ہے کہ میری ۶ اور ۷ کی
چھتی ایکسپلنڈ کر دی جائے -

یہی نہیں اس کے علاوہ ایک اور
مضبوط بات آپ کو بتانا ہوں - آپ
نے بہت سی درخواستیں دیکھی
ہوئیں - بہت سے معاملات دیکھے
ہوئے - لیکن ایسی کوئی ہی چھتی
کی درخواست نہیں دیکھی ہوگی -
جس میں پریوینس چھتی

کا ایکسپلوشن دیا گیا ہو - کہ میں نے چھٹی اس لئے لی تھی - ایک درخواست وہی صاحب ۱۴ اکتوبر کو دیے ہیں - جس میں کہتے ہیں کہ ۱۶ سے ۳۲ تک کی چھٹی دے دی جائے - میں پہلے ہی چھٹی لے چکا ہوں -

"I have been at Jaipur on leave for 5th and 6th October as per my application and on 7th and 8th October as per my telegram."

دیکھنے کی بات یہ ہے کہ وہ کئے ہی نہیں - وہ علی گڑھ میں ہی تھے - میں نام نہیں لے رہا ہوں - میں یہ بتا رہا ہوں - کہ ان کی جو درخواست ہے ان کی مدد سے اس فوجی سگھت لائی ہے - چونکہ وہ کئے نہیں اس لئے ان کو یہ یاد نہیں رہا - تھلی گوام ۵ اکتوبر کا ہے - ۱۶ اکتوبر کو درخواست دیتے ہیں - ۵ - ۷ تاریخ کی چھٹی کا - آپ سبھی لوگ پڑھ لکھ ہیں - آپ کو دفتر کا تجربہ ہے - آپ مجھے بتائیے کہ کہا آپ نے کہی کوئی ایسی ایکسپلوشن دیکھی ہے - جس میں پرمیس چھٹی کا ایکسپلوشن دیا گیا ہو - تو یہ سب پوری پلاٹ تھا - یہ سب آر - ایس - ایس - کے ووکر ہیں - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آر - ایس - ایس - شامل نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں - اس بات کو چھپانے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچے گا - اگر اس کا کوئی

ادسی شامل ہوتا ہے - تو اس کو کفتم کرنے سے جلتا پارٹی کو فائدہ پہنچے گا - آج تک آر - ایس - ایس - ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں سے نفرت کرتی ہے لیکن آج تک آر - ایس - ایس - کی ہمت نہیں ہوئی کہ وہ کہتی کہ اس کے پولیٹیکل ونگ جن سلکھ کو مسلمانوں کے ووٹ کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - آپ ۱۹۷۱ کی بات یاد کیجئے - پٹلا میں مسز اندرا گاندھی نے تقریر کی تھی - اور انہوں نے یہ بات کہہ دی کہ مجھے مسلمانوں کے ووٹ کی ضرورت نہیں ہے -

مسز اندرا نہرو گاندھی : یہ بالکل جھوٹ ہے - مناف کیجئے گا -

شری رشید مسعود : جس وقت کمپنل رائٹس ہوتے ہیں - تو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ لا ایبلڈ آرڈر مینٹین کرنے کے لئے پرمیس ایکشن لیا گیا لیکن اس کو کہا کہلئے - پروٹیکشن دینے کی بجائے گالی دی جاتی ہے - ۲۲ اکتوبر کو بھورا کی لاش لے کر لوگ چلے - آپ یاد رکھیے کہ وہ کانگریس آئی کا ممبر تھا - بھورا کی لاش کو پولیس سے چھین لیا گیا - یہ بات کی جاتی ہے - وہاں پر ایس پی - سی ایس پی - اور اے سی ایم - جو موجود تھے - ان کی موجودگی میں لاش چھین لی گئی -

[شری رشید مسعود]

میری مسجد میں نہیں آتا کہ اٹکا
ہوا جرم کرنے کے باوجود بھی ان کو
ان کے اوپر پی - اے - سی -
کی گولی نہیں چلی - ایک ذنقا
بھی پی - اے - سی کا نہیں پڑا -
ان کو عام چھوٹ دے دی گئی -
وہ لاش اٹھا کر بچائے اس کے بھوڑے
کے گھر جاتے یہ شمشان بھوسی جاتے -
وہاں نہیں گئے جہاں مسلمانوں کی
سب سے بڑی آبادی تھی وہاں لے جا کر
جلاڑہ رکھ دیا گیا - اور کہا خون کا بدلا
خون، تلافی نہیں ہوا - اس کے بعد
وہاں پر لوٹنا شروع کر دیا گیا -
وہاں کچھ مسلمان اٹھتے ہوئے تو
پی - اے - سی نے گولی چلا دی -
پی - اے - سی کی گولی ان
بدمعاشوں پر نہیں چلتی مسلمانوں
پر چلتی ہے - آپ بتائے اس طرح سے
کہا انصاف ملے گا - کون سی طاقت
انصاف دیگی - اگر یہی حالت رہی
تو جلتا پڑتی بھی نہیں رہے گی -
اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ
اس کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کیجئے -

ایک مایہ سسپہ : بالکل

صحیح ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : آپ بھی ان

سے زیادہ بہتر نہیں ہوں - یہ خوشی
کا معاملہ نہیں ہے جو سچائی ہے

اے کہا جائیگا - میں دونوں کو کہہ
رہا ہوں - کانگریس (آئی) اور ہماری
پارٹی یہ ملک دونوں کا مل جائے
ملک ہے -

میں عرض کر رہا تھا، آر -
ایس - ایس کی روزانہ میں کوئی
بھی تہیہ کرینک آدمی کام نہیں کر
سکتا ہے اور ڈکٹیٹر ہمارے ہندوستان
میں کون ہے - سب جانتے ہیں اس
لئے آر - ایس - ایس کا ان کے ساتھ
ہاتھ ملے ہوا ہے -

آپ دیکھیں مکانات کے مکانات
چھلی ہو گئے ہیں سرائے کچھ میں
دو مسلمان گنڈے دلی سے لے جائے
جاتے ہیں - کون لے جاتا ہے اس کی
انکوائری کی ضرورت ہے - میں کہتا
ہوں کہ یہ ہمارے کانگریس کے بھائیوں
کی سڑھ ہے - لیکن چھوڑتے اس
ہاتھ کو، یہ بات انکوائری چاہتی ہے
لیکن ان کو لے جایا جاتا ہے - اس
جگہ جہاں آگ لگ رہی ہے - کہیں گئے
تہ وہاں پر وہ لوگ جہاں آگ لگی
ہوئی تھی - اس آگ سے لوگ نکل
کو بھاگنا چاہتے تھے - ان مسلمانوں
کو آر - ایس - ایس لوگ کانگریس
(آئی) کے لوگ پی - آر - سی کے لوگ
ساؤتے ہیں - ایک آدمی ادھر بھاگتا ہے
ایک آدمی ادھر بھاگتا ہے یہ حالت
وہاں پر پیدا کی گئی - وہاں پر تلفیق
صاحب براجمانی تھے - یہ کونسی اہم

شخصیت ہے ؟ کہنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ۔ آپ سب چاہتے ہیں ان کو کہنے کے باوجود بھی کہ کرفیو نا اٹھایا جائے ۔ وہ حکم دیتے ہیں کہ کرفیو اٹھا دیا جائے ۔ کرفیو اٹھا دیا جاتا ہے اور وہاں دوبارہ الٹیگس ہو جاتے ہیں ۔

آپ کے دورے حکومت میں بھی ۱۱ سالوں کے دوران ۲۹۰۰ فسادات ہوئے ہیں ۔ ان کا نام بھی اٹلتے تھوڑے وقت میں نہیں لیا جا سکتا ہے ۔

جذاب عالی ۔ ایسی بات نہیں ہے کہ اس دوران سارے کام خراب ہوئے ہیں ۔ کچھ اچھی باتیں بھی اس دوران ہوئی ہیں ۔ ہمارا پریس ، ہمارے لیڈران ، ان اچھی باتوں کو اٹھا کر نہیں چاہتے ہیں ۔ کیونکہ وہ باتیں ان کو فائدہ نہیں پہنچا سکتی ہیں ۔ لیکن یہ سچائی ہے کہ وہاں پر ہندوؤں کی حفاظت مسلمانوں نے کی ۔ اور مسلمانوں کی حفاظت ہندوؤں نے کی ہے ۔ باقاعدہ اٹیک کو ہندو سکھ لے رہا ہے ۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں سوائے حکم پر باقاعدہ منظم اٹیک کیا گیا ۔ مسلمان مرد وہاں پر موجود نہیں تھے ۔ کیونکہ وہاں کرفیو لگا ہوا تھا ۔ صرف عورتیں وہاں موجود تھیں ۔ یہ سچی بات ہے ۔ مجھے اہم صورت لے بتائی ہے ۔ جس کو ہندوؤں نے بھایا تھا ۔

انہوں نے ہوا میں فائبر کیا اور کہا اگر تم آگے بڑھو گے تو ہمارے پاس بہت ایمونیشن ہے ۔ جب تک یہ ہمارے پاس ہے اس کو چلتے رہینگے اگر یہ ختم ہو گیا تو جان دے دیں گے لیکن تم کو ان پر ہاتھ نہیں لگانے دیں گے ۔ وہ لوگ چلے گئے ۔ لیکن ایک ہفتہ پور آتے ہیں ۔ عورتیں تو جاتی ہیں ۔ یہ کہتے ہیں ہم تمہارے بھائی ہیں کسی کو بھی تمہیں ہاتھ نہیں لگانے دیں گے ۔ وہ لوگ دھمکی دے کر چلے جاتے ہیں ۔ اگر تم لوگوں نے کل بھی یہی کہا تو کل تم کو دیکھ لینگے ۔ ان میں سے زیادہ تو لوگ وہ تھے جن کی ضرورت درج تھی ۔ وہ آر ۔ ایس ۔ ایس کے لوگ تھے ۔

شری وسنت سائے : ٹوٹک ہے ۔

شری رشید مسعود : یونیورسٹی

سول لکچر خاموش تھی ۔ وہاں کوئی جھگڑا نہیں تھا ۔ لہذا آر ۔ ایس ۔ ایس کے لوگوں نے کوشش کی کہ وہاں کے حالات کو بھی گندہ کر دیا جائے ۔ اس سلسلے میں میں آپ کے سامنے بتاتا ہوں کہ بلواری لال صاحب گرفتار ہوئے ۔ ان کے پاس سے ۱۲۰۰ کارٹوس اور ہندوؤں نکلے ۔ کہاں سے آئی یہ چیزیں ان کے پاس اس کے علاوہ سب سے بڑی بات میں آپ کو بتانا ہوں ۔ کہ آرٹھنلس فونٹری

[شہری رشید مسعود]

کے ہم وہاں آئے۔ وہاں کہاں سے آئے۔
ان ہمیں پرے۔ ایسے۔ ایسے۔
لکھا ہوا تھا۔ اس کی تصویریں مہرے
پاس میں۔ کہاں سے آئے یہ سب
یہ میں سب کو بتا سکتا ہوں۔

یہی نہیں ڈرا یہ دیکھتے۔ کتنا
نلکا ناچ وہاں ناچا گیا ہے۔
اس کے لئے ہم سب کو ہرم آئی
چاہئے۔ کس قدر کم عمر کے چولن
لوگوں کو جن کو دیکھ کر یہ احساس
ہوتا ہے گاہ میں بھی ایسا ہی چولن
ہوتا ایسی ہی مہریں صحت سے ہوتی۔
چل کر راکھ کر دیا گیا۔ یہ سب
آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کے لوگوں نے کہا۔
میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں۔ کہ آر۔
ایس۔ ایس کی طرح کی تلہم اگر ملک
کی ہر یونیورسٹی میں لوگ ہلا لیں۔
مسلمان ہلا لیں۔ ہری جن ہلا لیں
سکھ ہلا لیں۔ عیسائی ہلا لیں۔
تو یہ ملک تباہ ہو جائے۔ اگر ایسا
ہو گیا تو اس ملک کی تباہی آپ
پر ہوگی۔ اگر آپ کو ملک کو بچانا
ہے۔ تو آپ کو ان سب باتوں کا
خفاں رکھنا ہوگا۔ یہ ایک طریقہ
ہی ہے۔ کہ حدود و اقلی میں
کمپنل رائٹس ہوتا ہے۔

اب میں اپنے کچھ سمجھتی آپ
کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کمپنل
رائٹس کو روکنے کے لئے۔ ایک بات

ساتھ صاحب نے کہی تھی۔ ہمارے
پروفیسر صاحب گودا صاحب نے بھی
کہی تھی۔ کہ کمپنل رائٹس کی
جانچ کرنے کے لئے سبھی پارٹیز کے
ممبر پارلیمنٹ ایک کمیٹی بنا دی
جانی چاہئے۔ جو کہ جا کر یہ
انکوائری کرے کہ ان رائٹس کے لئے
کون ذمہ دار ہے۔ کون ذمہ دار
نہیں ہے۔ یہ کمیٹی انڈیپنڈنٹ
پارٹیز کی نہیں ہونی چاہئے۔ سبھی
پارٹیز کی یہ کمیٹی ہو جو جا
کر جو وکٹمز میں ان کی امداد
جا کر کرے۔

میرا سمجھتی یہ بھی ہے کہ پی۔
اے۔ سی کو ختم کر دیا جانا چاہئے۔
پی۔ اے۔ سی کو جہاں بھی بھڑکا
جاتا ہے وہاں قتل و غارت گری
کرتی ہے۔ اس کی جگہ جو بھی
فورس پہنچی کی جائے اس میں
ہریجن کو، مسلمانوں کو، سکھوں کو اور
دوسری مائنورٹیز کو بھی رکھا جانا چاہئے
تاکہ وہ جا کر امن قائم کرے۔

دوسرے پوائنٹس فائینڈز بھی ہونے
چاہیں جس جگہ پر کمپنل رائٹس
ہوتے ہوں وہاں پر فالڈز کئے جائیں۔

چوتھی بات جہاں پر کمپنل
رائٹس ہوتے ہیں وہاں کے آفیسرز کو
تجسسدار تک رسدلوں تھریا جائے اور
ان کو سخت سے سخت سزا دی
جائے۔ اگر آپ نے یہ کر دیا تو میں
آپ کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ کمپنل

رائٹس کہیں نہیں ہونگے اور کمونل
رائٹس ایڈ منسٹریشن کی وجہ سے
ہوتے ہوں۔

ایک آپ نے جو کمیشن بتایا ہے
اس نے بارے میں میرا کہنا ہے
اس میں ایک آدمی نہیں ہونا
چاہئے۔ انکوائری کمیشن میں ہمیشہ
تین آدمی ہونے چاہئیں۔ بہتر یہ
ہے کہ اس میں ایک سیکرٹری
گورنمنٹ کا نمائندہ ہو، ایک سٹیٹ
گورنمنٹ کا نمائندہ ہو اور ایک اسی
کمونٹی کا ہو—مسلمان ہو، سکھ ہو
ہر جن کو—مائینورٹیز کمونٹی کا
نمائندہ ہونا چاہئے۔ ہر جن کمیشن
کو تو ہر جن نمائندہ ہو۔ مسلمان
کمیشن ہے تو مسلمان نمائندہ ہونا
چاہئے۔ تین آدمی انکوائری کمیٹی
میں ہونے چاہئیں۔ ایک آدمی کی
کمیٹی سے کام نہیں چل سکتا ہے۔]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, we thought that after the Janata Party came into power RSS would realise that they had come on a massive mandate where there was no place for communalism. But in this case we see that their hands are there and it is no use denying the fact. (Interruptions).

Communal riots had been effective tools in the hands of the ruling class. Britishers had invented it and perfected it. 30 years of Congress rule followed the same pattern of administration and politics. What did the thinkers say; They say :

"The need to restructure the administrative machinery in trouble prone areas to lend it greater credibility as highlighted by the Dayal Report on the 1967 Ranchi riots and the Reddy Report on the Ahmedabad riots in 1969....How failure on this front

can alienate people has been tellingly brought out by the Madan Commission Report on the riots in Bhiwandi, Jalgaon and Mahad, though the report coming several years after the disturbances, turned out to be largely an academic exercise".

We must get at the root of the whole thing and not tinker with the surface.

We have seen that whenever the Britishers wanted to confront or crush the big massive movement for freedom by the freedom fighters, or the trade unions or the kisans, they brought in a communal riot. When the Hindus, Muslims and other communities join hands against the capitalists, against the exploiters, there came a communal riot and jolt was given. That was the way it was being done.

It is strange that in 1971, when Mrs. Gandhi came back to power with a massive mandate, and with the slogan *garibi-hatao*—I am not going into that at the present moment—what happened in Aligarh? Soon after, there was a riot in Aligarh. Now you see they have been shedding a lot of crocodile tears. I have got the figures, and the source is the annual report of the Home Ministry. In 1967, when Cong. (I) of Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to power there were 209 communal riots. Since then the riots are as follows :

1968—346

1969—519

1970—521

1971—321

1972—240

1973—242

1974—248

1975—205

1976—came down to 169

1977—188

So, the average of communal riots per year during the golden rule period was 286.

We know that the RSS are hand in glove with communal forces. They are creating trouble; they have created trouble in the past. I had been to numerous places of rioting when Shri Chavan was the Home Minister.

AN FON. MEMBER : Before or after ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Before, during and after. I had gone to Meerut, Bhiwandi, Ahmedabad, Ranchi and Bhagalpur. We understand one simple thing, the relationship of the Government of Mrs Gandhi with the RSS. We had a gentleman here, Shri Hans Raj Gupta. He was the second in command of RSS. He was the person who in a public meeting in Delhi stated that the Muslims have no place in Hindustan; they should go to Mecca; and the Communists have no place in India; they have to go to Kremlin. What was the reward that was given to Shri Hans Raj Gupta? The reward to him was a Padma Bhushan. I wanted to know how a man who was behind the bars was given a Padma Bhushan. I have got a long reply, justifying the award of Padma Bhushan.

There is another organisation called Anand Marg, which was being financed by Mrs. Gandhi's Government. *(Interruptions)*. I have got documentary evidence... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, no doubt you have read the letter written by Shri Balasaheb Deoras during the Emergency of Mrs. Gandhi, praising her 20-point Programme and the discipline that the emergency had brought about. It was due to mutual understanding and friendship. Is it not a fact that Shri D.P. Misra, once the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was in possession of photostat copies of revealing documents which he had collected when he was in jail and Mrs. Gandhi was aware of that fact? Yet, no action was taken against Shri Balasaheb Deoras, because they had an understanding. We know that... *(Interruptions)*.

It is such an interesting fact about the Home Ministry here that if you want details about the communal riots, the follow up actions taken thereafter, the details of prosecutions and convictions, you cannot get it. With great difficulty I have been able to get some sort of figure which only covers up to 1972. The number of persons killed up to 1972, according to the figure that they have given, is 1073. Sir, that is the figure with the Home Ministry. Unfortunately, particularly Muslims in this country have been made pawns in the hands of unscrupulous politicians in the country who wanted to successfully entrench themselves in power. For 30 years they have used the Muslims as pawns at the time of elections and then dealt with them in the way they liked it. There is no second way of describing it.

Sir, riots had been created. In 1974, as I already told you, Mrs. Gandhi came and what is the outcome? What happened after that? The resolution of the National Integration Council in its meeting held in June 1968, the recommendations of the Working Group of the Council in the meeting held on 27th November 1976 as well as the recommendations made by various Commissions of Inquiry were gone into. It was said that generally the recommendation with regard to the legislative action have been fully implemented, but with regard to the recommendation relating to administrative measures for preventing and controlling communal disturbances, there are certain aspects which have not received adequate attention. The trouble is, you go through the drill and you go through the exercise, but when time comes for follow up action, you keep quiet and do nothing at all. Sir, the present Government has made no worthwhile departure and I say that RSS has a big say in the functioning of the present Government. I am very sorry to say that although we share the platform with them for saving democracy in the country, for saving the country from the hands of fascism, yet we cannot but condemn this that since the present government has come, a sense of insecurity has come into the minds of the Muslims because the RSS has not made a sincere departure from the past. *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, what happened? Today we are talking about Aligarh. We condemn those who are behind it unequivocally without any reservation. We have heard the other day, within 6 miles of the then Prime Minister's residence in Sadar Bazar, near Jama Masjid, there was the case of Miss Farida, a girl of 24 who was shot three times when she was in the second floor of her house. It happened in July. It is not RSS alone, it is the administrative machinery, it is in the Congress ruling 30 years that they have done it all the time. And it is being continued today.

Sir, if the Home Ministry lays on the Table of the House the strength of paramilitary and police forces in the country and the number of Muslims in that— you will be surprised to know that when the Meerut riot had taken place Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, late Baker Ali Mirza, late N.C. Chatterjee and myself went there and we came to know that there is 42 per cent Muslim population in Meerut and there was not a single Muslim Sub-Inspector or Inspector in the police force. We enquired about it. What is the explanation about this? How many Muslims are recruited every year in the Defence Services and how many Muslims are recruited in the para-military forces?

[These are the things the House has a right to know. I know late Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad, the then Chief Minister of Kashmir, one day told me that since they came into power, they stopped the recruitment of cavalymen from Poonch area. Why? Because they are all Muslims. They stopped their recruitment. I asked Sardar Swaran Singh, the then Defence Minister. Why is it so? There was no satisfactory explanation. That is the inside story.

15.35 hr.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN
in the Chair]

[There is an attempt, willy nilly; sometimes you are caught with it, sometimes it is inside, embedded in your heart, that you want to establish a Hindu *raj*. We are not allowing that to happen, we are not allowing you to do that. It is neither here nor there, let us make clear to you.

AN HON. MEMBER: But you supported them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because we wanted to save the country from Fascism, that is the reason.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): RSS is not Fascist?

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Home Minister, I caution you that there is a big penetration by a set of people who believe in reviving Hindu *raj* in the administrative machinery. When a police officer or an army officer retired, if he was a Hindu, he used to join the Jana Sangh, and if he was a Sikh, he went to the Akalis. This is a very sad state of affairs. Why is it that in the administrative machinery, in the police force, in the para-military forces in the military forces, there should be only people who believed in communalism as a basis of life? That is what was taught in the last 30 years and you must do away with it.

[We went to Meerut during the riots in 1968. We went to the District Collector, four of us, and we asked him how many patients, riot victims, had been admitted into the hospital. He looked into some sort of a register and said it was 59. We got out of his room, we drove straight to the hospital, we went to the Superintendent's room, and we wanted to know how many had been actually admitted. The number was 110. That is the type of figure. No action had been taken against the *gana* who was sitting as the District

Magistrate who was directly, openly abetting the criminals. Mr. Chavan was perhaps the Home Minister at that time, he was forgotten the statements so that he gave. Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time. Everything is unchanged, the same thing, the same Procedure, the same method.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Flying away from the issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I do not want to.

In Aligarh, the People's Union of Civil Liberties went for a survey, and they dispassionately analysed the whole thing. They have revealed that the immediate cause was that a Hindu, criminal wrestler named Bhora was stabbed by a set of criminal gangster. I am told that this Bhora was very ardent Cong. (I) supporter, but with the change of power, and the Janata Party opening the flood gates, with tickets for everybody, he switched over to this side, because they have no political character, neither here nor there. (Interruptions).

The root cause, the beginning in Aligarh was this, my friends can bear me out, that it started with the stabbing of Bhora, and then it spread. People were waiting, and the district authorities naturally thought that they had a duty to do to please certain politicians, that if they pleased the set of politicians who were in power, they were likely to be rewarded. Therefore, they shut their eyes. Things were allowed to deteriorate. And the people in Aligarh were agitated. As my hon. friend has very elaborately stated just now, the Aligarh Muslim University Bill is very dear to them. They want the minority character of the university to be retained. That Bill was hanging fire then, it is hanging fire now. No decision can be taken. We are a great set of people, we are prisoners of indecision. Why can't you have a national seminar, a national debate, on this and take a decision once and for all, and call it a closed chapter?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Madam, this was not done.

Now the team PUCL is fully convinced that the Provincial Armed Constabulary fired indiscriminately and deliberately made muslim houses as target, particularly in the Manek Chowk area. Tall Hindu houses were used by PAC as watch towers towards aiming at muslim houses. Although they declared the official figure of deaths as 12, in Manek Chowk area alone, there were 12 dead.

In a report that has been submitted to the Janata Party High Command, there was a chapter which condemns the conduct of RSS and I am told that that particular chapter has been suppressed. We would like to be enlightened on that by the Janata Party High Command.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : Why don't you ask the PUCL itself ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We would like to find out from here.

(Interruptions)

Madam, the judicial enquiries, I am sorry to say, have become farce, time-consuming and producing no result.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry to say that your time is running out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mathur Commission Report of 1971 on Aligarh riots, submitted after three years, was never seen by this House, never published and no action was taken. Culprits, civil servants, policemen, who directly or indirectly connived remain untouched and not a single person in Aligarh has been convicted during thirty years when there were no less than six riots.

I congratulate the brilliant people in Aligarh University, the students, the teachers and all categories of employees, who never allowed this wicked frenzy to enter the University campus at any time, although one of its Clerks died of bullet wounds. This Aligarh University Campus became a shelter for the riot-affected people. The House must acknowledge that and convey its greetings to the Aligarh University students, teachers and employees.

Certain suggestions ought to be made. But my time is short. I, therefore, request the Government to take serious action. I would like to ask, what happened to the MPs Standing Committee about

which the Prime Minister has talked about three or four months ago. I would like that also to be covered in the reply. We want a specific reply on the same.

I do not want to say anything more.

श्री सुशीला नायर : (भा.सी.)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी आभारों में हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। यह एक ऐसा सवाल है, जिसके साथ भारत की आजादी का इतिहास जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसके साथ राष्ट्रपिता के बलिदान का इतिहास जुड़ा हुआ है। इन कम्युनल रायट्स को बन्द करने के लिए गांधी जी ने कितनी दफा अपनी जान की बाजी लगाई, उपवास किये और भ्रम में इसी के लिए वह गोली के शिकार हुए, बलिदान हुए। हम लोगों को ऐसा लगा था कि इस बलिदान से तो प्राणें खुल जायेंगी, लोग होश में आ जाएंगे। लेकिन ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि होश में आने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, उसके कोई आधार नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं।

ये जो कम्युनल रायट्स, या हरिजन रायट्स, या कास्ट रायट्स होते हैं, जो कि श्री चन्नाण ने कहा है, उनके पीछे पॉसिटिक्स भरा हुआ है। पॉसिटिक्स फायदा उठाने के लिए रायट्स इंजीनियर किए जाते हैं, उनका फायदा उठाया जाता है। मुझे क्षमा कीजिए, बहुत इंडिरा गांधी जी की एक एक स्पीच जो चुनाव में हो रही थी उसमें मुसलमानों पर भ्रष्टाचार, हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार वही एक गाना था हर एक जगह पर। क्यों ? चुनाव के वक्त यह क्यों ? सिर्फ इसलिए कि हरिजन का वोट मिले, मुसलमान का वोट मिले ? यही एक मकसद है। वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए खून करवा देंगे, वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए घर जला देंगे, भ्रष्टाचार करवा देंगे। मैं बड़ी नफ़रत से और बड़े श्रद्ध से कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं भी उन लोगों में से थी और सभापति महोदय, आप भी उन लोगों में से थीं जो एक किस्सा लेकर गई थीं प्रधान मंत्री के पास, जो बंगाल में स्थितियों के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार हुआ था और

बहिन इन्दिराजी प्रधान मंत्री थीं। हमने उनसे कहा था कि इस केस में तो एक्शन होना ही चाहिए, कुछ तो होना ही चाहिए। मगर उनके कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी उस वक्त। तो मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अगर हम लोग चाहते हैं कि यह कलंक भारत के साथे से दूर हो तो इस मसले को राजनैतिक या पार्टी की बहस न बना कर, पार्टी का सवाल न बना कर, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस सवाल को लेना होगा। किस प्रकार से हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के दिल जुड़े, किस प्रकार से ये जाति पांति की दीवारें टूटें हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुए हैं यह भावना उभरे। किस तरह से अपने भगवान भावना नाम हम लें उसकी पूजा करें वह भ्रमल चीज है, उससे किसी का मतलब नहीं है लेकिन जब राजनीति के स्तर पर, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के स्तर पर या किसी सामाजिक स्तर पर हम काम करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तानी तरीके से काम करें, सोचें यह चीज आनी चाहिए। जाति पांति का, धर्म का, पूजा आदि का जो भी उपयोग करना चाहते हैं वह अपने घर में बैठ कर करिए, लेकिन बाहर समाज में स्कार धर्म का जिस तरह से दुरुपयोग आज हो रहा है वह बन्द होना ही चाहिए, इसमें मुझे जरा भी सन्देह नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ अगर कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन है तो वह कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन रहे। क्यों मंत्री लोग उग्र शाखाओं में जाते हैं? क्यों जनता पार्टी इजाजत देती है कि उसके मंत्री लोग शाखाओं में जायें? इससे उनको हिम्मत मिलती है।..... (अवधान).....

मैं ग्राहबिशन की बात करती हूँ। मैं कहती हूँ कि बराब पीने वाले मंत्री नहीं रहने चाहिए, मैं कहती हूँ कि शाखाओं में जाने वाले मंत्री नहीं रहने चाहिए, किसी तरह का सम्बन्ध काब करने वाले मंत्री नहीं रहने चाहिए, किसी तरह की स्पृहता जिसके घर में होती है या जिसके काम बोरे में होती है

वह मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहिए। जिन उसूलों के लिए हम बचपन से लड़े हैं, जिन उसूलों के लिए हम जिन्यगी भर लड़े हैं उन उसूलों का अगर हमारी हुकूमत भ्रमल में नहीं रखती है तो कौन रखेगा, कब रखा जाएगा, कब यह देश आगे बढ़ेगा ?

मैं एक बहुत महत्व का सवाल धार रखना चाहती हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव रिफार्म्स कर्म-शन के चेयरमैन थे। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, आज ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हम दोष तो देते हैं लेकिन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को काम करने लायक हमने रखा है क्या? उत्तर प्रदेश में आई.जी.० पुलिस है, वह पुलिस को चलाता है। पुलिस के ऊपर कोई भी कार कलेक्टर को नहीं है। एक-एक मंत्री अपना सीधा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबल तक चलाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। अपने-अपने विभाग को वह आदेश देगा। किस तरह से डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को जिले में चला सकता है? और क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि जिन गुंडा एसीमेंट्स को पकड़ा गया था, भलीगढ़ में अरेस्ट किया गया था, उनको किन्हीं मंत्रियों के हुकम से छोड़ दिया गया? क्यों मंत्रियों के वह हुकम दिए? कौन मंत्री है वह? क्यों उनके ऊपर ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया? क्यों नहीं ऐक्शन लिया जा रहा है? मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से विनम्र भाव से यह कहना चाहती हूँ, अगर आप इस देश का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दुस्त करना चाहते हैं तो आपको डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर को जिले का प्रधान मंत्री बनाना होगा और सारे के सारे विभाग उसके नीचे करने होंगे। उसके आदेश से सारे अधिकारी लगे चलें जिले में, यह आवश्यक है... (अवधान)...

मुझे अपने विचार यहाँ पर रखने का पूरा अधिकार है। मैं समझती हूँ कि अवेरी हुकूमत की एक ही घण्टी चीज, यी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जो कि हमने कंक बी है।

[10 सुशीला नायर]

वह अच्छी चीज यह भी कि जिमास्तर पर बिट्टी कमिश्नर या कलक्टर, जो भी कोई बरिष्ठ अधिकारी था, वह उस जिले के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए रेस्पॉन्सिबल था। आज हमने उस ऊपर जवाबदारी तो डाल दी है लेकिन उसकी एगारिटी को बिल्कुल खोबला कर दिया है, उनको बिल्कुल छीन लिया है। इसलिए इस चीज को ठीक करना होगा।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि अलीगढ़ में मकान खाली कराने के लिए एक्जीक्यूटिव टिमिक्स का इस्तेमाल किया गया। सिनेमा वाले गुण्डे पालते हैं, पार्लियामेंट भी गुण्डे पालते हैं लेकिन गुण्डे न हिन्दू होते हैं न मुसलमान होते हैं और न आर०एस०एस० होते हैं गुण्डे तो गुण्डे होते हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि गुण्डों को हम गुण्डा कहें। आर०एस०एस० वाले अपने गुण्डों को गुण्डा कहें, जनसंघ वाले भी उनको गुण्डा कहें, कांग्रेस (भाई) वाले भी अपने गुण्डों को गुण्डा कहें और जनता पार्टी वाले भी गुण्डों को गुण्डा कहें। मुसलमान या हिन्दू सभी उनको गुण्डा कहें और गुण्डे के साथ जी बर्ताव होना चाहिए वही बर्ताव उनके साथ किया जाये न कि किसी प्रकार का उनको संरक्षण दिया जाये। जब तक यह गुण्डावर्गीय बल नहीं होगी, कम्युनल रायट्स बल नहीं होंगे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि एक नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल बनी भी उसका क्या हुआ? जब प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी राष्ट्रीय दलों को बसा रहे हैं तो वहाँ पर बैठ कर इसके ऊपर निर्णय लिया जाये। हरिजनों का सवाल, हिन्दू मुसलमानों का सवाल, कम्युनल सवाल—यह राष्ट्रीय सवाल हैं, किसी एक पार्टी का यह सवाल नहीं है, इसलिए राष्ट्रीयस्तर पर एक साथ बैठ कर इसका हल ढूँढा जाये। राष्ट्रपिता का बलिदान न जिस काम के लिए हुआ था

वह बलिदान बेकार न जाये—यह हमको देखना है। हम सभी का फर्ज है और धर्म है कि राष्ट्रीय इन्टीग्रेशन हो, अल्पसंख्यकों का संरक्षण हो, उसका हम पालन करें।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): During the last two months the whole country was discussing the developments at Aligarh. Commissions and counter Commissions have gone into it. The Minorities Commission also looked into it and submitted a report and now the Prime Minister visited Aligarh and with an Aligarh lock, he tried to keep the riots under lock and key.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Hon. Members not to be so noisy.

SHRI M.N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Business Advisory Committee has in its wisdom decided to discuss this question in this House. Well, I feel that we are qualifying ourselves to be called the House of Elders: let the Rajya Sabha find out some other name for themselves!

That apart after the reports that have already appeared including the Minorities Commission's report which appeared today, nobody can deny the role of the R.S.S. in this affair, nor the involvement of the Administration. But I do not want to take up this question now—the question of Administration and its role—since, on the 17th, the Prime Minister is calling a meeting and, there, we will have an opportunity to discuss the whole affair. As one of the Leaders of the Opposition pointed out, unless you are prepared to fight against communal politics, this kind of happenings will continue, as they are doing now and have done in the past. I think, anybody in this country who knows the history of the RSS knows that they are spreading narrow Hindu chauvinism and anti-Muslim feelings among all sections of the society. I am not blaming people like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. They are innocent persons. There is a caucus at the top who plan these things, and many people like him have been trapped. Unfortunately, that organization is spreading. It is attracting youngsters into its fold, and they are being given para-military training. Most of them know the use of even the most modern armaments. Therefore, this is a very dangerous situation.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : It is all imaginary.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : It is not imaginary.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : What experience have you about RSS ?
(Interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I should not be attacked by RSS here. I should be protected.

They say that they are a cultural organization. The culture that they are spreading is the culture of murder. In our State, recently, a number of Marxists were murdered....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : I can give you a list of hundreds of RSS workers who were murdered by Communists in Kerala.
(Interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : They perpetrate murders, murder of the culture of India. That is the most important thing.

They are the anti-thesis of what Indian culture stood for. I have seen in my younger days the photo of Shri Ramakrishna in the dress of a Muslim fakir praying to Allah. Is it not clear to them as to what was the message that he wanted to convey to the country ? High tolerance and assimilation were the two characteristic features of our Indian culture, and they have destroyed these. They exploit the name of Swami Vivekananda. But they go against his teachings. That is what they are doing. My friends are laughing. You may laugh. But you will not be the people who will laugh last. They are defaming Indian culture. The most dangerous thing is that they are shattering the democratic and secular fabric of our country. It was the combined effort of the social reformers like Swami Vivekananda and others and also the leaders of the oppressed sections, combined with the national movement, that tried to build up a democratic society here and which finally culminated in the acceptance of our Constitution. Now the whole thing has been destroyed. So, if you want to restore the democratic and secular structure in this country, unless you are prepared to fight against the RSS and their friends, it will not be possible. The political wing of the RSS is the Jan Sangh. There is also another social wing which is called the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. They jointly function and unfortunately, neither the State Government of Uttar Pradesh nor the Central Government here can dare to take any

action against the RSS-Jan Sangh combine because their very existence depends upon their support.

I am hearing statements after statements from the Jan Sangh leaders....

26 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no Jan Sangh.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I mean, the Janata leaders like Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Raj Narain. If it is only an inner fight to bring somebody into the Ministry, I have nothing to say, but if they are very serious about what they say they have no place in Janata as long as the RSS-Jan Sangh combine is there in the Janata Party. So I would request them to come out if they are serious about building a democratic and secular society.

So also, when I heard my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, I was amused and I was taken aback and I wondered if even to-day Shrimati Indira Gandhi is ruling this country. Now Mr. Desai is there. He is ruling and what is happening in Angkor or what is happening in other parts of the country to-day is something for which this government is responsible....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You did not hear me fully.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I heard you fully.

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, he heard you without.... (Interruptions). Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I request him to come out of his present alliance with RSS-Jan Sangh Combine...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We do not trail behind anybody.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR : I know.

Where I differ with Mr. Sarma Gopal is, he thinks that if the administrative machinery is set right, then everything will be all right. That was a failure. After independence, the social movement that was built up during the pre-independence period was given up and now for socio-economic reforms you are depending upon the Collector and the Police Inspector. That way will not work. That is why I said—I am not asking you to come out of the Janata Party. When I say 'You come out', I mean, let us jointly go to the districts and convey this message to the masses and try to build a democratic and secular society and

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

fight against casteism and communalism. It is only by fighting casteism and communalism that we will be able to build a secular and democratic society. In that let all the secular and democratic minded people join together and I want them to fight against the narrow chauvinism of the RSS and their friends.

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण विल्ली) : साम्प्रदायिक वर्गों पर बहस का सवाल पैदा हुआ तो यह खयाल था कि इसके सारे मुद्दों पर बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि पिछले तीस साल से जो तरीका बहस का अपनाया गया है वह तरीका अब भी अपनाया गया है। अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने की ही इस बहस में कोशिश की गई है और एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण ही किया गया है। कोई दूसरी बाँज सामने रखने की कोशिश की गई हो, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई नहीं दिया है। यहाँ पर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं जिनका जवाब देना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ।

इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता कि पिछले तीस साल से लगातार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे इस देश में हो रहे हैं। अजादी के बाद से हो रहे हैं और यह बीज देश के लिए बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, यह बहुत ही बदकिस्मती की बात है। इसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए था। मुझे और भी ज्यादा अफसोस तब होता है जब चव्हाण साहब या कांग्रेस के दूसरे लोग यहाँ बाड़े होकर उपदेश देने की कोशिश करते हैं। चव्हाण साहब देश में होम मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। जब वह होम मिनिस्टर थे तब उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक नेशनल इंटरवेंशन काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी। वहाँ पर बहुत से सवाल उठाए गए थे। जिन बावों का आज वह जिक्र कर रहे थे उन में से किसी को भी इम्प्लैमेंट करने की कोशिश उनकी होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से नहीं हुई थी। 1967 में छः दंगे हुए थे और उसके बाद रघुबरदास कमीशन की स्थापना हुई थी।

उस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनमें से एक पर भी प्रमल नहीं किया गया। इसलिए नहीं किया गया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी या कांग्रेस का सारा इंटरेस्ट इस बात में रहा है कि भारत में अगर हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगे होते रहे तो मुसलमानों के बोट उनको मिलते रहेंगे। तभी वह पावर में रह सकती है। अब आप इस बात को देखें कि 1977 में पहली बार एमरजेंसी खत्म होने पर हिन्दू और मुसलमान मिल कर नेशनल स्ट्रीम का एक हिस्सा बन गए। तब भारत में दंगे पूरी तरह से खत्म हो गए थे। कांग्रेस भी खत्म सी हो गई थी। उसको बहुत कम स्थान मिले थे। उसके बाद कांग्रेस को लगा कि अगर हिन्दू मुसलमान मिले रहे, अगर उनका आपस में तालमेल रहा तो उन्होंने इस तालमेल को तोड़ने की साजिश की। उसने दंगों की शुरुआत की। आज यहाँ पर अलीगढ़ के दंगे का जिक्र किया जा रहा है। जब भूरे की बात की जाती है तो कौन नहीं जानता है कि जिस दिन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी अलीगढ़ के अन्दर एक गाड़ी में शामिल होने के लिए गई थीं तब मोल्डन गैंग के लोग कितनी बड़ी तादाद में उनका स्वागत करने के लिए सबसे आगे थे? जब ये लोग भूरा की साज को प्रत्यक्षता से ले गए तो वे शमशान घूम में नहीं ले गए, कहीं और ले गए, और बल्कि मुसलमान मुहल्लों में और दूसरी जगह ले गए जहाँ दंगे होने का खतरा था। उसके अन्दर कांग्रेस का कितना हिस्सा था, इसमें जाने की जरूरत है। इसको देखने की जरूरत है। बेलिक इन्फू यह है कि यहाँ पर देश में हिन्दू और मुसलमान इन दोनों को एक मेन स्ट्रीम में आने से रोकने के लिए जो धराष्ट्रवादी ताकतें हैं वे रोड़ा भटका रही हैं।

कम्युनल रायदस कहीं भी हों, उनकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये। अलीगढ़ के दंगों पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं। वहाँ सड़ने वाले लोगों की बापस नहीं लाया जा सकता है। निन्दावालों के आंसू नहीं पोंछे जा सकते।

हैं। कहीं भी बंदा होना बहुत सलत है। मरने वाला हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान भारतीय है, हिन्दुस्तानी है, उसका खून यहां पर बहा है। लेकिन मैं अपने दोस्तों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप अलीगढ़ का सवाल यहां उठा रहे हैं तो सम्बल के अन्दर जो दंगे हुए थे तब आपकी ज़बान बन्द क्यों हो गई थी। क्या वहां पर मरने वाले जो लोग थे वे हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं थे? क्या वहां पर हुआ बंदा साम्प्रदायिक दंगा नहीं था? क्या सम्बल के अन्दर हुए दंगे के सवाल को कांग्रेस के लोगों ने या दूसरे लोगों ने उठाने की कोशिश की? अलीगढ़ के दंगे में मरने वालों का सवाल हिन्दू या मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। इस दंगे को लेकर मैं समझता हूं कि आज भारत की तसवीर सारी दुनिया में खराब करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी दंगे हुए हैं, आप रघुबरदास कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ें, दूसरी रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ें, पिछले तीस साल की रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ें, आपको पता चलेगा कि दंगा हिन्दू और मुसलमान नहीं करते हैं, दंगे की कुछ लोग शुरुआत करते हैं और परसनल तौर पर कम्युनल लोग जो हैं वे शामिल हो जाते हैं और इस तरह से यह चीज सामने आती है। आज भारत की तसवीर ये लोग खराब करना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान खत्म हो रहे हैं, यह तसवीर पेश करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे पाकिस्तान ही फायदा उठायेगा और उसको यू.एन.ओ. में यह सवाल उठाने का मौका मिल जाएगा और यह कहने का मौका मिल जाएगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में माइनॉरिटीज की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं होता है। यह सवाल हिन्दुस्तानियत का है, भारतीयता का है। हर मरने वाला हिन्दुस्तानी है, उसका खून हिन्दुस्तान का है फिर चाहे वह बंदा सम्बल का बंदा हो, अलीगढ़ का हो, बनारस का हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इन्कार

कर सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन बंगों में, सम्बल, अलीगढ़, और बनारस के बंगों में मरने वाले जो लोग हैं उनमें हिन्दुओं की संख्या ज्यादा है? क्या इस बात से कोई आदमी इन्कार कर सकता है कि अगर मरने वालों की टोटल संख्या को, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हुए दंगों में मरने वालों की संख्या को अगर देखा जाए तो हिन्दुओं की संख्या अधिक निकलेगी? यहां यह कह कर कि मुसलमान का कल्लेघाम हो रहा है, देश की एक गलत तसवीर पेश की जा रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी माइनॉरिटीज के लिये यहां के बहुसंख्यक लोगों ने मिलकर के उनको सुरक्षित रखने के लिये, अपना हिस्सा समझने के लिये बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। आप इस बात को देखें, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है, मैं इस बात को रिकार्ड स्ट्रेट करने के लिए कह रहा हूं, कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों की पापुलेशन 1961 से 1971 के दौरान 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और हिन्दुओं की 23 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। हिन्दुओं की पापुलेशन लगातार गिर रही है और मुसलमानों की बढ़ रही है। यह क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिये कि हिन्दुस्तान (अवधान)

हिन्दुस्तान की जो पिक्चर आप पेश करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं है। आज जान बूझ कर अपने बोटों की खातिर देश की गलत तसवीर पेश कर रहे हैं। (अवधान) जिस समय बंगला देश की माइनॉरिटीज पर जुल्म होता था, वहां पहले ढाई करोड़ हिन्दू रहते थे जिनकी संख्या घट कर आज 60 लाख रह गई है, उस समय आपकी ज़बान नहीं खुलती थी। आप बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं

(अवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU :
Madam Chairman, are all these relevant
in this debate ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is putting his
point of view, Mr. Basu.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि दुनिया के मुल्कों में सब से ज्यादा विश्वास अपनी माइनॉरिटीज में प्रकट किया है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान है। उनकी सैक्युरिटी का सब से ज्यादा इंतजाम हिन्दुस्तान ने किया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Bangladesh is a friendly country. Do not make adverse remarks here?

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैं जानता हूँ चीन कितना फंडनी कन्ट्री है और वह क्या कर रहा है सब मुझे मालूम है। यहां पर धार० एस० एस० फोबिया के नाम पर गलत तरीके से राजनीतिक स्वार्थी को पूरा करने के लिये गलत बातें की जा रही हैं। बिल्कुल गलत रिपोर्ट है और मैं यहां पर बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में धार० एस० एस० के रोल को खिनाई करना चाहता हूँ। जितनी भी बातें यहां इस बारे में कही गई हैं वह फर्क आफ़ व्हाइट लाइज है। कोई धादमी धार० एस० एस० का किसी मुसलमान पर हाथ नहीं उठायेगा, बल्कि उसके विपरीत अगर मुसलमान पर कोई आक्रमण हो तो धार० एस० एस० का धादमी अपने खून पर खेल कर उसे बचायेगा। जिस तरह से गलत तस्वीर आप पेश कर रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है। आप अलीगढ़ और सम्मल के राइट्स देखें कि वहां किसका ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। बी० पी० एम० के साथ हमको शेयर करना पड़ा फ़ासिज्म के खिलाफ लड़ाई में। किन्तु अगर वह फ़ौरन अपने हिस्सा किताब को देख कर हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनलिज्म को रोकना चाहें, उनको क्रश करना चाहें और यह सोचें कि नेशनल कोर्सेज क्रश कर दी जायें तो हम उनके साथ नहीं हैं। और जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि इस तरह से गलत बातें कह कर गड़बड़ हो जाती है तो मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनका वह राजनीतिक स्वार्थ पूरा नहीं होगा। ऐसे लोग जानबूझ कर गलत तस्वीर धार० एस० एस० की सामने रखना चाहते हैं जिससे

मुसलमानों के मन में शक पैदा होता है और दोनों दूर चले जाते हैं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक दूसरे के नजदीक आयें, यहां के मुसलमान देश की मेन स्ट्रीम का हिस्सा बन जायें। लेकिन आप उस मेन स्ट्रीम में मुसलमानों को नहीं आने देना चाहते।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फेल्योर हुआ है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के समय में, जितने भी कमीशन बने हैं उनको रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने हैं, हमारे नामने नेशनल इंडेपेंडेंट काउन्सिल का रिपोर्ट है, उन सब को देख कर इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अप्रोबीशन लीडर्स की मीटिंग बुलायी है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि जहां पर रायदा होते हैं वहीं पर जो भी अधिकारी हैं चाहे मुसलमान हों या हिन्दू उनको सक्षम सजा दी जाये और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफ़िशर्स पर उनकी जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय। मैं आपके मामले बीसियों सजैश्चन रख सकता हूँ, जिन्हें क्या क्या करने की जरूरत है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर मीटिंग बुलायेंगे, उसमें सजैश्चन आ जायेंगे। इस हाउस के अन्दर इस प्रकार की कौनूनल फिजा करने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के कारण बढ़ाने के बजाय उन्हें आपस में मिलने दें। 1971 में फ़ासिज्म खत्म होने पर हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की माइनॉरिटीज के मिलने की जो लहर चली थी (अवबसान)

MR. CHAIRMAN Before I call the next speaker, I just want to make one point clear. Parties are allotted certain amount of time. The list has been prepared and I have to go by this list. It is not a question of anybody speaking longer or anybody else getting less time and so on. I just want to make it clear. I would request hon. Members to cooperate with me. Shri U.S. Pathi—not here. Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Poonam): Madam Chairperson, it is very tragic

that even after 31 years of independence communal carnages continue to rock the country. From Belchi to Aligarh, it is a sordid record of oppression and violent persecution of the minorities. It is most unfortunate that during the recent times, the communal disturbances display a rising trend.

Madam, during the sixties, the communal disturbances had reached as high a figure as 500 in a year and they declined to about half by 1974. In 1974, the number of disturbances had come down to 248. In 1975, there was a further decline to 209 and in 1976, there was a further decline to 169. We therefore see that upto 1976 the graph of communal disturbance showed a steady decline. But with the coming of the Janata party into power unfortunately this graph has started rising. Whereas in 1976, 169 was the figure, in 1977, it went up to 188 and in 1978, 172 riots have already taken place upto now.

The point is not the number of riots. The point is that the graph now shows a steady rise. The number of communal riots indicate that there should be no room for complacency. The fact is that there is not only a rising trend in communal riots, but there is also an increasing intensity in these communal riots. Riots in Aligarh have exposed this fact. We find that the present Aligarh riots take us back unfortunately to the dangerous sixties with all the major riots in Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi and other places. What happened in Aligarh today unfortunately revives the painful memories of the ghastly killings of Jabalpur in 1959. Such has been the increase in the intensity of the communal violence that now rocks the country.]

Madam Chair-person what happened in Aligarh cannot be dismissed as mere one incident in a chain of incidents. There is a qualitative difference, not only in the matter of intensity but also in the matter of nature of incidents. Never before has such a thing happened that within a span of 31 days communal killings flare up in the same town. This is a matter of disgrace for the administration. Sometimes we are told and even the Prime Minister here had said that the communal riots are a blot on the country. Why blame the country? He had said it in the Rajya Sabha. Why defame the country? The communal riots that are taking place are a blot on the administration. What happened in Aligarh? I must say to the credit of Hindus in Aligarh that when the

killing of the Muslim minority started on the 5th of October, the common Hindus did not participate in that. It was a communal carnage perpetrated by the R.S.S. hooligans and the common Hindus did not participate in that particular thing. But Madam Chair-person, here we have all records broken because in a matter of 31 days' that of, again on the 6th November, the same town was rocked with ghastly killings of the Muslim minority. This is a matter which is a great slur on the administration. What happened in Aligarh? This was perpetrated by the R.S.S. hooligans aided and abetted by the PAC and the law and order machinery which was said to have existed over there. This is what Mr. Indar Malhotra says in the Times of India in the issue dated the 11th November, 1978:

"For the fresh flare-up in that unfortunate university town, exactly a month after the October 5 riot, bespeaks so alarming a situation that only these indifferent to national unity can fail to sit up."

Therefore, there is a need for soul searching. Let us not merely lay down our heads in abeyance. Let us have soul searching and let us face that fresh enemy are. It cannot be denied that the poisonous indoctrination by the R.S.S. has a major hand in the carnage of the minority community. I will not dwell on this particular subject for it is well known. I will merely quote from a weekly magazine "Sunday" dated 5-11-78. At page 25, it says:

"Mr. Golwalkar categorically said in 1939 that the 'non-Hindu' peoples in Hindustan must either adopt the Hindu culture and language, must learn to respect and hold in reverence Hindu religion, must entertain no idea but those of glorification of the Hindu race and culture."

Madam Chair-person, I must say that after the coming of the Janata Party in power, there is also a qualitative difference in the poisonous indoctrination. Formerly the R.S.S. called for the indianisation of the Muslims and other non-Hindus, but today they are so emboldened that they call for not merely indianisation, but Hinduisation of all the non-Hindus and I say so on the authority of the editorial that was written in the *Crusader* dated 12th September, 1977. There, in the editorial, it gives a call not merely for Indianisation, but it is emboldened to say that there must be Hinduisation of the Muslims and all the minorities here

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

in the country. I know that the time is limited at my disposal, otherwise I would have read out the entire editorial.

The R.S.S. and communal hatred are inter-related and the R.S.S. has a long record of involvement in communal disturbances. Such have been the findings of Justice Jagmohan Reddy who enquired into riots at Ahmedabad and other Gujarat towns in 1969, Justice D.P. Madan who enquired into the riots at Bhiwandi, Jalgaon and Mahad in May 1970 and the Vythayathi Commission which enquired into the Tellicherry incidents.

There is not much time and I would only say that the Aligarh riots were pre-planned; this is quite obvious from the various facts and I need not give more information. I would like to quote from the Economic and Political Weekly dated 18th November, 1978 where at page 1832, the facts are clearly brought out. About the involvement of the P.A.C.

I may read out from the same magazine, page 1882, the findings of the People Union for Civil Liberties. It is stated :

"The Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) of Uttar Pradesh too betrayed Hindu communal sentiments by shooting and killing innocent and unarmed Muslims."

There was such an orgy of violence created by the P.A.C. themselves that there is a lot to say. When the procession came after snatching the body of Bhura shouting 'khooon ka badla khooon', not only the processionists, but the P.A.C. themselves also indulged in looting etc. I would give the example of a shop at Phool ka Chaura. The P.A.C. entered the shop and looted it. In their frenzy of looting the shop, they even dropped their cartridges in that particular shop. I have with me as many as four cartridges dropped by the P.A.C. in a Muslim shop at Phool ka Chaura. How will the P.A.C. account for the loss of these cartridges? With your permission, Madam Chairperson, I hand over these cartridges of the P.A.C. rifles to the hon. Minister to make an enquiry and find out how the P.A.C. have accounted for the loss of these cartridges.

Then, bombs have been used to blast the houses of the minority communities by the RSS hooligans. Here is the photograph of a bomb with the military marking on it.

Will the Government try to find out how these bombs manufactured in the Indian Ordnance Factories have found their way in the hands of the R.S.S.?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That point has already been made. Will you kindly conclude now?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Since the time is running out, I have skipped over a lot of details.

To conclude, I must say that there is a complete shaking of the confidence of the minorities in the law and order machinery. Let there be a complete re-structuring of the Provincial Armed Constabulary. Let there be an anti-riot force, specially equipped to face these situations; and they must have a proper representation of the Muslims and minorities in them. Let there be a ban on the para-military activities of RSS shakhs. The Minister of State, Shri Patil had made a very uncharitable remark when the students of the Aligarh Muslim University approached him. He said that the Aligarh Muslim University was creating tension, with all apologies to you, Madam Chairperson, this is published in newspapers. An apology is due from him. The Aligarh Muslim University students and others have been peaceful, and their role has been appreciated by one and all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, you must conclude. I am sorry you are overstepping your limit.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Finally, I must say that there must be an occupational rehabilitation of the victims of the riots, so that the perpetrators of the riots do not go away with the fruits of the riots. The Commission that is appointed, must be a 3-man commission, with one member at least from the minority community, i.e. the Muslims.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, I just wanted to draw your attention to the rule that is there. You said that through me, you will hand over whatever you were displaying to the Minister. I think you should do it directly; it is not customary, and it is not within the rules to do it through the Speaker in the Parliament. You can always do it personally.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I will hand it over to you. It is such a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Mr. Banatwalla, I have to go by the rules. Kindly resume your seat, Mr. Banatwalla. The rules do not permit it. Now, Mr. Banatwalla.

श्री बलवंत सिंह रायबख्शिया (फरीदकोट) :
 मेहरारो ने साहब, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम आज यहां पर उस बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं जिस बात को बहुत पहले समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए था। फिरकापरस्ती और फिरकादारी के दैत्य ने हजारों दफा इस देश के निर्दोष लोगों का खून बहाया है। मुझे यह जान कर दुःख हुआ कि अलीगढ़ में फिरकापरस्ती के दैत्य ने निर्दोष इस्लामों का खून क्रिस्तों में एक महीने तक पिया। भारतवर्ष की आजादी, इस देश के गरीब मजदूरों और मेहनतकों की आजादी के लिए रिज धर्म के गुरुओं ने हमेशा ही आगे बढ़कर अपनी जान दी है। इसीलिए हम लोगों की इन वारदातों की ज्यादा फिकर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन वारदातों को रोकने के लिए अगर हम अपनी जान भी देनी पड़े तो हम जान भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

इस देश में हमारा कुछ इतिहास है। समस्त भारत का कुछ इतिहास है। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, जैनी और बौद्ध—सभी एक ही सोने से बने हुए अलग-अलग गहने हैं। जब आजादी में पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू खुद पंजाब में जाकर अकाली मोर्चे में गिरफ्तार हुए थे क्योंकि वह देश की आजादी की लड़ाई की। श्री मदन मोहन मालविया ने तबारीक में लिखा है—अगर भारतवर्ष को आजाद कराना है तो हर घर से एक आदमी सिख होना चाहिये। यह हमारी देशभक्ति का सटिफिकेट है।

मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ—अर्थ क्या हुआ है ? मरता कुछ और है, लेकिन इसको दूसरे तरीके से दिखाया जा रहा है, हर बात को फोलीटीकलाइज किया जा रहा है। यहां पर ऊंची-ऊंची आवाज में ये बातें इस लिये कही जा रही हैं ताकि बाहर बोट पकें हो जायें, यह सब बोट-पकें करने की राजनीति है, बिल में कुछ, मूंह में कुछ। इन बातों ने ही बेकायद किया है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बली गईं—मैं एमजेंसी के दिनों में मेरठ कालिज में पढ़ता था। उस वक्त बिहार में गफ्फूर साहब की मिनिस्ट्री थी। मुझे इन के एक खिम्मेदार आदमी का भाषण सुनने का इत्फाक हुआ। उन्होंने कहा था—जयप्रकाश नारायण बिहार में आन्दोलन इस लिये चला रहे हैं कि वहां का मुख्य मंत्री एक मुसलमान है और वह उस मुसलमान मुख्य मंत्री को हटाना चाहते हैं। यह आप की सियासत का नमूना है। इतने बड़े आदमी को भी आप की चूड़ में इतना नीचे तक ला सकते हैं—इम मियासत को छोड़ दीजिये—मेहरबान।

एमजेंसी लगी तो आप की मालूम है पंजाब में इन की हुकूमत थी। इन के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा—हमारे अकाली दल के सबर यहां बैठे हुए हैं—सिखों को एमजेंसी के खिलाफ एजिटेशन में हिस्सा नहीं लेना चाहिये, क्योंकि सिखों पर कोई एमजेंसी नहीं है। यह नमूना है—कांग्रेस की सियासत का। लेकिन हम ने कहा—नहीं, हम हिस्सा लेंगे, इसके खिलाफ एजिटेशन में हम उन का साथ देंगे और हम ने मुकम्मिल तौर पर उनका साथ दिया।

मैं आप से अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ—इस को रोकने के लिये पोलिटिकल साल्यूशन मत ढूंढिये, इस का साल्यूशन पोलिटिकल नहीं है और न अरर० एस० एस० पर हमला करने में इस का साल्यूशन है, किसी पार्टी का गुण जाने से भी इस का साल्यूशन नहीं होगा, साल्यूशन इस बात में है कि खूब बात को समझिये खूब बात क्या है ? छोटी-छोटी बातों से ही इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। उन की भावनाओं की कद्र कीजिये। भावनायें क्या हैं ? तीन बर्ष हो गये सऊदी अरब में सिखों के दाखले पर पाबन्दी है। इस चीख-चीख कर कह रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार दाखल नहीं दे रही।

[श्री वचना सिंह राणा लिखा]

है। सऊदी शरब में सिखों को क्यों जाने नहीं दिया जाता? इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी बातों पर ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—गैर-हिम्मेदार लोग बहुत सी ऐसी बातें करते हैं, जिन में देश में प्राबलम्ब पैदा हो जाती हैं। यह हिम्मेदारी दुतरफा है—माइनारिटीज की भी हिम्मेदारी है और मेजरिटी की भी हिम्मेदारी है और हमारी भी हिम्मेदारी है कि हम हमेशा हम-हमें में रहें। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद मैं जातिवादी लोगों की हिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है—इस लिये कि वे बड़े हैं, गिनती में उनकी तादाद ज्यादा है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—हम देश के धार्मिक पक्ष, विधि पक्ष और हिस्टोरिकल पक्ष को लें। हम ने माइनारिटीज कमीशन बनाया है—आप इस पर ही इन चीजों को छोड़ दीजिये, माइनारिटीज कमीशन का फुल-मैजिस्ट्रल पावर दे दीजिये—जितनी भी आप दे सकते हैं—और वे इस किस्म के मामलों की गहराई में जायें। मेजरिटी या माइनारिटी का कोई भी प्रादमी खलल डालने की कोशिश करे, तो उन में दोषी कौन है—इस के बारे में उन का फैसला मान लिया जाय।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि भावनाओं को समझा नहीं जा रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर आप निरंकारीयों के झगड़े को ही ले लीजिये। उसमें भावना को नहीं समझा गया, दोषी किस को ठहराया—मैं रिफाई लेकर आया हूँ। देखिये भाई, यह बाबा साहब की फोटो है, जिस में दिखाया गया है कि बाबा अपने पाँव पर शराब डाल कर एक लड़की को शराब पिना रहा है। निरंकारी जी यह सब कर रहे हैं। निरंकारी जी की एक किताब मेरे पास है। इस में उन्होंने लिखा है कि भारतीय प्रजन और रोजे रखना बकवास है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप धर्म का प्रचार कीजिए, अगर अपने धर्म के प्रचार की आड़ में दूसरे धर्मों की बेइज्जती

न कीजिए। यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर मैं भी यहां करता हूँ तो मुझे भी नीचा दिखाइये, कोई धीर करता है तो उसे भी नीचा दिखाइये। गुरुबाणी गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब का शब्द है। मैं इस किताब से आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ कि किस तरह हमारी बेइज्जती करने के लिए इसमें लिखा गया है। हमारी भावनाओं को आप समझिये, हम कोई बेवकूफ नहीं हैं जो कि गोलियों से मारे जाएं। हमारे प्रादमी कानपुर में मारे गये, धमूसर में मारे गये, दिल्ली में मारे गये। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से इस में हमारी बेइज्जती की गयी है। हमारी गुरु बाणी में लिखा गया है—

तू सदा सलामत निरंकार
बो तुष भाबे साईं भलोकार
इस में इस को इस तरह से दिया गया है—
आया गुरुबचन प्रवतार
सारे जगदा पालन हार
साड़ा कर गया बेड़ा पार
तू सदा सलामत निरंकार।

यह हमारी बेइज्जती है। यह इस किताब में है। अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं इसे टेबल पर भी रख दूंगा। इस में लिखा है कि—

Adulterates the Gurbani, inter-mixing it with ghost-written, anti-Sikh compositions;

Establishes the Order of the Seven in place of the Five Beloved Ones ordained by Guru Gobind Singh;

हम ने पाँच प्यारे की बात कही है, ये सात प्यारे की बात कहते हैं। मैं इन्दिरा गांधी पर भी इल्जाम लगाता हूँ कि सिख धर्म को चेलेंज करने वाले, सिख धर्म की बेइज्जती करने वाले गुरुबचन सिंह प्रवतारी को डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट दिया गया। उन्होंने अपने राज्य में 11 वर्ष तक क्या किया, इसका जरा जवाब दें? इस तरह से दूसरे धर्मों को बदनाम करने वालों के साथ यह सख्त किता

मया। इस तरह से माइनोरिटीज के धर्मों को बढ़ावा दिया गया। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आपको माइनोरिटीज के धर्मों की रक्षा करनी होगी। आज इस तरह से उन्हें बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इससे भी बुरी बात क्या होगी ?

आज पी० ए० सी० में भी फिरकापरस्ती घा मयी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के इजारेदार, सरसमैदार, पूंजीपति और बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों के मालिक और सेठ लोग भी धर्म के नाम पर खूब शराबा कराते हैं। आप लोगों को यह सब सोचना होगा।

बाहिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माइनोरिटी कमीशन को पूरे अधिकार दिये जाएं। तमाम कानूनों के बारे में, तमाम प्रबलम्स के बारे में, माइनोरिटीज के तमाम विचारों के बारे में उसे फँसला करने का अधिकार दिया जाए। माइनोरिटी कमीशन की कोई भी शिकायत हो, धर्म की हो, विद्या की हो, धीर कोई हो, सबके बारे में वह कमीशन फँसला करे। किसी को भी मदद के लिए उसके पास जाने का अधिकार हो।

बी अब्दुल अहद बकील (बारामूला): मोतरिम, ससर गृह साहब ने फिरकेबाराना फ़ादात के सिलसिले में यहाँ मोशन पेश किया है। इस पर मूख्तलिफ़ साहेबान ने अपने-अपने ख़यालात का यहाँ इजहार किया। उन में काफी संजीदगी भी थी लेकिन इस हाउस के कुछ मेम्बर साहेबान इस मामलात की नज़ाकत को ज़रअन्दाज करने के लिए, बहुस की नज़ाकत को सही न समझने के लिए और इन फ़सादात का मुल्क की सियासत पर, मुल्क के लोगों पर असरात को नज़रअन्दाज करने के लिए गैरसंजोदगी से भी पेश आये। इस का मुझे बहुत इत्तिहाई अफ़सोस है। मैं इस हाउस में, मुकद्दस एबान में पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर हम सब लोग जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, अपने आप को सोबरन पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर कहते हैं, तो वह यह समझें

कि हमारे जो पारस हैं वे डेमीनेटिड पारस हैं। उन लोगों के अजिआरात हैं जिन लोगों की ज़िदगियाँ, मजहब के नाम पर, अक़िलवत होने के नाते, मजलूस होने के नाते, तबाह हो जाती हैं, उन को मारा जाता है। उनकी ज़ायदाद को तबाह किया जाता है, उनकी असमत्ता का नया नाच किया जाता है। मुझे पूरा यकीन और विश्वास है कि आज वे नेता जिन्होंने इस मुल्क को आजाबी दी चाहे वह महात्मा गांधी थे, जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे, मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद थे, चाहे वे हिन्दू कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले रहनुमा थे या मुसलमान कम्युनिटी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले रहनुमा थे अगर वे आज ज़िन्दा होते तो यकीनन अफ़सोस करते कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जबकि मुल्क का पूरा निज़ाम, पूरा मुस्तक़बिल तारीक बग़र रहा है, यह एबान इस क़दर गैर संजोदगी सिबाई दे रही है।

जहाँ तक फ़सादात का ताल्लुक है, यह एक ऐसी इस्वत है, चाहे हिन्दू मुसलमान को मारे या कहीं मुसलमान हिन्दू को मारे जिस पर हुर सुरत में काबू पाया जाना चाहिये। मारा कौन जाता है ? जिस के लिए पूरी गवर्नमेंट पूरी स्टेट जिम्मेदार है और उसी नाम पर राज करती है, उसी की कुम्बत पर टिकी हुई थी। उसको एहसास न हो, और हम भी यह एहसास न करें कि इन हालात को काबू में करने के लिए, मुल्क की वह तस्वीर जो इस मुल्क के नेहरू देना चाहते थे, गांधी देना चाहते थे मौलाना आजाद देना चाहते थे, वह पेश करने में नाकामयाब रही है, तो मुझे बेइद अफ़सोस होता है। अगर यही हालत रही तो मुझे अंदेशा है कि जिस तरह से तीस साल के बाद कांग्रेस की हकूमत को अन्धाम ने रद्द किया है, उसी तरह जनता पार्टी की हकूमत को अगले ढाई साल के बाद रद्द कर देगी। हमें वह एहसास करना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट इस फ़ार दी कंट्री, फ़ार दी पीपल। अगर हम इस बीज को इन अशक़्त्यारात को अपनी कोम के लिए, देश में हिन्दू, सिख, मुस्लिम, ईसाई जिस में सब

[श्री अब्दुल ग़ाफ़ बक्शी]

बामिल हैं उनकी बहुबूदी उनकी तरकी के लिए स्तेमास नहीं कर सके, उनको सिक्थोरिटी प्रदान नहीं कर सके, मिल बैठ कर कोई ऐसा फार्मूला पैदा न कर सके तो हमें कोई हक नहीं है अपने आपको मुनाईदे कहने का। मुझे बेइतहा मर्म आती है जब हम कहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ में मुसलमान को हिन्दू ने मृदा मुस्लिम औरत पर हिन्दू ने हाथ उठाया या हिन्दू औरत पर मुसलमान ने हाथ उठाया। मुझे फंदा है उस रियासत से आने पर, कि जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान जल रहे थे तो हमारी ही एक रियासत ऐसी थी जहाँ हम सिर ऊंचा रख कर यह कहते थे कि यहाँ हिन्दू मुसलमान पक्षपात नहीं हुए और महात्मा गांधी को यह कहना पड़ा कि इस बरबरीयत के जमाने में, इस बरबरीयत के दौर में अगर कहीं मुझे रोशनी दिखाई देती है तो वह अम्मु और काश्मीर स्टेट में ही दिखाई देती है।

मलहोला साहब ने कुछ बातें सही कही हैं। हमें यह नहीं देखना चाहिये कि हमारे सिपासी हकूक को तकबियत कैसे मिलती है, हमारी सिपासी पार्टों को तकबियत कैसे मिलती है। हम ख़ुमनबीइइन्ख हैं और जब ख़ुमन बीइन्ख मारे जाते हैं तो यह इंसानियत का सवाल होता है। यह हिन्दुस्तान के आईन का उन बुनियाबात का सवाल है जिन पर आपने भारत की पूरी इस इमारत को खड़ा किया है। अगर आज मुक में मुसलमान सिक्थोर नहीं है तो आपका यह सैक्यूलरिज्म जिसकी आप बार-बार कस्में खाते हैं बेमानी और बेमकसद है। हम सब भाई-भाई हैं, हम मिल कर रहें और इस बरबरीयत को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए ख़त्म करें। मुझे बेइतहा अपसोस होता है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि किसी नौजवान को ज़िन्दा जलाया जा रहा है। ऐसा करके क्या हम हिन्दुस्तान की अग्रभूत को दीवाला करते हैं? मुझे बेइतहा अपसोस हुआ जब मलहोला साहब ने कहा कि मुसलमानों की आकांक्षी में इजाफा होता है इसलिए मुसलमानों

को नहीं मारा। शायद उनका मतलब यही था कि अलीगढ़ में मुसलमानों को नहीं मारा। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट क्या कहती है, प्रेस क्या कहती है, प्रधान मंत्री ने खुद क्या कहा है?

समाम हिन्दुस्तान के 65 करोड़ लोग जानते हैं चाहे अलीगढ़ हो, बनारस हो या किसी और जगह जहाँ भी फसावत हुए मुसलमानों को जलाया गया।

I do not want to exploit the sentiments of anybody nor have I the intention of hurting the sentiments of anybody. I am purely as a human being. I want to take into confidence this august House, which represents the entire country, which asserts that we are sovereign and secular, which asserts that we have to shape the destiny of this great country. Is this the method?

एक मासूम औरत को ज़िन्दा घर में जलाया गया। यह शयनाक बात है। हम भी बाल बच्चे वाले हैं, तीन बच्चुलत लड़कों को ज़िन्दा जलाया गया।

Three children have been burnt alive. Should we not take note of these things?

क्या हमारी गरत हमें नहीं संझोखती है कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी क्या है और हमें क्या करना चाहिये? मैं सेंटीमेंट्स की बात नहीं करता। एक रियलिटी है जिसको फेस करना चाहिये। इन्कू को पोस्टपोन करने से कोई हल नहीं होता, और गुबिस्ता 30 साल से मसलहत्तों का नाम लेकर इन्कू को मसलहत्तों के अमीन बना कर इस मुक में लबाही आयी। यहाँ कहा गया बगला देश में क्या हो रहा है?

We are not holding brief for Bangladesh. If in any corner of the world, there is slavery, we shall condemn it. If there are communal atrocities in any part of the world, we must unite, get up and condemn it with all the force at our command. Equally, I say we must shake up the Central Government and pull them up. It is unfortunate that they are locked up

in their own internal trouble. This creates suspicions. It is not good. Administration is completely dead because they are locked up in their own internecine war.

हमें यह नहीं देखना चाहिये इन्होंने क्या किया ?

एक तवारीख है। आप क्या कर रहे हैं यह भी एक तवारीख बनेगी। लेकिन इन पर इल्जाम थोपने से या इनके द्वारा आप पर इल्जाम थोपने से किसी भी मसले का हल नहीं निकल सकता।

We all owe a collective responsibility to the country. If we are unable to discharge that responsibility, my humble submission would be, we must all say to the Government, "Get out and have fresh elections." They have no right to be there.

तो यह हालात जो यहाँ पैदा किये गये मुल्क के अन्दर, जो तस्वीर अलीगढ़ की पेश की गई उस की वजह से हम सब का सिर शर्म से झुकना चाहिये, चाहे ट्रेजरी बेंच के हों, कांग्रेस के हों या कोई और हों। मैं एक्सप्लायट नहीं करना चाहता। और अगर कहीं किसी को यह शक हो कि हम सैंटीमेंट्स को नहीं उभारना जानते तो वह गलत है वह भी हम जानते हैं और मुकाबला करना भी जानते हैं कुव्वत के साथ

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

श्री अब्दुल अहद वकील : गवर्नमेंट को इन्सानियत के नाते, हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार को दोबाला करने के लिये, मुल्क में बसे भाई-चारे को इस्तहकाम बख्शने के वास्ते, मुल्क के अन्दर एक इतमिनान और पुरस्कार कोम बनाने के लिये मेरी तजवीज है कि गवर्नमेंट वसीअ पैमाने पर ब्राड-वेस पर कान्फरेंस बुलाकर कांफरीट सर्जिश्चन्स उनसे ले ले और अपना पोलिटिकल लाहे-अमल आइन्दा के लिये कायम करे।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर जहाँ तक कांस्टेबलरी का ताल्लुक है, मैंने क्वैश्चन भी

दिया था कि मुसलमानों की रिप्रजेंटेशन मुख्तलिफ सर्विसेज में क्या है ?

That was denied to me. I was not admitted. I want that Muslims should get due representation in the police services, protection forces and all other agencies of the Government. इकनामिक साइड पर उनकी बहबूदी भी आपके लिये लाजिम है। जिस तरह जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत ने भी स्टेट्स में (व्यवधान) उसी तरीके से उन लोगों में आपको इक्तासादी इतमिनान पैदा करना चाहिये था ताकि मुल्क की एक अच्छी तस्वीर पेश हो सकती।

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो साम्प्रदायिकता और साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हैं, उनके इतिहास पर नज़र डालने से कुछ तथ्य उभरते हैं, मैं उनकी तरफ इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं अलीगढ़ का हूँ, मुझ से बोलने के लिये नहीं पूछ रहे हैं, मैं सवेरे से बैठा हुआ हूँ। यहाँ पर पक्षपात के लिये सारी बातें हो रही हैं। (व्यवधान) जो असलियत है, उस पर पर्दा डालने के लिये सारी बातें की जा रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : य अलीगढ़ के हैं, उनको मौका मिलना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

MR CHAIRMAN : You discuss it with your whip. I have to go by the list given to me by your whip. Please don't bring the inter-party differences here.

MR HARIKESH BAHADUR : On a point of order. The hon. said member belongs to Aligarh and therefore he

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

wants to speak. That is his first privilege. His second privilege is he is a back-bencher.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood what the hon. member stood. The hon. members are not understanding what I said. I said, I have been given a list and the usual practice is that I go by the list given to me by your whip. Kindly argue that point with your whip.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : सभापति महोदय, फ़िरकापरस्ती और उससे पैदा होने वाले दंगों की तारीख पर नज़र डालने से जो वाक्यात उभरकर आते हैं, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका और माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि एक राष्ट्र और एक देश में हिन्दू मुसलमान की भावनात्मक एकता संभव नहीं हो सकी है। दूसरा तथ्य यह है कि हिन्दू से मुसलमान का अलगाव आज़ादी के बाद के सालों में भी चला आया है।

इससे मिला हुआ एक सवाल और है। इस देश में पिछले 30, 31 सालों में करीब दस हजार दंगे हुए हैं। उनमें भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के शासन में—अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु ने फ़्रगर्ज पेश किये हैं—करीब 300 दंगे हर साल हुए हैं। अगर उन दंगों की तारीखों पर निगाह डालें, तो और भी तथ्य उभर कर सामने आयेंगे।

17 hrs.

जहां तक 1967 के रांची के दंगे का ताल्लुक है, बिहार के उस वक्त के उपमुख्य मंत्री, श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर, ने ग़लती यह की कि सरकार की तरफ़ से यह संकुलर जारी कर दिया कि सरकारी दफ़्तरों में उर्दू में अज़ियां और दरख्वास्तें ली जायेंगी। इस सलूलर के जारी होते ही वहां पर दंगों की शुरुआत हो गई। एजेंटेशन हुई, श्री कुर्पूरी ठाकुर के विरुद्ध नारे लगाये गये, सरकार और श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर को गालियां दी गईं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि रांची में दंगा हो गया। उसके पीछे मकसद

यह था कि वहां पर जो मिलो जुली गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार थी, उसको गिराया जाये।

उसके बाद 1970 में दंगे हुए। यहां पर जो पुराने सदस्य हैं—श्री शिव नारायण भी उस वक्त रहे होंगे—उन्हें याद होगा कि 1970 में लोक सभा भंग की गई। 1971 में इस देश में चुनाव होने वाला था। उस चुनाव से पहले 1970 में भिवंडी, जलगांव, महाद और अहमदाबाद में दंगे हुए। उसके बाद 1971 में गर्मी पदा की गई। उस इतिहास की तरफ़ में आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

17-01 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the chair.]

जब 1971 का चुनाव आया, तो मिसेज़ गांधी ने मुसलमानों के थोक के थोक वोट लेने के लिए—स्टेट मिनिस्टर फ़ार फ़िनांस, श्री जुल्फ़िकार उल्लाह साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वह इस बात के बाहिद हैं—श्री चिरंजीत यादव और श्री बहुगुणा के ज़रिये से मुस्लिम मजलिस के सदर, जनाब अब्दुल जलील फ़रीदी से, जिन का इन्तकाल हो चुका है, समझौता किया। समझौता यह था कि उर्दू जुवान को दूसरी जुवान का दर्जा दिया जायेगा, पुलिस और फ़ौज वगैरह सरकारी महकमों में मुसलमानों को उन की आबादी के हिसाब से नुमायदगी दी जायेगी और उन की माली बहबूदी के लिए भी काम किया जायेगा।

मैं इस सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि उस समझौते की जानकारी सारे मुल्क को उस वक्त तक नहीं हो पाई, जब तक कि फ़रीदी साहब को यह महसूस नहीं हुआ कि हमारे साथ धोखा किया गया है, हमें ठगा गया है। तब उन्होंने मुंह खोला और बताया कि इस तरह का समझौता हुआ था। उनके उस वक्त के मैनिकेस्टो में यह बात लिखी गई थी। हालांकि

प्लेटफार्म से इस का ऐलान नहीं किया गया, मगर सब मस्जिदों में मुसलमानों के बीच इस का ऐलान किया गया। मुसलमानों ने जिस तरह उभर कर इन्दिरा गांधी को बोट दिये, शायद जिन्ना साहब के समर्थन में भी वे उतना उभर कर नहीं धाये।

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लाकार उस्ताह) : जनता पार्टी को भी उन्होंने ऐसे ही बोट दिये।

श्री धनन्तराम जायसवाल : जनता पार्टी को भी दिये, लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी की मार खा कर।

1971 में जो चुनाव हुआ, तो खुद इलाहाबाद और अलीगढ़ में भी दंगे हुए—चुनाव के दौरान उस मामले को और बढ़ाने के लिए, उससे नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिए, दंगे हुए। 1971 में अलीगढ़ में जो दंगा हुआ था, उसके बारे में श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता ने एक बयान दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि जितने भी हिन्दुस्तान में दंगे हुए हैं जिन को देखने का मौका मिला उन सब में बदतरीन दंगा हुआ है 71 में, यह उनकी राय है और आज यहां पर जो बाकयात आए हैं, जो तस्वीरें पेश की गई हैं उन से भी यही पता लगता है कि इस दफा भी जो अलीगढ़ में दंगा हुआ है वह पुराने सारे दंगों को मात करने वाला दंगा हुआ है।

इसके पहले जो बनारस में दंगा हुआ था जरा उस को देखें कि किस तरह से हुआ। बनारस में जब दंगा हुआ तो उत्तर प्रदेश में दो एस एल ए की जगहों के लिए चुनाव होने वाले थे। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर जो हुए हैं वह यहां इस हाउस के मेम्बर थे, इस हाउस से इस्तीफा दे कर उत्तर प्रदेश

वह जा चुके थे। चुनाव होने वाले थे। ठीक उस के पहले बनारस में दंगा हुआ और जब चुनाव में बोट मांगने गए तो फिर मैं कहूंगा हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जो बैठे हैं वह उस के शाहिद हैं कि वहां पर कांग्रेस की तरफ से यों दामन फैला कर मुसलमानों से कहा गया कि लखनऊ और बनारस के गद्दीदों के स्ट्रेट में कांग्रेस की झोली भर दी जाये। इस तरह से बोट मांगे गए। मतलब दंगे भी कराए गए और उस के बाद उस का नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की गई। फिर जब आ गया चिक-मंगलूर का चुनाव, समस्तीपुर का चुनाव और फतेहपुर का चुनाव तो अलीगढ़ का दंगा यह फिर हो गया। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस घदन की कोई कमेटी बने जो इस पूरे मामले में जाये।

इस के पहले भी जो बढ़ावा मिला, सन् 37 की बात भी मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, सन् 37 में कांग्रेस मुस्लिम लीग से समझौता कर के चुनाव लड़ी थी और जब उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस को तबक्को से ज्यादा जीत मिल गई, कामयाबी मिल गई और जब बजारत अपने प्रादमियों की बनाने की उन की हैसियत हो गई चुनाव के बाद तो उन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग को कुरा दिया, खलीकुज्जमा साहब को घोषा दिया जवाहर लाल जी ने और उस घोषे का नतीजा मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ, खलीकुज्जमा ने उस वक्त बड़ी मिन्नत से मांग की थी कांग्रेस से और खास कर के जवाहर लाल जी से कि अगर दो गुमाइन्दे भी हमारे लिए जाएं जायं बजारत में तो हम मुस्लिम लीग को बाइंड अप करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन उन को घोषा दिया गया, इसलिए मुस्लिम लीग ने क्या शकल अवस्थार की कि देश का बटवारा हो गया जिस को आज तक हम भुगत रहे हैं और इस बटवारे को हम निभा नहीं सकते

[श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल]

हैं । (ब्यबधान) हां, जवाहर लाल जी ने यह घोषा दिया ।

फिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 51-52 के चुनाव के मौके को आप देखें, 56-57 के चुनाव के मौके को देखें, जवाहर लाल जी ने काश्मीर पर जितनी तकरीरें उम वक्त की हैं उतनी पहले उस के कभी नहीं की थीं । उनका मतलब क्या है ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन की कोई कमेटी या कोई कमीशन बैठे जो शुरू में प्राथमिक तब इन मामले को देखें—They should take stock of the whole situation and reduce their own inference.

यह होना चाहिए । लेकिन यह अभी तक हुआ नहीं है और जो मैंने शुरू में कहा, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के मन एक दूसरे से फटे हुए हैं, भावनात्मक एकता हो नहीं पाई है, इसलिए जरूरी है कि इस तरफ हम ध्यान दें । इतिहास को जिस नजर से हम देखते हैं उस नजर की भी बड़ी प्रभावित होती है, उसी से हम यह देखते हैं कि हम एक साथ जुड़ पाएंगे या नहीं जुड़ पाएंगे । उनके लिए मैं आप के दोमिनट नूना . . . (ब्यबधान) . . . यह चीज किसी को तब से आई नहीं है इसलिए एक मिनट खाली मैं नूना । उसमें यह है कि पिछले पाँच पाँच साल का जो हमारा इतिहास है उसमें गजब की मुसलमान यह सोचते हैं कि हम राजा रहे हैं और आज हमारी यह हमारे विपक्ष में है और हिन्दू सोचता है कि हमारे विपक्ष में है, खुद को कर रहा है, इन्होंने हमारे साथ जुन किया, जवाहर जी । इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए । अगर आप इन को देखें तो 7-8 वीं शताब्दी में मुसलमान ने मुसलमानों को मारा है । यहाँ पर पठान का राज है तो तैमूर लंग बड़ा कर जाता है, जब मुसलमानों का राज है तो

कोई अफरीदी मुसलमान नादिरशाह चढ़कर आता है । तो आप समझिए कि इन नजर से जब आप और हम मिल कर देखेंगे और दोनों मिल कर कोशिश करेंगे तब इन में सुधार होगा । बहुत पहले जो एक बड़े आदमी बात कह गए, मैं उस को दोहराए देना हूँ—इस देश के महान नेता डा० लोहिया बोल गए हैं कि इस देश के सारे हिन्दू मुसलमान बच्चे—स्कूलों से लेकर घरों तक—पभी यह कहना सीख जायें कि रजिया, शेर शाह और रहीम जैसे मुसलमान हमारे पुरखे हैं, यही नहीं बल्कि इस हद तक गए कि उनको माँ बाप भी मानते हैं तथा उसी तरह से गजनी, गौरी और बाबर खुदरे रहे हैं इनको भी वे समझ जायें तो यह पंच खुल सकते हैं और बागे चलकर स्थिति सुधर सकती है ।

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to take part in this discussion which is of vital national importance (Interruptions).

Communal riots in free and secular India are the most disgraceful and painful things. The occurrence of riots in various parts of the country has kept us in an overwhelming atmosphere of hatred and bitterness. It is high time that we pondered over this problem which is eroding the nation's solidarity.

Sir, the recent attacks on Muslims, on Harijans and on Sikhs is a clear evidence of the existing conditions of minorities in this country, the attitude of the Government and the attitude of the majority. As has been rightly pointed out by one of my friends from the other side who were talking, —he was trying to tell that during the regime of Congress, the Muslims never had the courage to speak. I want to set the record straight. It is not true. There were Muslims even during those days who fought, who spoke the truth courageously and gallantly and who were never afraid of expressing any of their points of view which were in the larger interests of the minorities. May be there were a few people who were *Kam-Jakhs* then. But even now there are *Kam-Jakhs* present in the ruling Party. So there is nothing to point out that only Congress is responsible. Even the Janata Party is equally responsible today.

It is very unfortunate that the majority community does not realise that when a person takes birth in this country, he does not make an application to Brahma that he should take birth in a particular community or a particular family. Otherwise there would have been many Sanjay Gandhis as Kanti Desais.

Sir, I am one of those who have been taught from the childhood in the Congress organisation, from the days of Jawaharlal:

अहिंसा सत्यास्तेयः ब्रह्मचर्यं असंग्रहः
शरीरश्रमास्वाः सवर्तः मया वर्जना
सर्वधर्मोऽनन्ता स्वदेशिस्पर्षभावना
ई एकादशः सेवामी नम्रत्वे व्रतनिश्चये ॥

So, we always thought that of all religions as

सर्वधर्मोऽमानन्ता—सब धर्मों के एक माने हैं ।

I would like to quote what has been said by one Mr. C. P. Rajendran from New Delhi, in the *Indian Express* dated 2nd December, 1978. He said in his letter to the editor as follows :

"RSS is supposed to be a cultural organisation which has nothing to do with politics. According to its supporters, the main aim of RSS is to form a united Hindu community. But how will drills and other military-type training help Indian culture? Why is RSS building military-type cadres? Is it only with lathis and drills that our culture can be made good and the country united?"

RSS is growing stronger day by day. They are utilising their people in the Government for this purpose. They are trying to inject children with their philosophy. The recently-held children's camp had a march past by children holding toy guns in their hands."

What does this demonstrate?

Why is the RSS or any other communal organisation bold enough to raise its head today? In another prominent weekly of this country, it has been written :

"Fascists can't fight Fascism: Today, the Prime Minister has lost the support of all his colleagues barring the Jan Sangh-RSS rump which hold him captive."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Where are you quoting from ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
From the *Blitz*, your favourite.

I come from the land of Tippu Sultan, who was a gallant freedom fighter, who fought the British tooth and nail, who was the first freedom fighter of this country. If the Government wants to learn how to run this country with a secular character, they should read how Tippu Sultan had conducted his administration, how secularism prevailed during his regime,

I do not know why the Prime Minister is allergic to banning the RSS. We pleaded with him that if he did not want to ban the RSS he could at least ban its drills.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
You also went.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
I also went, but when they knew me to be a Muslim, they threw me out.

If any section of the people of this country is living under the illusion that they can by their mighty force crush some other section of people, they are living in a fool's paradise. We are born Indians, we are going to live as Indians and be buried in this soil. We are not going to be cowed down by any threat of attack on us. Let me make it very clear that if the Government does not want to take steps to eradicate this communal tension, if they do not take precautionary measures to curb this kind of tendency be it attack on Harijans, Sikhs, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Muslims or backward classes, we are not going to tolerate it. Let me make it clear that if the Government does not rise to the occasion and take the necessary steps, the day may not be far off when we will have to think how to defend ourselves. We are not for the offensive, but the right of defending ourselves cannot be taken away by the Government. If the Government fails to do it we will have to think how to defend ourselves and protect the lives and properties of our own people.

Therefore, I humbly appeal that it is the duty of the majority community to live in amity with the minorities and not to show its strength or might. People cannot live in this country without understanding and love and affection for each other. The minorities cannot live in this country by trying to fight or antagonise the majority. The minority will have to live by earning

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

the goodwill of the majority, and the majority should not consider that the minority is at their mercy.

Shri Malhotra was telling us how the Hindu community has been very generous to the Muslims. I am really ashamed to hear such a kind of speech. We are not at the mercy of anybody. We are born Indians we would like to die as Indians. Nobody's mercy is necessary. Therefore, a change of heart is necessary.

Government will have to curb anti-social and anti-national elements. The whole drawback is that when the Janata Party came to power, they released not only political prisoners that one can understand, but also all the anti-social elements. They have also become freedom fighters of 1977, and today under the Janata raj, they have got the licence to do anything, because they have the support of the Prime Minister, their party and cadre.

Therefore, it is a larger problem. I rather felt ashamed when I saw these people going to Gandhi Samadhi and taking oath there that they are going to live upto the ideals and expectations of Gandhiji's Ram Rajya and now making it a Ravan Rajya. I cannot really understand that. If they really love Gandhiji, if the Prime Minister is a true Gandhian, he must demonstrate and exhibit how Gandhiji's ideals can prevail.

We cannot forget that great man who gave his life for our cause. On this occasion it is the bounded duty of every one of us to remember and to express our gratitude to that noble soul, who lived and died for our sake.

With these words, I would appeal to the Government to ban the RSS, if not the whole RSS, at least punish those who are guilty. I would respectfully appeal to the ruling party to forget about their party affiliations. Party affiliations are different. Everybody goes on saying that everybody else wants to make political capital out of communal riots.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I therefore humbly request the Government to make up its mind to set the house in order and they must pull up the respective State Governments wherever the atrocities are committed, may be on Harijans, Sikhs or Muslims or whichever weaker sections it may be.

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

It is the bounded duty of the Central Government to deal with such things with an iron hand.

Lastly one point, the role of PAC— I have gone to Pantnagar and I have myself seen the various reports which have suggested that the character of PAC will have to be changed. As has been stated by the earlier Speakers the character of PAC will have to be changed. The minorities will have to be given due representation in PAC so that the minorities can have confidence in it. In all the administrative forces due representation should be given to the minorities like Harijans, the backward classes and the weaker sections. Only then confidence can be restored in the minds of the weaker sections of the people. Otherwise, it is not possible, mere words or making statement or talking loudly in this House will not do. I hope the Government will endeavour itself at least in future to cut down all sorts of these inhuman tendencies which are raising their ugly head in this country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want one clarification. At 5.30 we have an half-an-hour discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I can be allowed to complete my speech tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want to speak now you can give chance to Mr. Raj Narain.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I welcome the motion put forth by my hon. elder parliamentarian, Prof Bhanu Guha. I think it is absolutely necessary to discuss this issue as honestly as possible. But what happens in all such types of discussions whether it is now or whether it has been in the past, the discussions on communalism ultimately boils down to the question of relationship between Hindus and Muslims and the extent to which the RSS is involved. This seems to be the pet theme in all such discussions. Actually, the issues are much larger and have to be looked at in that larger perspective. It is clear that today in this country we have a

vast number of communities. Many of them have tensions at different points of time. There are tensions even between one Hindu and another Hindu community, for instance, on the question of interpretation of *Ramayana*, in South India there is a great deal of tension between two different castes. There are tensions even amongst the Muslim community between Shias and the Sunnis and riots have practically taken place every year on account of it and obviously there cannot be an RSS hand in the Shias-Sunnis riots and nobody claims it.

Obviously, there are a large number of such tensions. There are as one of the hon. Members here just referred to tensions between the Akalis and the Nirankaris. Again the RSS has got nothing to do with it. I am sure the hon. Members who are rather negatively very fond of the RSS and mention its name almost like a *mantra* every time would also concede that the RSS has nothing to do with it. I would like to see the debate on the subject in a dispassionate way, taking the whole picture into account. It is a question of communal attitude; it is not only the question of Hindus Vs. Muslims but even within Muslims and within Hindus there are various sub-communalisms which ultimately add up to the total communalism in the country. I would, therefore, like this discussion to get away from this kind of pet fault-finding and pet or rather quack prescriptions that periodically come from that side.

The question of Hindus Vs. Muslims is not a question of a large community Vs. a small community. Their argument is that a small community because of its size needs protection and it is unduly apprehensive and insecure in an environment of this kind. Let us take the smallest community in this country, the Parsi community. I know quite a bit of the Parsi Community. My wife is a Parsi. It is not only the Congress (I) leader who has a privilege of marrying a Parsi. I also have that privilege and, I think, there are many others who have that privilege. The Parsi community is the smallest microscopic community in this country, probably less than 100,000. They face no tension with the majority community. The question is why? What is special about the Parsi community? Do they not have their own identity? They very much have their own identity. Do they not have their own religion? They very much have their own religion. Do they not have their own belief? They very much have their own belief; in fact they have a strict belief. There was a

tremendous opposition to anyone of their community marrying outside their community, the kind of opposition there would be when a Muslim marries a Hindu or *vice versa*. But still the fact of the matter is that the Parsi community does not feel any insecurity.

In fact, when the Britishers left India, they asked the Parsi Community whether they would like constitutional guarantees to be put in so that they are protected and they said, "We have no fear from the people of India. We do not want any such constitutional guarantees." And today they are there in all prosperity.

I think, it is not a question of smallness that is really at issue. But surely, the significant fact is that nobody seems to be taking up the cause of Parsis because the Parsi community has no political value. There are only 100,000 people and that means about 40,000 votes. They are all concentrated in Bombay. Obviously, it is not very useful and productive politically to take up the cause of the Parsi community. This, in my opinion, really goes to the heart of the matter as to why, whenever we discuss communalism, we do not discuss communalism within the Hindu Community or communalism within the Muslim community and that we always discuss communalism between Hindus and Muslims because of the political advantage that is to be gained by talking in these terms.

I would again ask, if you consider the question of size, take even a district where the Muslims are in a great majority, are there no riots there? There are riots. Take a district where the Muslims hold important offices like the district magistrate. For example, take Sambhal district where the Muslims constitute 75 per cent of the population there and the district magistrate there, till recently, was a Muslim. But still a riot took place there in which the members of both communities whatever the proportion—I am not very much interested or impressed by the proportion figures—the Hindus and the Muslims died there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue tomorrow.

17.30 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

DEMOLITION IN TUGHLAKABAD

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : (Chittor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Friday last, there was a Starred Question with regard to the demolitions in Tughlakabad, Delhi. The Minister differed from the Member and, when a Minister differs from a member, we have to think twice because he is a responsible person and whatever he says, he says with authority.

Therefore, I wanted to know what happened in Tughlakabad Extension and so I went there and visited the colony. I have seen most of the houses. The Minister has said that he has taken the information provided by the Municipal Corporation and has believed it also. Yes, he has to. But the Municipal Corporation, unfortunately, has given wrong information with regard to two things. One is that they have said that they have notified the demolitions, but they have not at all notified the demolitions. The Act says that when you contemplate a demolition, notice should be given. I am not going to read all the Sections, but the Proviso says :

'Provided that no order of demolition shall be made unless the person has been given, by means of a notice served in such manner as the Commissioner may think fit a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such order shall not be made.'

There is another proviso also and, in this second proviso, there is an opportunity or appeal. It is only after going through the provisions of all the clauses that they can demolish. Therefore, I say that they have not informed the Minister the correct position and they have not acted legally in demolishing these buildings. They were in hurry to demolish the houses and therefore they have not adopted this procedure at all.

The second thing is that they have said that all the houses have been constructed after June 30, 1977. The Minister may ask what is the proof to show that these houses have been constructed prior to June 30, 1977. I can bring to the notice of the Government three proofs. One is that more than hundred house-holders paid house-taxes. The Minister has also accepted that, and said they have not touched those houses whose holders paid house-taxes. But, when I went there, I found that one House has been demolished. I can even give the name of the owner. It is Ajit Singh Walia, and his Rural Zone No. is 389.

With regard to other houses, the assessment notice forms were given to more

than 400 persons prior to the stipulated date, which the Government is depending upon. The Government assured the residents of the colonies saying that whatever houses were constructed prior to June 30, 1977 or whose construction began before that date, will be regularised. Therefore, what I say is that those 400 to 500 persons whose houses have been assessed and on whom notices were served saying that they have been assessed, must be regularised.

The third thing is that we can find the proof in the demolished bricks themselves. When we see the bricks we will find that they bear the stamps of the years 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978. If they have constructed the houses in 1978, they must bear the 1978 mark. I can say that, in the houses which have been demolished, the number of houses where we cannot find even a brick of 1978 is more than 800. Therefore, I say that this third proof also clearly shows that they have been constructed prior to 1977. With regard to 1978 bricks, I want to tell you one thing. I am telling about 150 houses. They are all poor people. They had raised a portion of it in 1977. If you take out any brick in that, you cannot find 1978. Then with the money they got later, they raised the other portion and they have also constructed the compound. Therefore, in the extension and in the compound, you can see the bricks bearing 1978 mark. The contention is that they started them in 1977 and they have completed them in 1978. These houses are 150.

What I want to impress upon the Government is that they have to take a sympathetic attitude towards this; not only that, as a matter of right also, because of the assurance of the Government, that colony has to be regularised; more than 900 houses have to be regularised.

The Municipal Corporation gave another incorrect information with regard to the houses which are on public land. I have seen that they have marked out the Government land by barbed wire. I have counted the houses. There are only 70 houses in addition to a Hanuman temple which has been destroyed and a Gurudwara. They were all carved out with barbed wire. I am not accusing anybody or criticising the Government for what has happened hitherto. What I appeal to the Government and the Minister is to take cognizance of these facts. These are the proofs which I place before the Minister. If he is convinced about them, then let him ir-

quire into the matter. If he accepts these proofs, then there is no other go except to regularise the colony. In addition to this, I want to tell him one thing. They have submitted a plan to the Municipal Corporation, and they are considering it. Therefore, they have taken much pains so as to get sanction from the Municipal Corporation.

Therefore, taking all facts into consideration, I request the hon. Minister to see that this colony is regularised. If at all he is having any doubt, he can get it enquired and if what I say is true, then it should be regularised.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sir, most of the confusion seems to be arising from the fact that no differentiation is made between those houses which were constructed on public land and those houses which have been constructed in an unauthorised manner...

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I was not on that point.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : You said something about demolition by the MCD. The MCD did not demolish; the DDA demolished....

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I have not said that.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : He said that no notices for demolition were served. I want to make it clear that 282 houses, structures, boundary walls and things of that sort, were demolished by the DDA—which were encroachments on public land, 332 houses, structures, semi-pucca houses, boundary walls, etc., were demolished by the MCD—which had been constructed without any sanctioned plans. You see it is not only the plans of individual cases but also the lay-out plans of the colony which have got to be got sanctioned. It is true there is the announcement of the government that no houses will be demolished which have been constructed before 30th June, 1977 but houses which have been constructed unauthorisedly or if they are encroachments on public land or they have been constructed without any sanctioned plans will not be allowed to remain there. That has been very clear.

Now the hon. Member has mentioned some individual cases. Individual cases he may refer to me and I will certainly have them looked into. The intention and the policy of the government is absolutely clear, that if they are colonies or houses constructed before 30th June 1977, they will not be demolished and if somebody has acted against these instructions or if there have been some cases—the hon. Member said that some houses have been demolished in spite of stay orders—if the department concerned have violated anything of that sort, then they will face the consequences. The decision is that no house constructed before 30th June, 1977 is going to be demolished and if any such demolition has taken place, it is against the pronounced policy of the Government Houses, for which house-tax has been paid, have also been demolished—it was said, Primarily paying house-tax is no bar. There may be an unauthorised construction and proceedings against its demolition may be going on somewhere...

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : I agree.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : But certainly it may at least show that this must have been constructed earlier than 30th June, 1977 and so this should not have been demolished. I agree, but paying house-tax is basically no argument against unauthorised construction. That is what I want to point out.

About bricks, all the 282 houses which have been demolished by the DDA were a construction of after 17th December, 1977 because in this area one small demolition operation had been undertaken on the 17th December, 1977 itself. Therefore, whatever had come up on that part of the land came up only after 17th December, 1977. Therefore, bricks used in these constructions by and large and practically all of them were 1978 bricks. There may be bricks of earlier period in the houses demolished by the MCD but definitely not in those demolished by DDA, according to the information provided to me. They say all these 282 houses came up after 17th December, 1977 and most of the bricks used in this construction were 1978 bricks.

Therefore, I do not think I have to say much about it. Naturally there is no question of confrontation between the Members and the Treasury Benches. If there are individual cases of the sort the hon. Member referred to, I will be glad to have those cases looked into.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): The hon. Minister has been pleased to state that the buildings were constructed subsequent to December 1977. My friend here has urged that the evidence on the

[Shri A. R. Badri Narayan]

bricks shows that they have been all of a prior date and not subsequent to June or December, 1977. This is a matter for you to kindly investigate and if it is found that it has been of a subsequent date, you are perfectly at liberty to take suitable action. What I would urge upon you is: please have the matter investigated as to whether it is prior to June 1977 or subsequent to 1977. That is one matter.

I am saying that there have been many such unauthorised encroachments or construction of buildings, which we are witnessing all over the country. We must go into the question, as to why such unauthorised constructions are coming up in the Delhi area. The municipal authorities have to build lakhs of houses. There has been scarcity of house and so, house have to be built. There is some lacuna, in the shortage of houses; the people have got to live somewhere. I think the Delhi Development Authority has to hasten their pace of construction of houses in the areas.

Further, to prevent such future unauthorised occupations by unauthorised occupants, something must be done. You may be aware that there have been agents and unscrupulous colonisers, who have been selling the lands, as belonging to them. The poor people, the poor buyers, when the man is likely to sell them, purchase them. So, you have got to amend the laws and formulate a proposal, for the amendment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, to make such unauthorised constructions, a cognisable offence. Then only the Corporation will have the powers to arrest such unauthorised or unscrupulous agents who sell those lands; they should confiscate the materials. So, you must go into the causes of this disease and find suitable remedies. There is no use demolishing the constructions of houses by the poor people who have been permitted to do so by some unscrupulous lower officials. Why did they keep quiet? They should have stopped them, in the initial stage itself? Why did they allow them to build houses? I mean this is a lapse on the part of the authority concerned—the Municipal authority concerned. Why do they come at a later stage when the entire house is built up and the families start living there? Do you think it is proper that we should demolish such constructions?

So, I would wish that you must publicise this extensively; there must be a greater publicity about the present policy in regard to unauthorised constructions. There are land sharks. They think that this is their main business. You must prevent them. I think the poor people must also know that they should not build unauthorised constructions.

The Municipality is building houses for them in a manner which has been very slow. You must pull up the Municipalities and other development authorities. They must fill up the lacuna. The poor people build up their unauthorised constructions because they have no place to live. So, you must see that house constructions are made for them so that the people can occupy them.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamara-janagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the D.D.A. no doubt have got the responsibility for an orderly growth of the town and also for the upkeep-maintenance of the city. Therefore, they have resorted to the demolition of the unauthorised constructions not only now but even during the 18 months of emergency. We have seen then some demolitions that had taken place. But, it seems to me that a race is going on between the emergency demolitions and the Janata Government's demolitions.

In this process, I feel, the minorities, that is, the scheduled castes who have no houses of their own or sites of their own who have been allowed to construct their houses, after completion, when they live there, this demolition is allowed to take place.

I feel that if you want to have an orderly growth and if they want a lay-out plan to be sanctioned, to that extent, for the formation of small public places as a public utility place, the demolitions can take place and the remaining houses can be regularised for those people who are there by levying a heavy penalty if they are landless or houseless and if they are really poor coming from the minorities and backward classes, that is, the scheduled castes, according to the government policy of giving sites to the siteless and giving homes to the homeless.

Will the Minister consider my suggestions?

***SHRI K. MALLANNA** (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, number of houses have been demolished in Tughlakabad area. This is an unjust and cruel act. This exposes very clearly the double standard that has been maintained by the Janata Government. The Government on the one hand, is permitting the regularisation of the multi-storied buildings built by rich people. On the other, it is encouraging the demolition of houses built by poor people. These houses were built by very poor people and that too in a slum area.

These houses were built out of hardship of down trodden people and many of these have been demolished without any due consideration. No alternative arrangements of accommodation were made before demolishing these houses. This is the reason why I say that the Janata Government has a double standard. Vested interests of the Janata Government are responsible for this act. Action should be taken against the D.D.A. and Municipal Corporation of Delhi officers who are responsible for such demolitions. I oppose this policy of the Government. I would like to know from the Government as to what action they have taken against the persons who have constructed multi-storeyed buildings? What alternative arrangements of accommodation have been made by the Government for the poor people whose houses have been demolished? Finally, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action he proposes to take against the officers responsible for demolitions? With these questions I thank the Chair and conclude my speech.

श्री सुबराज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न के सिलसिले में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात बताई जाती है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत अनुपम भावना हैं। जिस एक्सेक्यूटिव मेनिफेस्टो पर यह सर्वनमेंट आधारित है उस मेनिफेस्टो को उन्होंने देखा होगा। जनता पार्टी के एक्सेक्यूटिव मेनिफेस्टो, पेज 27 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The callous manner in which jhuggi colonies and pucca buildings in other areas have been razed to the ground in Delhi and elsewhere follow the same arrogant and coercive pattern."

इतना ही नहीं, सभापति जी, इन्होंने एक सर्वोपनिवेशी मेनिफेस्टो निकाला था, जिस पर दिल्ली के लोगों के लिये, उस के पेज 47 पर पारagraph 9 में इन्होंने कहा था —

All unauthorised colonies will be regularised. To this end, Delhi Master Plan will be suitably amended.

यह शब्द के अन्तर्गत में पुछना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह के अनधिकृत निवासों को धीरे-धीरे सरकार

को यह भावना केवल दिल्ली के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय पमाने पर जुड़ो हुई दिखाई देती है, दूसरी जगहों पर भी मकान गिराये जा रहे हैं—जहाँ भी ऐसी चीज नष्ट होती है, मैं शर्म से उस रास्ते को छोड़ कर दूसरे रास्ते से जाने की कोशिश करता हूँ। मैं पुछना चाहता हूँ—ये मकान जो गिराये गये हैं—क्या इन के बारे में जब लोक सभा में प्रश्न पूछा गया, तब यह कहा गया था कि ये मकान नवम्बर या दिसम्बर में नहीं, बल्कि उसके कल के बने हुए थे और यह भी कटेगोरिकली कहा गया था कि "सुरेश कुमार बनान की 0.01 ए०" के मामले में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस श्री गोस्वामी ने स्टै-ऑर्डर 24 अक्टूबर को दिया था? क्या सरकार ने यह भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि 1 अप्रैल, 1976 को जो डिमाण्ड-नोटिस रेंट देने के लिये दिया गया था, उन में भाक्युपाईंग हाउस नं० धार-जेट-68, तुलकाबाद एक्स्टेंशन का भी डिमाण्ड नोटिस था, जिस का नाम राम बिलास था। 27 नवम्बर को सर्वोपनिवेशी प्रश्न पूछते समय माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सब सूचना दी गई थी। क्या उन्होंने धांधलीयत यह जांच करने की कोशिश की कि जिस कठोरता से इन मकानों को गिराया गया, क्या वह हमारे मेनिफेस्टो के अनुसार था, क्या इस से जनता पार्टी की मर्यादा नहीं गिरी है? जिन लोगों के मकान गिराये गये—उनको न कोई नोटिस दिया गया और न यह कहा गया कि आप अपने मकान को हटा लीजिये, लेकिन यहाँ पर जबकि यह कहा गया है कि हम ने सारी कमिनिटीज को धांधलीयत किया है।

सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय अफसरों की रिपोर्ट को यहाँ पढ़ कर सुना देते हैं, लेकिन जिन की बजह से हम यहाँ आये हैं और जिस बात को कस हम कब्जे करते थे, प्रायः वे तमाम काम हमारे ही नेतृत्व में हो रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी ने यह ध्यानपूर्वक करने की कोशिश की

[श्री युवराज]

कि जो काम हुआ है वह बहुत ही गलत ढंग से हुआ है और हाई कोर्ट का स्टे आर्डर आने के बावजूद हुआ है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सबर साहब, हमारे जो मोहतरिम मेम्बर आधीर में बोले हैं, मैं पहले उन के सवाल से शुरू कर के, बाद में हमारे सवालों का जवाब दूंगा।

SHRI K. MALLANNA : I request you to please speak in English.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am sorry of all replying to the gentleman who had spoken in Hindi. Then I will reply to your questions in English.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Then you reply in Kannada.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I will learn from you first and then I will reply in Kannada. I have no bias against any language.

मुझे आनरेबल मेम्बर की इस बात से बुरा-सुरा इतिहास है कि मकान गिराना कठोरता है। लेकिन इन्हीं सदस्यों को मैं यह भी बाद दिलाता चाहूंगा कि इन का वह मुताबक भी है कि हमारे मुक में ला-एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति कायम की जाय। दोनों बातें एक बन्त में पूरी नहीं हो सकती। गवर्नमेंट ने, जो जनता पार्टी का इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो है, उस का कहीं भी उलघन नहीं किया है। इन्हीं के कहने के मुताबिक दोनों बातें सही गई हैं। हम ने कहा था कि अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज किया जायगा। इस किस्म की कालोनीज की तादाद 495 थी, उन को जरूर रेगुलराइज किया जायगा, उन को हटाने का सम्भव नहीं है। अब यहां तक डिजलीसम के कन्वेन करने का सवाल है— हमारे मोहतरिम साथियों को यह समझना पड़ना। ऐसे इलाके जो सदियों से बने हुए हैं, जैसे तुर्कान गेट, सराय बलौल, कली महल, उन के विरासे जाने को और इस अन-अथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन् या इस्तीफा

एन्कोचमेन्ट को एक ही ताराजू में नहीं डाला जा सकता, बल्कि ये दोनों मुक्तलिफ़ नंबर की है। जनता पार्टी अपनी दोनों ही बातों को पूरा कर रही है और प्रागे भी पूरा करेगी। कठोरता में मुझे कोई यकीन नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक कानून को लागू करने की बात है— उसमें कभी-कभी कठोरता बरतनी पड़ती है।

श्री मल्ला

Some hon. Member seemed to have gone totally out of the orbit of the question. Our hon'ble friend spoke about the scarcity of houses. I am sorry. But I would not like to disappoint him because the subject relates to me and I will tell him what is the position. First of all I would like the hon. Member to realise what is the dimension of the problem of housing. The dimension is that if we phase out the programme of housing over 20 years we shall be required to construct five million houses each year which we do not claim we will be able to do. But the only claim that we have made is that we will provide the largest possible number of houses which will not only compare favourably to the best of Governments during the past 30 years but it will be four times or five times or sometimes ten times better than even the previous effort. I will just for the sake of information give the figures. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the allocation was only Rs. 600.02 crores for housing. For the Sixth Five Year Plan which has come into existence the allocation is Rs. 1598.0 crores that is 2 1/2 times more than the previous allocation. Even then we have adopted some other measures also to increase our housing stocks. We have reduced the plinth area, the size of the houses and the specification has been reduced so that with this limited resources we get the largest possible number of houses. Then we have also invited investment from private sector. Then we have adopted certain steps so that an individual effort is also included in the construction of houses. We in Delhi got round about 1,75,000 persons each year which add to the population of Delhi. These people come from outside. I am not talking of the addition on account of birth rate. I am talking about the addition on account of people coming from outside. We in Delhi have taken up the programme and we are very close to fulfilling it. The best performance in one of the years of the past 30 years has been the construction of about 3500 houses by the D.D.A. our target is about 40,000. I do not think that you can expect anything better than this figure and I agree with the hon. Member that there is no way to

are not sufficient. If we construct 40,000 houses each year they are not going to be sufficient to meet the demand of Delhiwalahs. There will have to be people who are going to be without houses. There is another exercise which we are entering and that exercise is the development of smaller houses providing counter magnets in these smaller towns the number of which is about 493. In such towns where we have a population of a hundred thousand to two hundred thousands we are providing all the counter magnets so that the population pressure on these about to big cities that we have is reduced. I do not want to go into it in detail. I was saying that steps to remove the scarcity may be impossible. But we have taken steps to provide the largest possible number of houses within the limited resources we have and I do not think that the hon. Member will be able to make any further suggestion. Some hon. Member mentioned about the orderly growth. I am hundred per cent in agreement with the hon. Member's anxiety that these unauthorised constructions should necessarily be nipped in the bud. That is very true. But there are some legal constraints which we are trying to get over. An exercise is going on to find out whether we can really make it a cognisable offence. But even if it is made a cognisable offence the house can be constructed over night. Unfortunately at the moment, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi cannot undertake demolition unless it serves notice under Sections 343 and 344 of the Municipal Act. So one week is enough to construct a compound wall and two rooms which can be done overnight even.

Some hon. Member mentioned about giving proper publicity to our policy in this regard. It is not once, but many times, when this Government throughout the period of 20-21 months, has been making unambiguous statements, absolutely mincing no words, that no unauthorised construction will be allowed after the 30th June 1977. I am making that pronouncement today and the newspapers will carry it tomorrow; the language newspapers will also carry this. We must put an end to this lawlessness somewhere, we must draw a line somewhere.

Some individual cases were also mentioned. One of the cases mentioned by Shri Yuvraj was of one Shri Suresh Kumar. There be cases where in spite of the stay orders having been served, demolitions might have taken place. It does not indicate any change in the policy. Our policy remains that any unauthorised construction made after the 30th June, 1977 will not be allowed. If some department carries out the demolition in violation of the stay order, they will have to suffer the consequences.

An hon. Member made a mention about certain professional cheats who enter into some sort of wrong activities and sell Government land to people. There has been a test cases of the sort to establish that. One gentleman, an official of the D.D.A. was sent to one such person; the fellow sold him D.D.A. land. In such cases the law will take its own course.

There is one important thing with regard to the unauthorised constructions and that is that the unauthorised constructions and illegal encroachments should be nipped in the bud. I am hundred per cent in agreement with this and we are trying to evolve some methods. We have entered into an exercise where we are trying to make any unauthorised construction as an cognizable offence. It will discourage unauthorised constructions and illegal encroachments.

As far as this Government is concerned we are determined to see that with the available law today all unauthorised constructions whether these have been constructed, a week, a month or two months back, will have to be pulled down.

A suggestion was made that only a part of such houses may be demolished. Sir, when we are undertaking the regularization of these 495 colonies, some sort of development plans have to be undertaken. We are, however, trying our best to ensure that all this regularization is done without the least disturbance; in fact, if possible, without any disturbance. This is however, in relation to those colonies which have to be regularised. This cannot be made applicable in respect of the houses which have come up unauthorisedly.

Some hon. Member mentioned that the Tughlakabad demolitions were an injustice to the people. I hold the contention that if we are keen on an orderly growth in the urban areas, the only way of doing justice is not to permit lawlessness to grow and unauthorised construction is a part of the lawlessness which will have to be checked. I do not know, what the hon. Member means by double standards about the multi-storeyed buildings, and how he can draw any parallel. I am sorry, I cannot find any distinction between the multi-storeyed and other buildings having come up after 30th June, 1977. All unauthorised constructions after 30th June, 1977 will be demolished. Even the multi-storeyed buildings will have to be demolished if constructed unauthorisedly after 30th June, 1977.

18-10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 5, 1977
Agrahayana 14, 1900 (Saka).